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ABSTRACT

This first annual report of Minnesota KIDS COUNT focuses on key indicators of children's well-being and details the condition of children in each of Minnesota's 87 counties. Minnesota KIDS COUNT--as part of a campaign by Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota and Congregations Concerned for Children to end child poverty in Minnesota--collects, analyzes, and publishes county-by-county data on the status of children and uses the data to mobilize citizens and policy makers to take action. The report is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 analyzes the goals of the report, while chapter 2 reviews the Minnesota KIDS COUNT findings. Chapter 3 provides information about the support systems children need. Chapter 4 introduces selected key indicators of child well-being. The indicators measure the risks children face in relation to what they need--economic security, strong birth circumstances, and protection from violence and neglect. Chapter 5 offers a county-by-county profile of the status of children. Chapter 6 provides data on the needs of children of color and analyzes related problems. Chapter 7 offers suggestions on what can be done by individuals, the community, religious congregations, business, the media, and elected officials to improve children's living conditions. A summary of the report is provided separately. (AA)

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MINNESOTA KIDS

Minnesota Kids A Closer Look

Minnesota KIDS COUNT is part of a campaign by Children's Defense Fund -Minnesota (CDF-MN) and Congregations Concerned for Children to end child poverty in Minnesota. Minnesota KIDS COUNT collects, analyzes, and publishes county-by-county data on the status of children and uses the data to mobilize citizens and policy makers to take action.

This first Minnesota KIDS COUNT annual report focuses on key indicators of children's well-being. Future annual reports will include new data, as well as report new data on some of the trends documented in this edition. Minnesota KIDS COUNT also publishes special reports on specific issues that impact children. Two reports, "Minnesota's Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs" and "Behind from the Start — Prevention Programs Not Reaching Many Minnesota Children," were published in 1993. In order to focus on children in local communities, all Minnesota KIDS COUNT publications report data by county.

CDF-MN is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and publishing KIDS COUNT data. Congregations Concerned for Children is responsible for disseminating the reports and working with the media. The Minnesota Extension Service distributes the reports through its statewide network.

Over the past five years, CDF-MN and Congregations Concerned for Children have often combined their skills and resources to raise public awareness of children's unmet needs and to improve public policies affecting children. Minnesota KIDS COUNT continues this partnership on behalf of children.

MINNESOTA KIDS

Look
Over
Under

"The greatest threat to our national security and future comes from no external enemy but from the enemy within — in our loss of strong, moral, family, and community values and support. Parent by parent, youth by youth, voter by voter, professional by professional, congregation by congregation, club by club, community by community, foundation by foundation, corporation by corporation, city by city, county by county, state by state — all Americans must commit personally and as voters to a national crusade of conscience and action that will ensure that no child is left behind. Only we — individually and collectively — can transform our nation's priorities."

Marian Wright Edelman,
The Measure of Our Success



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from
Congregations Concerned for Children
122 West Franklin, Suite 218
Minneapolis, MN 55404
Phone 612-870-3660
Fax 612-870-3663



Advisory Committees

The Advisory Committees of Minnesota KIDS COUNT include data specialists, media experts, and representatives from state agencies, universities and community groups concerned with the well-being of children. Minnesota KIDS COUNT thanks committee members for their time and thoughtful advice.

The KIDS COUNT Advisory Committee

Trudy Dunham
Center for 4-H Youth Development
Minnesota Extension Service
University of Minnesota

Marti Erickson
Children, Youth and Family Consortium
University of Minnesota

Gayle Gonsior
Duluth Children's Coalition

Ann Jaede
Minnesota Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning

Joel Kramme
Minnesota Department of Human Services

Marie Lee-Rude
Minnesota Extension Service
Southwest State University

Oletha Lopez
Resources for Child Caring

Nancy Nelson
Minnesota Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting

Megan O'Hara
Megan O'Hara Public Relations

The Data Advisory Committee

Don Diddams
Policy Consultant

Deborah Schlick
Child Care Coordinator
City of St. Paul

Trudy Dunham
Center for 4-H Youth Development

Minnesota Extension Service
University of Minnesota

The Communications Advisory Committee

Ann Jaede
Minnesota Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning

Cindy Bielke
C.A.B. Communications

Carolyn Brookter
Target Stores

Kristin Evenson
Fallon McElligott Advertising

Gay Gonnerman
Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches

Larry Haeg
Norwest Corporation

D.J. Leary
Policy Consultant

Dennis McGrath
Mona Meyer, McGrath & Gavin

Megan O'Hara
Megan O'Hara Public Relations

Paul Ridgeway
Ridgeway Associates

Anne Ulseth
Anne G. Ulseth Public Relations

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Minnesota Legislative Research Library

Jane Young

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Dave Rademacher

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Pete Rode
Allan Malkis

Other Minnesota KIDS COUNT Publications

Minnesota KIDS COUNT will publish additional reports on trends in the well-being of the state's children in 1995, 1996 and 1997.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT is also publishing several special reports on topics related to child poverty and well-being. Two are now available: "Minnesota's Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs" (spring 1993) and "Behind the Star: Prevention Programs Not Reaching Many Minnesota Children" (fall 1993).

More copies of this report and copies of the special reports can be ordered from

Congregations Concerned for Children
122 West Franklin Avenue, Suite 218
Minneapolis, MN 55404
Phone: 612-870-3660
Fax: 612-870-3663

KIDS COUNT Staff

Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota

Jennifer Anderson, intern

Laura Kadwell, Acting Director and Senior Program Associate

Juan Martinez, Data Analyst

Luanne Nyberg, Director

Jennifer Skaja, intern

Jennifer Umolac, intern

Congregations Concerned for Children

Terri Anderson, Communications Coordinator

Carolyn Hendrixson, Director

University of Minnesota Extension Service

Ron Pirzer, Family Sociologist

Graphic Design and Writing

Dan Nordley, MicroHorizons Graphics
Margaret Weber, Margaret Weber Consulting

Photographs

Peter Lindman (pages 17, back cover)
Ann Luce (cover, page 143)
Kate Maxwell Williams (pages 1, 2, 4)
Greater Mpls. Council of Churches (page 135)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments

How to Use this Book

Chapter 1 Why this Book 1

Chapter 2 KIDS COUNT Findings 2

Chapter 3 What Children Need 4

Chapter 4 Indicators of Risk 15
Family Economics

 Children in Poverty 1989 (map) 19

 Children in Poverty 20

 Children in Single Parent Households 22

 Children Dependent on AFDC 24

Birth Circumstances

 Children Born to Unmarried Parents 26

 Children Weighing Less than 5.5 Pounds at Birth 28

 Children Born to Mothers under Age 18 30

 Children Born to Mothers with Fewer than 12 Years Education 32

Signs of Trouble

 Children Abused and Neglected 34

 Children Dropping Out of School 36

 Children's Crimes against People 38

 Children Dying Violently 40

Chapter 5 County Profiles 43

Chapter 6 Children of Color 133

 Children of Color in Minnesota 1990 (map) 134

 The Crisis for Children of Color 135

 Children of Color in Poverty 136

 Low Birthweight Among Children of Color 138

 School Dropout Rates Among Children of Color 140

Chapter 7 What You Can Do 143

Data Methods and Notes 146

Findnotes 147



HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

- On page 2 review the Minnesota KIDS COUNT findings.
- On page 4 look for information about the support systems children need.
- On page 17 learn about the indicators of risk to children analyzed in this report.
- On page 16 review a map of Minnesota's counties; then turn to page 19 for a county-by-county map of child poverty, the single greatest risk to a child's well-being.
- On pages 20-41 find county-by-county information about the percent of children at risk for each of the 11 indicators in two different years, the percent change between the two years, and why these circumstances pose risks to children.
- On pages 45-132 locate your county's one-page profile of the status of children.
- On page 134 find out where Minnesota's children of color live.
- On pages 135-142 learn about the disparities by race for children — in poverty, low birthweight, and failure to graduate from high school.
- On pages 143-145 decide which actions for children you will pursue at home, in the community, and at work.
- On pages 146-147 answer questions you may have about the data used in this book.
- On the last page find postcards for ordering more copies of this and other KIDS COUNT reports, for putting your name on the KIDS COUNT mailing list, and for becoming a child advocate.

16

17



1. WHY THIS BOOK



Almost every state and national organization concerned about social issues and the future of our country has published a report on children during the past few years. These reports tell us over and over that children are in trouble, that our future is in jeopardy, that we must be concerned. So, why another report?

The answer is simple. The pictures we have seen to date are massive, often focusing on all children in the country or Minnesota as a whole. They do not tell us about the children in our own backyards, allowing us to imagine that children's problems are far from home and have little to do with us.

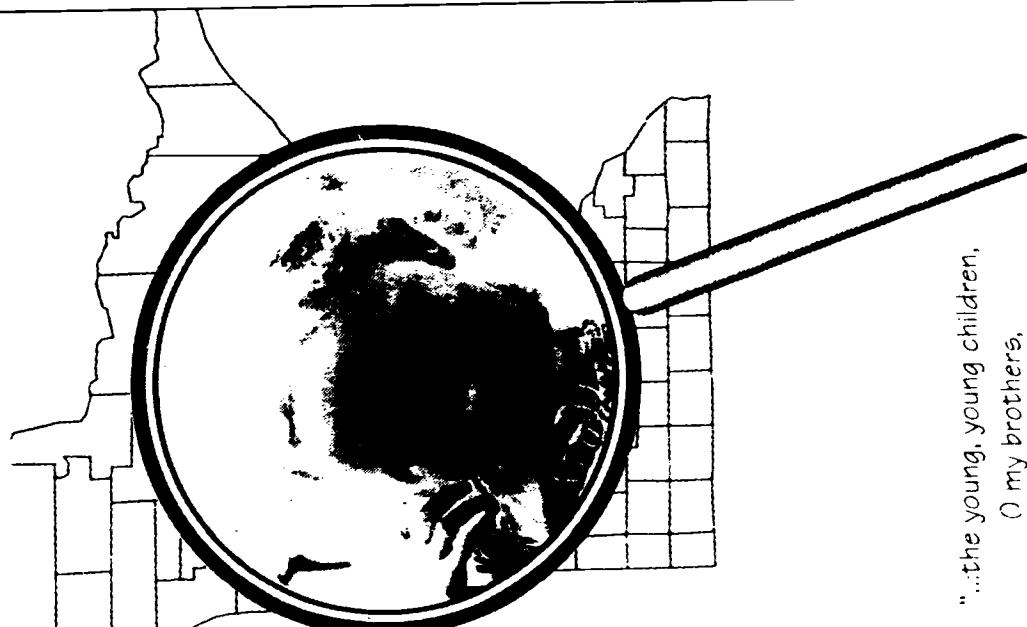
Minnesota Kids — A Closer Look brings the children of each Minnesota county into clearer focus so that people can grasp the needs of children in their own communities and begin to address those needs. The report gives each Minnesotan the tools necessary to work in every community and at all levels of government to improve children's lives.

"If you don't understand that my children are your children, that my children's well-being is tied to you and your children's well-being, we have a problem."

Mary Arzahair,
Minneapolis Way to Grow Executive Director,
January 1994

KIDS COUNT 2. FINDINGS

- The percentage of *children under age 18 living in poverty in Minnesota* grew 21.6% (from 10.2% to 12.4%) between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This occurred despite decreases in the rate of child poverty in 44 of the 87 counties. Lake County in the northeastern part of the state saw the most extreme rate of increase — 192.9%.
- Minnesota's children of color are far more likely to be poor than are white children. In 1989, 45.1% of children of color lived in poor families, as compared with 9.7% of European American children.
- The percentage of *children living in single parent families in Minnesota* rose in every county. Statewide, the rate went from 11.8% in 1980 to 16.2% in 1990 — a 37.3% increase. Five counties saw the rate increase by more than 100%: Mille Lacs, Mahnomen, Wadena, Watonwan, and Marshall.
- The proportion of *Minnesota children dependent on AFDC* rose by 15.7% statewide between 1986 and 1991. Forty-six counties saw increases, with Wilkin County in west central Minnesota seeing the largest — 73.4%. The rate decreased in 38 counties, with Yellow Medicine County, on the southwestern side of the state, saw the largest increase — 289.7% — and Red Lake County, in the northwest corner, the largest decrease — 7%.
- The percentage of *children born to unmarried parents* grew by 36.8% between 1986 and 1991 statewide. Of the 87 counties, 80 saw increases, four saw decreases and three saw no change.
- ...the young, young children,
 O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime
 of the others,
In the country of the free."
- In 1986, Minnesota met the United States Year 2000 *low birthweights* goal of no more than 5% of children weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth. By 1991, however, the percentage had grown to 5.3%, a 6% increase. The percent of children with low birthweights increased in 49 counties, decreased in 37, and stayed the same in one. The largest rate of increase — 218.8% — was found in Kanabec County, and the largest decrease — 91.5% — in Lac Qui Parle County.
- Minnesota's children of color are far more likely to have a low birthweight than are the state's European American children. In 1991, 9.1% of children of color were born weighing less than 5.5 pounds, as compared with 4.9% of European American infants.



Lizbeth Bennett Browning



- The proportion of Minnesota children born to mothers under age 18 grew by 8% between 1986 and 1991. The rate increased in 48 counties, decreased in 37 and did not change in two. Mower County on the southern border saw the most extreme growth in the rate of children born to teen mothers — 400%.
- The proportion of Minnesota children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of schooling rose by 12.4% between 1986 and 1991. The proportion increased in 54 counties, with the largest rate of increase occurring in Brown County — 277.3%. The rate decreased in 30 counties and did not change in three.
- The number of children for whom abuse and neglect was substantiated in Minnesota rose from 7,760 in 1986 to 10,224 in 1991, a 31.8% increase. Mahnomen County saw the largest proportional increase — 625%. Grant and Kittson Counties had the largest proportional decrease — 91.7% each.
- Between school years 1986-87 and 1991-92 the percentage of children dropping out of school before high school graduation rose by 25%. It increased in 51 counties, decreased in 31, and did not change in three (two counties did not report dropout data for 1991-92). In seven counties the rate of increase between the two years was greater than 200%: Cass, Nobles, Jackson, Carver, Grant, Red Lake, and McLeod.

In 1991, the proportion of children of color who dropped out of school — 10.3% — was over three times that of European American children — 2.8%.

- The percentage of crimes committed by children that are crimes against people grew by 13.8% between 1987 and 1991. Forty-two counties saw increases, 37 saw decreases, and eight counties saw no change. Ten counties with increases had no child crimes against people in 1987. The largest rate of increase occurred in Cass County — 523.1%. Eight counties saw their rates decrease by 100%.
- The number of violent deaths among children in Minnesota dropped by 25.2% between 1986 and 1991. However, 10 counties that had no violent deaths among children in 1986 had one or more in 1991. Of the 25 counties with increases, Kandiyohi County in the southwestern part of the state had the largest measurable increase — 500%. Forty-one counties had decreases and 21 had no change.

Minnesotans can easily be captivated by the myth of Lake Wobegon: that our children are all above average. Yet the signs are clear that all is not well in our own backyards. These findings show that today's children will not be capable of being tomorrow's builders, teachers, farmers, and leaders unless individuals and communities act now to improve their lives.

Daniel Storkamp, Director, Criminal Justice Center, Minnesota Office of Strategies and Long Range Planning

3. WHAT CHILDREN NEED

In order to grow into healthy well-adjusted contributing adults, children need economic security, a good start at birth, and protection from violence and neglect. Yet KIDS COUNT indicators show that thousands of Minnesota children do not have these very basic underpinnings.

Corporate, government, and religious leaders, as well as parents, teachers, and concerned individuals in communities throughout the state, have the tools needed to build a strong foundation under every Minnesota child. This chapter describes what is needed; chapter seven shows how individuals and communities can work together for children.

• Economic security

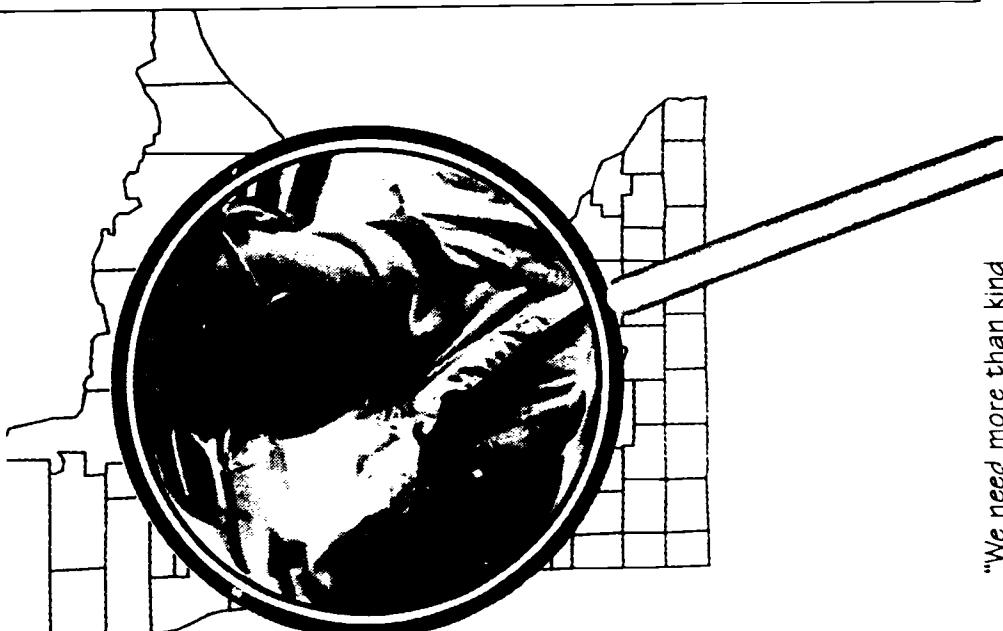
Children must have food, clothing, shelter, transportation, health care, and child care in order to survive. Yet, during the 1980s, child poverty in Minnesota increased 21.6% and the proportion of children in single-parent homes increased by 37.3%. Between 1986 and 1991 the proportion of children receiving AFDC — the most extreme measure of poverty — rose 15.7%. These KIDS COUNT findings mean that an increasing number of families are simply unable to provide their children with basic life necessities.

THE FEDERAL POVERTY STANDARDS

The 1993 standards:

Family size	Maximum annual income
2	\$9,430
3	\$11,890
4	\$14,350
5	\$16,810
6	\$19,270

Although these are the most widely used measures of poverty, they undercount the number of people who are poor. Families cannot meet their basic needs with incomes this low. The reality is that thousands of Minnesota children with family incomes above the poverty line also live in rundown, unsafe housing, go hungry on a regular basis, and cannot afford needed health care.



"We need more than kind sentiment, it's about children.
We need to draw on the rich resources of our community to address their needs."

Rabbi Harold Kravitz, Co-Chair,
Minnesota Rabbinical Association, 1992

24

25



Three broad strategies would ensure that no child — whether in a single or two-parent family, a family working for low wages, or a family relying on AFDC — would live in poverty:

- ensuring a living wage for every worker and supplementing the earnings of low income families as needed;
- strengthening the safety net for families who cannot send an adult into the workplace; and
- setting reasonable and enforceable child support levels based on children's needs.

Ensuring a living wage

To raise the children of working parents out of poverty, the minimum wage must be increased, the tax burden on families with low incomes reduced, and financial assistance with child care, health care, and housing guaranteed when it is needed.

A full-time minimum wage job (\$4.25/hour) cannot cover the cost of a family's housing, food, health care, transportation, and child care expenses. The average cost of these basic necessities for a working parent with two children totals \$1,933/month.¹ In comparison, a full-time job at minimum wage pays only \$736.66/month before taxes, less than half the amount needed.² Even a minimum wage of \$6.25/hour, as proposed in a bill now before Congress,³ would generate only \$1,083.33/month before taxes.

The federal Earned Income Credit (EIC) and state Working Family Credit (WFC) are currently the best way to increase incomes of working parents who cannot earn enough to support their families. A Minnesota parent of two children working at minimum wage in 1993 is eligible for an additional \$1,737.65 in combined EIC and WFC credits. The basic federal credit for a family with two or more children will grow from \$1,511 in 1993 to \$3,370 in 1996.

THE EIC AND WFC POSITIVE STEPS FOR CHILDREN

The federal Earned Income Credit (EIC) and Minnesota's companion Working Family Credit (WFC) provide tax refunds to low income working families with dependent children. Together these programs can raise the annual income of a family depending on one full-time minimum wage job by nearly 20%. In 1992, 136,000 Minnesota families received average refunds of \$960 from the combined EIC and WFC. For many, the credits meant an additional month of family income.⁴

A mother with four children became homeless in 1993 and had to move into a shelter in Minneapolis. When their EIC refund from the mother's part-time job arrived, they used it for a rent deposit and to pay an outstanding phone bill. Moving to the new apartment and getting a phone helped the family stabilize economically and emotionally. Later the family received housing assistance and began paying only 30% of their income for rent.

Child care, health care, and housing assistance should be available to families who, even with tax credits, still cannot support their children.

- **Child Care.** Lack of affordable child care is too often the stumbling block for a low or moderate income family trying to "make it." Outside the metropolitan area, the average cost of care for a toddler in a center is \$448.50/month. In the metropolitan area, it is \$474.25/month.⁵ Care for infants and children with special needs costs even more.

To assure all children access to adequate financial support, the minimum wage must be raised, Minnesota must invest more resources in its safety net, and all parents must meet their child support obligations.

Minnesota's child care assistance program shares the cost with parents, providing subsidies based on family size and income. However, the program does not reach all eligible children, as evidenced by a waiting list of over 6,200 families. With an investment of another \$32 million/year these waiting families could buy child care and go to work or participate in training programs.

- **Health Care.** Since passage of the Children's Health Plan in 1987, Minnesota has led the way in sharing the cost of preventive health care with parents. With expansions in Medical Assistance, and passage of the 1992 MinnesotaCare legislation, nearly all of the state's children have financial access to health care through private insurance or a government-subsidized program. A gap still remains, however, for children whose parents' jobs neither include health insurance, nor pay enough for the family to purchase insurance independently. While these families are eligible for MinnesotaCare, which charges monthly premiums on a sliding scale, evidence is developing that the combined cost of the premiums and co-pays are too high and are forcing some families out of the program.

All government supported health insurance programs, including MinnesotaCare and the proposed national plan, must be realistic in their estimates of what low income families can afford in premiums and co-payments. If they are not, Minnesota will see an increase, not a decrease, in the number of children going without necessary health care.

- **Housing.** In the 1960s families could expect to spend 25% of their incomes on housing. But in 1989, over three-fourths of Minnesota households, with incomes under \$10,000 spent more than 30% of their incomes for housing.⁶ Some had to use all of their income for housing.⁷ Housing costs have gone up at a much faster rate than has the minimum wage or AFDC. This has resulted in increasing numbers of children living in condemned and unsafe housing or becoming homeless.

Communities throughout Minnesota have initiated public and private housing programs for people with low to moderate incomes. But more are needed. Local and state government should develop and fund comprehensive housing policies that will increase subsidies available to low income families, improve the condition of currently available rental property, and develop new homes to be purchased or rented by low income families.

Child care assistance means the difference between "making it" and going on welfare for Patricia, a mother in Blue Earth County with two children. Patricia works from 6:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m., earning \$5.93/hr as a nursing assistant. At full cost, her child care would be \$3.00/hr and take more than half her wages. On the sliding fee child care program, she pays only \$20.00/mo for child care.



Strengthening the safety net

Minnesota's safety net is failing children. Families receiving AFDC — the "welfare" program designed to provide at least minimal economic support for children — cannot even afford a decent two-bedroom apartment and three meals a day.⁸ Minnesota's monthly AFDC grant is \$532/month for a family of three, 46% below poverty. Two-thirds of all AFDC recipients are children. This means that in 1991 during each month an average of 115,512 Minnesota children, who depended on AFDC for financial support, lived in deep poverty.⁹

While the state and federal governments jointly fund AFDC, states set the amount of financial support provided families. Grants should be raised in Minnesota so that children receiving AFDC do not live in poverty.

In addition to setting the amount of support for families on AFDC, states also run programs to help families get off assistance and into jobs. In Minnesota 2,365 parents left AFDC in 1991, largely through training, education, and job services offered by STRIDE. Minnesota's employment and training program. Unfortunately, the average wage of a Minnesota family leaving AFDC to take a job is \$6.48/hour; so many families continue to need child care, health, and/or housing assistance. Parents who leave AFDC to take a job get one year of "transition" child care. Since one out of five families whose transition year ended in fiscal year 1993 were forced to return to AFDC,¹⁰ it is clear that one year of additional assistance is not enough.

In April 1994, Minnesota will launch the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). A pilot program, MFIP will allow parents receiving AFDC to work and continue receiving assistance until they are earning enough to support their families. During MFIP's five-year demonstration phase, the program will be available to approximately 8% of families receiving AFDC.

To help families bridge the gap between welfare and work, Minnesota should fully fund the STRIDE program and include more families in the MFIP demonstration.

Fortunately, thousands of Minnesota children have fathers like Tom. Divorced when his son, Mark, was five, Tom paid child support until Mark had finished high school, then paid virtually all of his college expenses. Tom says he always felt a strong moral and financial commitment to Mark and considered child support one of his normal living expenses.

Setting and enforcing reasonable child support

Child support paid in full and on time can mean the difference between poverty and economic security for children of divorced and never-married parents. Yet Minnesota's system for establishing paternity and setting and enforcing child support is not working. In a separate special report, Minnesota KIDS COUNT found that almost one-third of the children in Minnesota's child support system lack even an order for support. The average order for all children in the system is \$116/month, less than a quarter of the minimum cost of raising a child today in this state.¹¹ Thousands of non-custodial parents either cannot or will not pay the full amount ordered, which brings the average amount collected per child down to \$77/month.

"We are guilty of many mistakes and sins, but our worst crime is abandonment of the child, neglecting the fountain of life. Many things we need can wait. The child cannot."

Gabriela Mistral

Andrew's mother Margo called the Minnesota Department of Human Services for a copy of the Recognition of Parentage materials after she heard about them on the evening news. It is exactly what she and Andrew's father, who lives in another state, need so that Andrew can be added to his dad's employer-based health insurance policy. Margo said she felt so relieved after hearing the newscast she was too excited to sleep.

There are several reasons for the lack of sufficient child support including inadequate guidelines, low rates of paternity establishment for children of unmarried parents, lack of simplicity and uniformity in the child support system, and low wages for non-custodial parents. Minnesota has taken a positive step by creating an expedited procedure for establishing paternity. Beginning January 1, 1994, unmarried parents can sign a Recognition of Parentage and immediately establish their child's paternity. Legal connections between children and their fathers give children identity, access to genetic information, and financial benefits, including the right to child support.

Further changes to the child support system would benefit children. Child support guidelines should be simplified and made less discretionary so that attorneys and judges will not be needed to set levels of support. A statewide administrative process for setting and enforcing support should be available to parents without attorneys. Training and job placement programs should be available to non-custodial parents who need jobs in order to meet their child support obligations.

• **A good beginning**

In addition to economic security, children need the best possible circumstances at birth. Yet Minnesota KIDS COUNT finds that many early indicators of risk have grown worse for Minnesota children. Between 1986 and 1991, the rate of births to unmarried parents rose by 36.8%, births to mothers under age 18 rose by 8%, and births to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education rose by 12.4%. During the same period the rate of babies with a low birthweight increased 6%.

To get Minnesota children off to a better start in life, Minnesota KIDS COUNT recommends:

- full funding for supplemental nutrition programs;
- improved access to health care; and
- community action to encourage teenagers to delay childbearing.

Nutrition

Good prenatal nutrition helps develop a child's brain and raise birthweight. Children born too early and at too low a birthweight (under 5.5 pounds) are at much higher risk for death during infancy or serious health problems (examples: blindness, cerebral palsy, and mental retardation) and later developmental handicaps.¹²

The best way to ensure that pregnant women get the nutrition they need is to fully fund WIC (Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children). WIC provides foods such as milk, cereal, juice, and peanut butter, plus nutrition education, to pregnant women and children under age five with family incomes below 185% of poverty (\$21,996/year for a family of three). WIC benefits both families and taxpayers. Every WIC dollar invested in the health of a pregnant



women saves \$1,92-\$4,21 in Medical Assistance costs that might otherwise be incurred in caring for the mother. By raising infants' birthweights, WIC saves Medical Assistance \$12,000-\$15,000 in later medical care every time a very low birthweight is prevented.¹²

Although Minnesota is one of 26 states to supplement federal funding, its WIC program can serve only two-thirds of eligible women and children statewide. An additional \$25 million/year (in 1993 dollars) would assure that all eligible women and children in the state could receive WIC.

Universal access to health care

In order for children to get off to a good start in life, pregnant women and young children also need access to health care. As discussed earlier, nearly all Minnesota children now have financial access to health care. However, that is only part of the picture. Thousands of children continue to experience barriers to health care created by distance, language, literacy, and culture.

In rural Minnesota, families often must travel an hour or more each way to a doctor's office. These long distances often prevent families with limited incomes and little access to transportation from obtaining preventive health care. Some families also go without needed care because parents hesitate to go places where they themselves cannot communicate, feel unwelcome, or believe they will be treated with disrespect.¹⁴ Unfortunately, these barriers result in pregnant women going without critically needed prenatal care and children going without immunizations and other needed preventive care. In the long run, the children may suffer from preventable health problems and society will pay for more expensive care and special education.

To assure universal health care access for children, Minnesota needs to develop a better geographic distribution of health care resources and ensure that clinics and hospitals break down other barriers, such as language and literacy.

Delaying childbearing

While a few adolescents may be prepared for the economic, emotional, and spiritual responsibilities of parenthood, most are not. They have not yet completed high school, have few, if any, work skills, and have not yet had a chance themselves to finish childhood. Also, few teenage girls are married at the time they give birth, which usually means their children start life with the economic and emotional support of only one parent. According to the Minnesota Department of Health's annual report, 80% of births to adolescents in 1991 were to unmarried mothers.¹⁵

Research indicates that a teenage girl's or boy's self-image, sense of place in the community, and socioeconomic status more strongly influence choices about early parenthood than any other factor. Those with adequate family incomes, high self-esteem, and a belief that adulthood will bring a satisfying career

In Minneapolis, Way To Grow projects employ home visitors to work with the families of children 0-6. Their goal is to help families prepare children to succeed in school. In addition to modeling parenting skills and playing with the children, the home visitors help families assess their needs and connect with community resources.

Family needs vary from parent support groups, to getting library cards, to registering for AFDC and housing assistance. Public health nurses, social workers, and parent educators provide back-up to the home visitors whose primary qualifications are strong communication and parenting skills.

and role in the community have a much easier time delaying childbearing than do teenagers whose life experience tells them that adulthood holds little or no promise.¹⁶

Communities, schools, government, families, and congregations all have roles to play in giving teens faith in themselves and their futures. Successful strategies employed in communities across the country include mentorships for children in grade school, junior high, and high school; special academic assistance for students who have trouble keeping up with their peers; informal connections between adults and kids at risk for early parenting; and youth community service.¹⁷ These actions build on the child's inner strengths and natural resilience, encourage thoughtful, informed choices, and have a positive effect on other aspects of living. Confidential family planning services should also be available for adolescents who plan to become, or are, sexually active.

No program builds self-esteem, however, as well as a solid education, a good job, and real hope for the future. When children see their parents in jobs that support the family, their self-esteem increases and they can begin to visualize a future for themselves. Public agencies and private businesses must work together to develop jobs that will support families and give children hope.

A neighbor reported a family to Hennepin County Child Protection for neglect because the children spent every afternoon alone. It turned out that both parents were holding down full-time minimum wage jobs that didn't offer benefits, and they couldn't afford child care. After the report to Child Protection, the mother quit her job in order to be at home with the children. Without her earnings, however, the family went deeper in debt, and the mother had to return to work. Again, someone called Child Protection. This time, a Child Protection worker helped the family solve the problem by finding affordable child care.

- **Protection from violence and neglect**

Minnesota KIDS COUNT found troubling signs of increasing violence and neglect in children's lives. The most obvious is that the number of children for whom neglect and abuse were substantiated rose by 31.8% between 1986 and 1991. The increasing violence of children's crimes is another indicator of trouble. Although the majority of their crimes continue to be property and status offenses, the proportion causing direct harm to people — crimes such as murder, robbery, assault, and rape — increased by 13.8% between 1987 and 1991.

The rising rate of school dropouts can be an indicator of violence and neglect in children's families, as well as the inability of education programs to meet children's needs. Between school years 1986-87 and 1991-92, Minnesota's overall school dropout rate rose by 25%, from 2.8% to 3.5%. The statewide average, however, hides the much higher rates experienced by certain groups of children. In 1991, 14.1% of African American students dropped out of school, as did 13% of American Indian students, and 11.3% of Hispanic students. Among "signs of trouble" only the number of children who died violently improved between the mid-1980s and the early 1990s.



School, community, and family must begin early in children's lives to work together protecting children from violence and neglect. To create a safe, nurturing environment for all children, Minnesota KIDS COUNT recommends:

- economic security;
- more comprehensive child care policies;
- programs for parents; and
- safer communities.

Economic security

Poverty does not cause child abuse. It does, however, increase stress and frustrations, which can lead to abuse. Poverty also plays an enormous role in the neglect of children. In their study, Warrenberg and Cassidy found that child neglect represented 45% of all substantiated cases of abuse and neglect in Minnesota between 1984 and 1990, and that the neglect was almost always a result of family poverty.¹⁸ During this same period, substantiated cases of neglect increased 56%.

An effective preventive strategy for reducing child neglect is to guarantee family economic security. As mentioned earlier, families without economic resources cannot provide basic necessities for their children. It is no solution simply to categorize these children as "neglected."

Comprehensive child care policies

Nurturing children takes time. Yet the majority of parents in Minnesota work outside the home (nearly all fathers and 72% of mothers of children under age 18) and must turn to others for care for their children. Quality child care and a variety of after-school programs for older children are needed. Family leave must be available for parents with newborn or ill children. Head Start must continue to expand in order to serve eligible children whose parents work outside the home.

Family leave and child care policies work together to nurture children. In Minnesota, new parents are entitled to at least six weeks of unpaid leave when they have a newborn or newly adopted child; parents working for large companies can also take leave to care for a sick child. However, low income parents cannot afford to take unpaid leave. Paid family leave should be available to families with very young children by linking subsidized child care with parental leave or extending the child care tax credit to parents who stay at home. The bill before the 1994 Minnesota Legislature to extend the child care tax credit to parents who decide to stay at home is a step in the right direction.

Head Start is a cost-effective pre-school program for children in low income families. The program prepares children for school and provides their families with a wide range of services, including

Pilgrim Academy provides quality, low-cost child care and early education to families in the Summit-University neighborhood of St. Paul. Pilgrim Baptist Church, its home congregation, provides financial support. Members of Pilgrim Baptist formed and contributed to the "Hundred Dollar Club" to help with the original start-up costs. St. Peter Claver Catholic Church, where the program is housed, supports the Academy by reducing the rent.

parenting education. An additional \$66 million (in 1993 dollars) in state and/or federal funding would bring the current level of Head Start services to all eligible Minnesota children.

"The walks and talks we have with our children ... have a great deal to do with the values they will cherish as adults."

Edith F. Hunter, educator

The single most important factor in ensuring quality child care is preventing turnover of child care workers. Yet child care teachers in Minnesota start at an average \$6.50/hour or \$13,520/year.¹⁹ Minnesota should continue to explore ways to increase child care worker wages, in order to both improve the quality of care for children and to create worthwhile jobs for parents.

Programs for parents

Proven, cost-effective measures for preventing violence to children include parent education, parent support groups, respite care, and home visits from trained community members. Through these strategies people with experiential wisdom as well as academic knowledge teach new parents what children need and how to handle the inevitable frustrations without resorting to violence. They also give parents who are stressed from unending responsibilities at home and on the job an opportunity to leave their children in safe hands for a few hours.

Members of the Cass Lake/Walker League of Women Voters headed an 18-month community effort to build a playground for the children of Cass Lake. They raised funds and in-kind contributions; contracted with Robert Leathers Company of Ithaca, New York, for the design; and obtained permission from the school board to build on school property. The architect worked with local children during the design phase, then directed the construction which was done by volunteers. Called "Dreamcatcher Park," the park can now accommodate 200 children at a time (450 children are enrolled in the school).

Safer communities

In addition to stable homes and families, children need safe and nurturing communities. Children do not feel safe now. A recent national poll of parents and children found that violent crime is the primary fear of a majority of children.²⁰

Public leaders, from President Clinton to local school principals, are expressing their increasing alarm at the level of violence in today's society. Nowhere can the devastating effects of that violence be seen more clearly than in the lives of our children — children murdered senselessly, children living with guns in their homes and communities, children killing other children, and children choosing suicide when they can no longer bear their pain.

There is no single key to stopping the violence in children's lives. But there are many changes that together will begin to turn the tide of violence. In addition to nurturing children from an early age, helping adults to be good parents and increasing economic security, Minnesotans should support gun control, reduce children's exposure to glamorized and graphic violence in the media, and teach mediation and conflict-resolution skills from an early age.



• **A closer look at ourselves**

The trends revealed in this closer look at Minnesota's children are disheartening, but reversible. The power for change rests in our hands. How do we begin?

We begin with understanding children are full human beings placed in our care temporarily. They need us to walk with them, offering protection and guidance, as they grow toward adulthood. Our call to action begins with the children in our own lives. We must accept responsibility for their care, be there when they need us, and put their needs before our own. We need to encourage and support them in difficult times and celebrate the good times. We must make sure we meet their needs, not use them to meet ours.

If we treat children molds how they value themselves and treat others. "If children live with criticism, they learn to condemn. If children live with hostility, they learn to fight...If children live with encouragement, they learn confidence. If children live with fairness, they learn justice." *

If we want our children to value justice, we must redistribute resources so families with children are not in poverty. If we want our young people to delay sexual activity and pregnancy, we must model responsible behavior as adults and reflect that behavior in television, movies, and music. If we want children to value peace, we must treat them non-violently and teach them to resolve conflict peacefully. This responsibility does not end at our front doors. As adults, we are responsible for the well-being of all children in our community, our state, and our nation. It is our job to assure that children have first claim on our resources and attention. Children who find a responsive world, one that meets their basic needs for food, shelter, clothing, and nurturing, will experience trust and security and will imagine a future.

Often, what we see in our children mirrors the society adults form. As you look at the image of the children in your county, what do you see? Minnesota KIDS COUNT calls all of us to a new understanding of who children are and a renewed acceptance of responsibility for the children in our lives and communities.

"This is what no one warns you about,
when you decide to have children. There
is so much written about the cost and
the changes in your way of life, but no
one ever tells you that what they are
going to hand you in the hospital is
power, whether you want it or not."

Anna Quindlen

* Adapted from Dorothy Law Nolte's poem in the July 1972 issue of *Baptist Leader*.



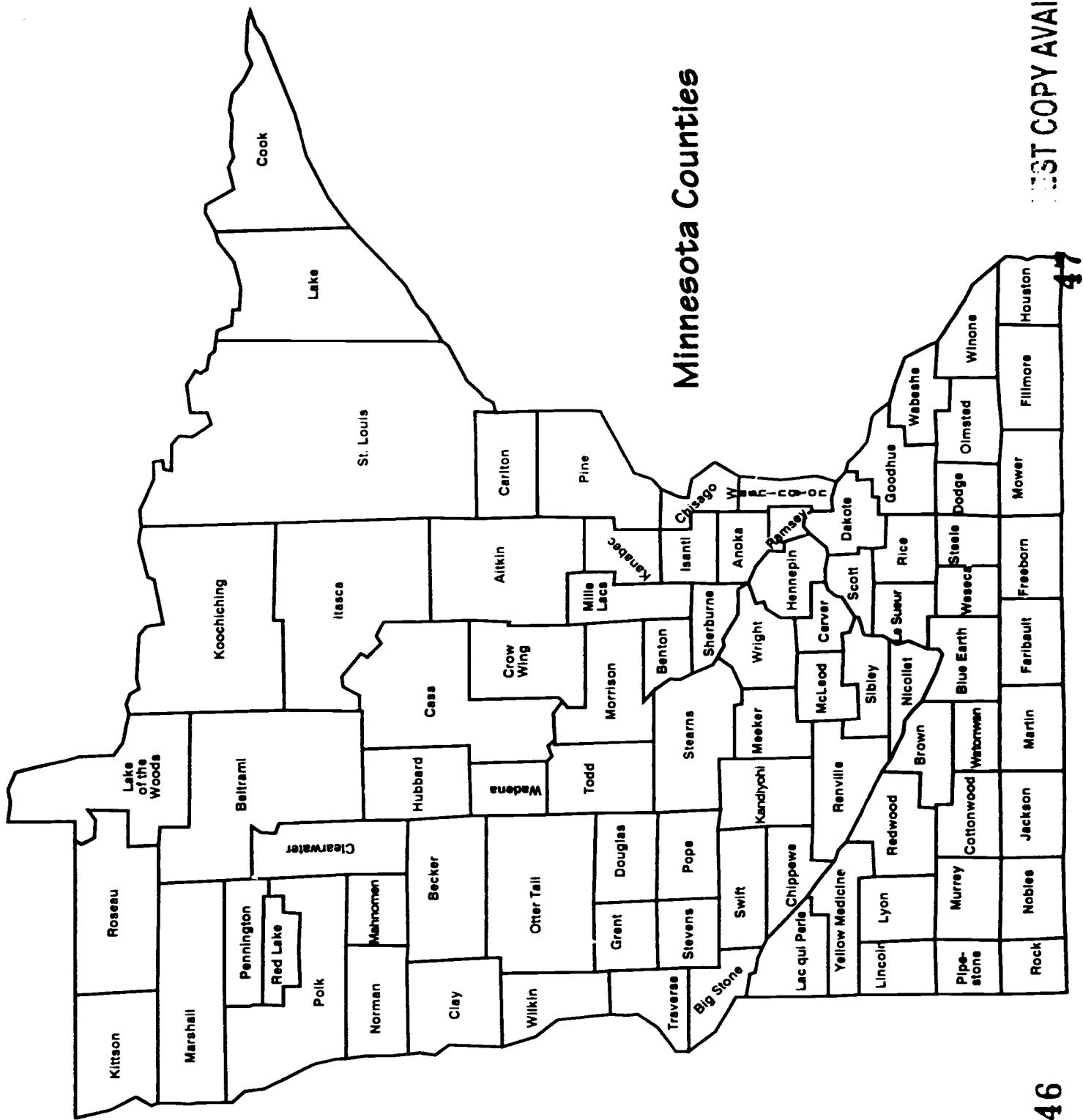
Risk

factors of

- Children in poverty
- Children in single parent families
- Children dependent on AFDC
- Children born to unmarried parents
- Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth
- Children born to mothers under age 18
- Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education
- Children abused and neglected
- Children dropping out of school
- Children's crimes against people
- Children dying of violence

Minnesota Kids

Minnesota Counties



4. INDICATORS OF RISK TO MINNESOTA'S CHILDREN

In order to take a closer look at children in communities across the state, Minnesota KIDS COUNT selected key indicators of child well-being. The indicators measure the risks children face in relation to what they need — economic security, strong birth circumstances, and protection from violence and neglect.

The majority of Minnesota's children are faring well: they are economically secure, begin life with the personal and family resources they need, and are growing up in safe environments. However, thousands of Minnesota's children do not have these basic underpinnings, and trends are moving in the wrong direction.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT chose three broad groups of indicators to show how well Minnesota children are doing.

"*Family Economics*" shows the extent to which children are at risk because their families are unable to provide for their basic needs. Three indicators are included in this grouping:

- children living in poverty
- children living in single parent families
- children dependent on AFDC

"*Birth Circumstances*" includes factors present when a child is born that indicate whether the child is likely to be poor or suffer serious health problems. Four indicators are included in this grouping:

- children born to unmarried parents
- birthweight less than 5.5 pounds
- children born to mothers who are less than age 18
- children born to mothers who have fewer than 12 years education

"*Signs of Trouble*" provides a measure of the level of violence in children's lives. Four indicators are included in this grouping:

- substantiated child abuse and neglect
- school dropout
- crimes against people committed by children
- child suicides, homicides, and other violent deaths

"We know this generation will not pass this way again."

Bishop David W. Olson,
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America,
Minneapolis Area Synod



Few of these indicators stand alone in a child's life. Rather, they tend to be inter-related and connected to poverty. For instance, a teenage mother is more likely than not to be single, have fewer than 12 years of education and be poor, which puts her child at high risk for low birthweight and therefore more susceptible to severe illness, disabilities, and difficulty learning. One in 12 new families in Minnesota in 1990 was headed by an unmarried teen mother who had not finished high school. When these factors — lack of education, mother under age 18, and parents who are not married — occur in combination, children are at great risk for long term poverty and family instability.

While Minnesotans must be concerned about risks to children, indicators should never be read as determinants of children's futures. Personal resilience, supportive family and friends, and linkages to community resources make a critical difference, doing much to alleviate the effects of poverty, abuse, and lack of a formal education. Conversely, the absence of any obvious risk indicators in a child's life should not be read as a certain "all clear" sign. Children born into material comfort and stable families are also subject to illness, isolation, developmental problems, violence, and early parenthood.

Personal resilience, a supportive family and linkages to community resources make a critical difference, doing much to alleviate the effects of poverty, abuse, and lack of a formal education.

How to Read the Tables

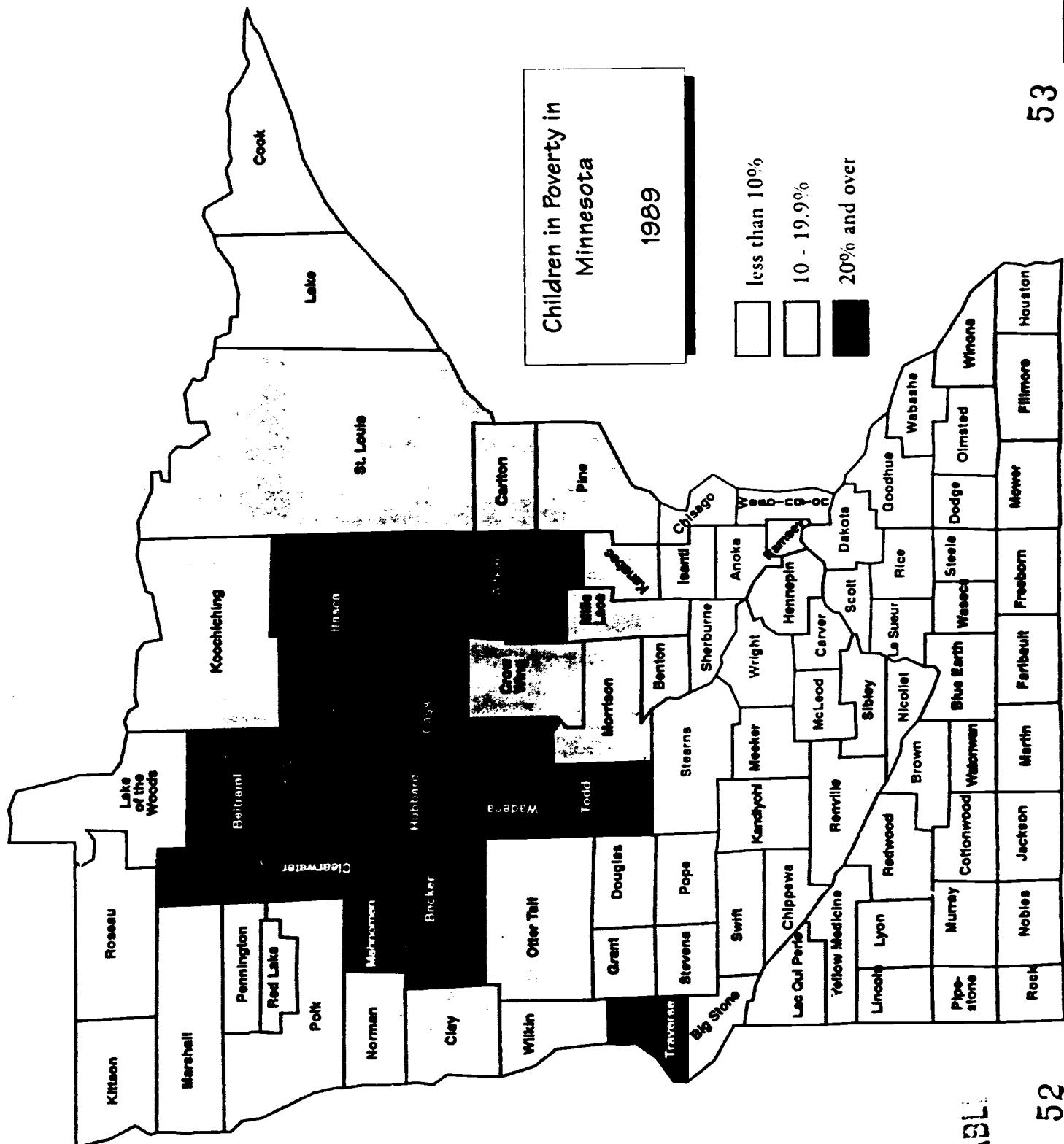
The following tables, one for each indicator, present data for a base year and for the most recent year for which complete county-by-county data are available. The tables also show the percent change between the base and current years.

Data concerning population, poverty and single parent households are from the 1980 and 1990 censuses. The Minnesota Department of Education provided data for calculating school dropout rates in school years 1986-87 and 1991-92. The Supreme Court of Minnesota provided data on child crime for the years 1987 and 1991. The Minnesota Departments of Health and Human Services provided the data for all other indicators using 1986 as the base year and 1991 as the current year.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT presents most data for the base and current years in percentage form, in order to show the relative magnitude of the problem for children. The exceptions are child abuse and child death by violence. Because the whole numbers are small in comparison to the total child population, the percentages look tiny and could therefore be interpreted as insignificant. Where violence is concerned, however, any number above zero spells a significant risk to children. For this reason, the tables use whole numbers for child abuse and neglect and child death by violence.

The percent change between the base year and the current year indicates whether children's lives are getting better or worse over time. It is the key to beginning to understand how well communities are caring for children.

The percent change between the base year and the current year indicates whether children's lives are getting better or worse over time.



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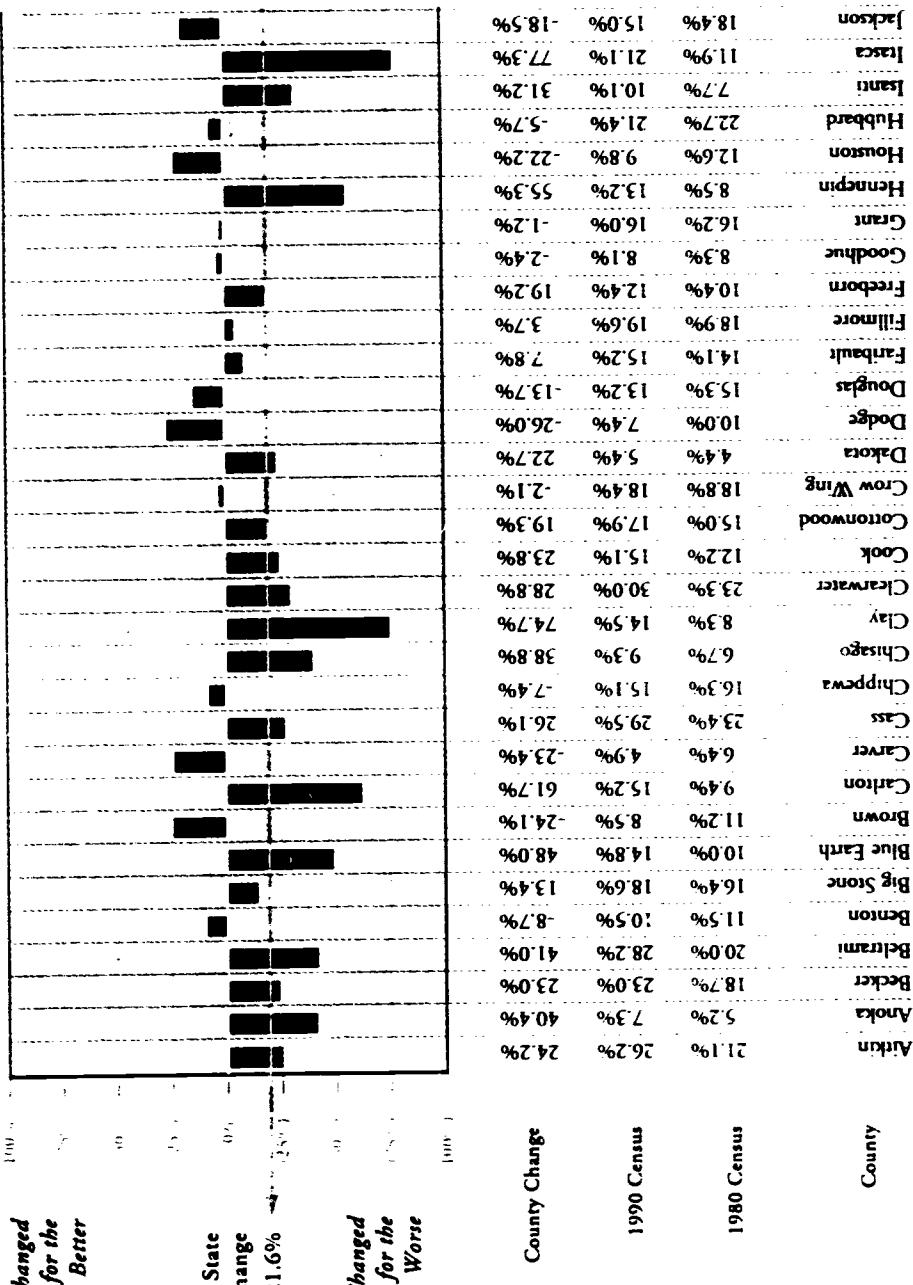
Children in Poverty

• Statewide Statistics

	1980 Census	1990 Census	% Change
Children under age 18*	1,156,539	1,146,790	-.8%
Children living in poverty	117,967	142,202	+20.5%
Number	10.2%	12.4%	+21.6%
Proportion			
Median family income for all families with children	\$22,213	\$39,939	+79.8%
(Income figures not converted to constant dollars)			

*Poverty is calculated for all children except those living in institutions, military barracks, college dormitories, and (if under age 15) in homes of non-relatives.

County Changes for this Indicator



Children living in poverty are at high risk for malnutrition, hunger, cold, poor housing, frequent moves that interrupt family stability and schooling, and high levels of personal and family stress. These problems can interfere with intellectual, physical and emotional development and therefore cause long-term devastation to a child's journey toward adulthood.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT uses the federal poverty line to measure the number of children who are poor. Some poor children must rely

primarily on AFDC, while others live on the incomes of parents earning minimal wages. The poverty guidelines are so low, however, that thousands of children living above the poverty line are also at risk.

Children in Minnesota are getting poorer.
According to the 1990 Census, 12.4% of children (142,202) under age 18 were living in poverty in 1989, a 21.6% increase over the 1979 level. Forty-two counties showed increases ranging from 1.6% to 192.9%, 44 showed

decreases, and one no change. The counties with the highest rates of poverty in 1989 form a cluster in the north central part of the state, and those with lowest form a ring around Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, center of the state's largest metropolitan area (see map on page 19).

Kandiyohi	10.3%	15.1%	46.6%	Kittson	12.9%	13.3%	31.1%	Koochiching	13.1%	14.6%	26.7%	Lac Qui Parle	18.6%	14.1%	-24.2%	Lake	4.2%	12.3%	192.9%	Lake Woods	20.5%	11.0%	-46.3%	Lake Superior	9.7%	8.6%	-11.3%	Lacation	28.9%	18.3%	-36.7%	Lyon	12.9%	11.2%	-13.2%	Mahnomen	29.9%	34.3%	14.7%	Marshall	18.3%	15.1%	-17.5%	Martin	9.7%	14.4%	-48.9%	McLeod	8.4%	7.2%	-14.3%	Mower	12.1%	12.8%	5.8%	Murphy	21.8%	15.9%	-27.1%	Nicollet	10.3%	8.9%	-13.6%	Nobles	15.1%	13.0%	-13.9%	Norman	18.8%	16.3%	-13.3%	Olmsted	5.0%	7.3%	-36.0%	Oster Tazi	17.7%	16.4%	-7.3%	Pennnington	11.7%	18.9%	61.5%	Pope	20.3%	17.5%	-13.8%	Polk	13.1%	16.3%	24.4%	Piperstone	23.8%	16.8%	-29.4%	Pine	16.6%	15.8%	-4.8%	Ramsey	10.0%	17.2%	72.0%	Red Lake	21.4%	15.8%	-26.2%	Renville	18.1%	14.6%	-19.3%	Rosau	17.3%	11.8%	-31.8%	Roxbury	8.0%	7.0%	-12.5%	Saint Louis	8.8%	15.7%	78.4%	Sibley	14.2%	12.8%	-9.9%	Scott	5.0%	4.3%	-14.0%	Searns	11.5%	9.9%	-13.9%	Shoreburne	8.0%	7.0%	-12.5%	Stearns	14.2%	12.8%	-9.9%	Swift	18.5%	13.2%	-17.4%	Todd	23.4%	20.5%	-12.4%	Traverse	21.4%	20.2%	-5.6%	Wabasha	11.3%	9.3%	-11.7%	Waconia	11.2%	16.0%	27.0%	Washington	4.8%	5.5%	14.6%	Waseca	8.3%	11.3%	36.1%	Watab	19.3%	23.0%	19.2%	Watonwan	12.6%	16.0%	27.0%	Wilmot	9.5%	10.5%	10.5%	Winnona	12.2%	12.4%	11.6%	Wislund	12.6%	16.0%	27.0%	Ycello Medicine	20.0%	15.6%	-22.0%
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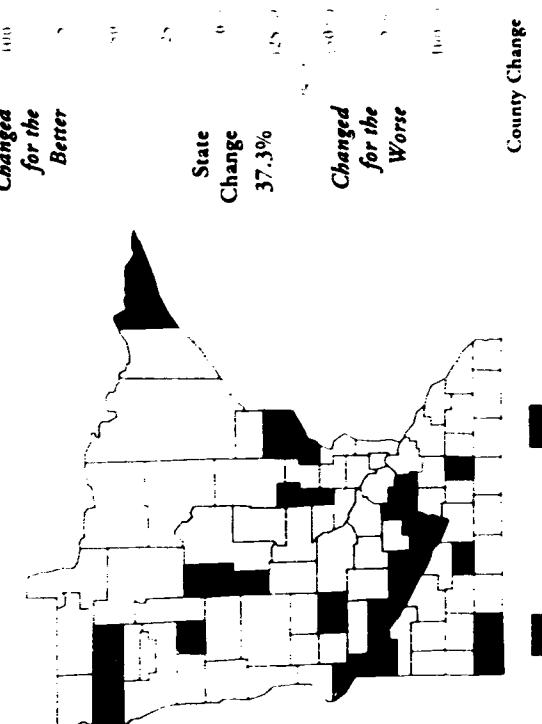
• Statewide Statistics

	1980 Census	1990 Census	% Change
Children under age 18*	1,133,632	1,120,669	-1.1%
Children living in single parent families:			
Number	133,396	181,788	+36.3%
Proportion	11.8%	16.2%	+37.3%
Median income by family type	\$10,408	\$16,932	+62.7%
Single mother family	\$17,519	\$29,046	+65.8%
Single father family	\$23,141	\$39,895	+72.4%
Married couple family			

(Income figures not converted to constant dollars)

*Children include sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder.
Foster children and children in institutions are not included.

County Changes for this Indicator



County	1980 Census	1990 Census	County Change
Aitkin	10,140	16,840	66.3%
Anoka	10,840	14,940	38.0%
Benton	11,940	18,190	52.1%
Bleeker	16,2%	22,7%	40.1%
Benton	10,590	15,290	19.5%
Brown	7,240	10,590	45.8%
Blue Earth	10,590	9,240	84.4%
Big Stone	7,790	14,2%	14.2%
Carlton	12,840	18,340	43.0%
Cass	9,2%	9,840	6.5%
Chippewa	13,890	20,690	49.3%
Clay	8,240	12,340	47.6%
Cook	11,040	16,900	43.6%
Cottonwood	7,240	11,990	65.3%
Dakota	10,440	13,990	33.7%
Dodge	11,740	18,7%	59.8%
Douglas	5,694	9,240	64.3%
Douglas	7,590	11,990	58.7%
Eaton	5,694	9,240	64.3%
Fairbank	17,840	22,040	23.6%
Goodhue	7,990	11,420	44.3%
Grant	6,390	10,440	65.1%
Hennepin	11,140	12,940	18.9%
Houston	8,590	14,440	69.4%
Jackson	11,590	16,700	45.2%
Kandiyohi	6,640	11,040	66.7%
Koochiching	11,190	12,940	17.2%
Lake	7,240	12,940	79.2%
Mahnomen	8,590	14,440	69.4%
Mille Lacs	6,640	11,040	66.7%
Marshall	11,590	16,700	45.2%
Mille Lacs	7,240	12,940	79.2%
Nicollet	11,190	12,940	17.2%
Pine	8,590	14,440	69.4%
Renville	6,640	11,040	66.7%
Riley	11,190	12,940	17.2%
Rock	8,590	14,440	69.4%
St. Louis	11,190	12,940	17.2%
Wadena	6,640	11,040	66.7%
Wadena	11,190	12,940	17.2%
Wadena	7,240	12,940	79.2%

Children in Single Parent Households



Kandiyohi	8.4%	12.6%	50.0%
Kittson	7.2%	10.3%	43.1%
Koochiching	11.1%	19.8%	78.4%
Lake Du Prarie	5.9%	6.5%	10.2%
Lake Woods	8.6%	12.8%	48.8%
Lyon	5.9%	8.6%	45.8%
Mahnomen	8.3%	18.4%	121.7%
Marsala	8.3%	18.4%	134.8%
Martti	8.0%	12.9%	61.3%
McCook	7.3%	11.2%	53.4%
Mille Lacs	8.4%	11.0%	69.2%
Morrison	8.0%	11.2%	40.0%
Mower	10.3%	15.4%	49.5%
Murray	5.1%	8.5%	66.7%
Nicollet	8.7%	10.7%	23.0%
Noles	8.8%	10.0%	13.6%
Norman	6.2%	10.2%	64.5%
Olmsted	9.7%	12.8%	32.0%
Otter Tail	6.4%	11.3%	76.6%
Pembina	11.2%	19.2%	71.4%
Pine	12.0%	13.6%	13.3%
Piperton	6.9%	10.6%	53.6%
Polk	8.9%	15.3%	71.9%
Popl	5.8%	11.1%	91.4%
Ramsey	17.2%	22.5%	30.8%
Red Lake	6.5%	8.4%	29.2%
Redwood	6.3%	10.7%	69.8%
Rice	9.1%	12.9%	41.8%
Rock	4.8%	9.0%	87.5%
Roseau	8.1%	12.8%	58.0%
Saint Louis	8.1%	12.8%	48.5%
Scott	8.3%	9.8%	18.1%
Shetrum	7.9%	10.4%	31.6%
Sibley	4.7%	9.2%	95.7%
Stearns	7.5%	11.3%	50.7%
Steese	8.4%	10.3%	22.6%
Todd	5.8%	9.9%	70.7%
Swift	7.5%	11.3%	50.7%
Swede	7.5%	10.7%	55.1%
Waiteka	7.5%	12.1%	29.6%
Wabasha	7.4%	17.4%	63.5%
Washington	9.8%	12.7%	23.7%
Watonwan	6.3%	9.2%	46.0%
Wilmot	5.2%	12.1%	132.7%
Wright	7.6%	12.9%	69.7%
Yelow Medicine	5.9%	7.3%	73.9%

In Minnesota, children living in single parent households are seven times more likely to live in poverty than are other children. Nearly 83% of children in single parent families live with their mothers, 17% with their fathers. In 1990, families headed by single mothers had a median income of \$16,932, families headed by single fathers a median income of \$29,046. In contrast, families headed by married couples had a median income of \$39,895. Whether poor or not, a single parent has the added stress of having to do the work of two — at home, at school and in the community.

Between 1980 and 1990 the proportion of children living in single parent families increased in every county. Carver County saw the smallest increase (6.5%) and Marshall County the greatest (134.8%). Statewide the rate of children living in single parent families rose by more than a third, from 11.8% to 16.2%. This meant that, by 1990, 181,788 children were living in homes with only one parent.

Indicator Description

In Minnesota, children living in single parent households are seven times more likely to live in poverty than are other children. Nearly 83% of children in single parent families live with their mothers, 17% with their fathers. In 1990, families headed by single mothers had a median income of \$16,932, families headed by single fathers a median income of \$29,046. In contrast, families headed by married couples had a median income of \$39,895. Whether poor or not, a single parent has the added stress of having to do the work of two — at home, at school and in the community.

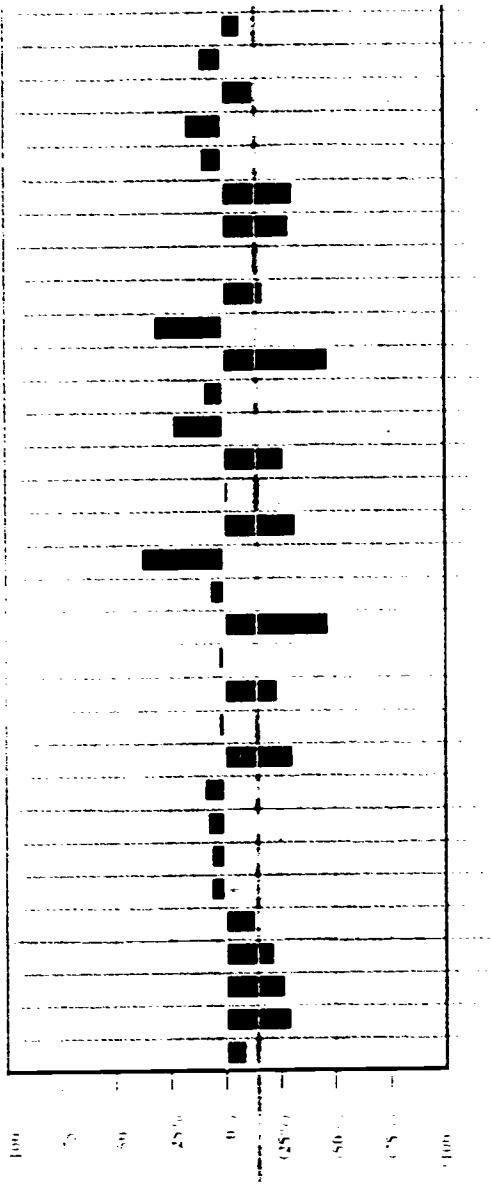
Children Dependent on AFDC

- Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children under age 18*	1,125,854	1,119,373	-6%
Children dependent on AFDC	99,669	115,512	+15.9%
Number	8,991	10,3%	+15.7%
Proportion			
AFDC monthly grant	\$437	\$437	no change
One child and one parent	\$532	\$532	no change
Two children and one parent			

*Children include sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder.
Foster children and children in institutions are not included.

County Changes for this Indicator



County Change

1991
1986

County	1991	1986
TEN WORST		
Wilkin		
Renville		
Traverse		
Norman		
Polk		
Faribault		
Clay		
Martin		
Marshall		
Cottonwood		



Indicator
Description

Children dependent on AFDC are the poorest of poor children. In 1993, Minnesota's AFDC grant, combined with the value of food stamps, was equal to only 75% of the poverty level. This extreme poverty puts children at very high risk for hunger, malnutrition, unsafe housing and debilitating illness, which in turn make it extremely difficult for children to succeed in school and other areas of life.

Statewide, the number of children relying on AFDC rose 15.7% between 1986 and 1991. The percent of children receiving AFDC rose in 46 counties, remained the same in three counties and decreased in 38 counties.

Kandiyohi	9.6%	11.8%	22.9%	Kittson	5.6%	4.2%	-25.0%
Lake Woods	6.6%	5.2%	-21.2%	Lake	9.9%	9.4%	-5.1%
Lake O'Neil Park	3.6%	2.7%	-25.0%	Koochiching	13.5%	10.3%	-23.7%
Lyon	4.1%	3.2%	-22.0%	Mahnomen	17.4%	20.5%	17.8%
Mardon	13.9%	12.6%	-9.4%	Martin	3.6%	3.9%	36.1%
Le Sueur	5.4%	5.3%	-1.9%	Marshall	3.6%	4.9%	40.7%
Lincoln	13.9%	11.9%	-11.9%	Morrison	8.3%	7.8%	-1.3%
Lyon	4.1%	3.2%	-22.0%	Mower	9.9%	19.3%	49.6%
McLeod	3.6%	3.7%	2.8%	Nicolay	9.4%	8.5%	-9.6%
Martin	3.4%	2.6%	-40.7%	Nobles	4.9%	8.5%	69.6%
Mars Hill	3.6%	4.9%	36.1%	Olmsted	3.9%	6.1%	-16.4%
Mahnomen	17.4%	20.5%	17.8%	Norman	4.3%	6.5%	51.2%
Lyon	4.1%	3.2%	-22.0%	Pine	13.0%	19.6%	50.8%
McCook	6.9%	6.3%	-8.7%	Pope	7.9%	5.9%	-25.3%
Morrison	11.4%	11.3%	0.9%	Prairie	9.7%	11.9%	22.7%
Mille Lacs	11.4%	11.3%	0.9%	Randall	3.6%	3.8%	63.9%
Mower	8.3%	7.8%	-7.7%	Renville	3.4%	3.8%	29.6%
Morrison	9.7%	11.9%	22.7%	Rice	5.3%	5.9%	57.9%
Pine	12.5%	13.1%	4.8%	Rodd	4.4%	5.4%	22.7%
Pope	7.9%	5.9%	-25.3%	Roseau	4.4%	5.4%	22.7%
Ramsey	14.0%	18.3%	30.7%	Saint Louis	16.5%	16.8%	1.8%
Renville	2.7%	3.4%	25.9%	Scott	2.7%	3.2%	-8.8%
Rice	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	Stearns	5.7%	5.2%	-8.8%
Rodd	3.6%	3.8%	29.6%	Steens	4.0%	4.7%	17.5%
Renville	3.4%	3.8%	29.6%	Todd	8.4%	8.0%	-4.8%
Rice	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	Swift	7.2%	7.9%	9.7%
Rodd	3.4%	3.8%	29.6%	Trevoe	4.7%	6.9%	61.7%
Renville	3.2%	3.4%	25.9%	Wabasha	5.2%	4.9%	-5.8%
Rice	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	Wadeham	6.4%	10.4%	23.8%
Rodd	3.4%	3.8%	29.6%	Washington	3.8%	4.3%	13.2%
Renville	3.2%	3.4%	25.9%	Watson	10.4%	10.4%	0.0%
Rice	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	Wilkin	6.4%	11.1%	73.4%
Rodd	3.4%	3.8%	29.6%	Winton	6.6%	6.7%	1.5%
Renville	3.2%	3.4%	25.9%	Wright	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Rice	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	Yelow Medicine	5.6%	6.4%	14.3%

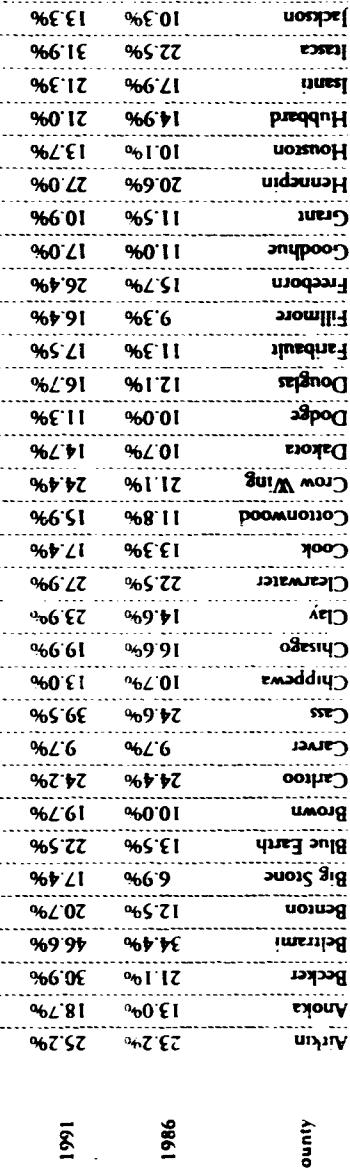
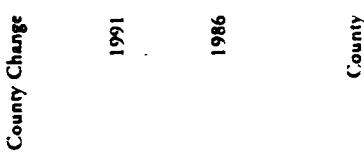
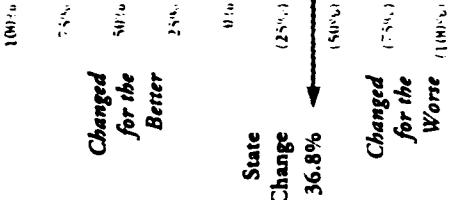
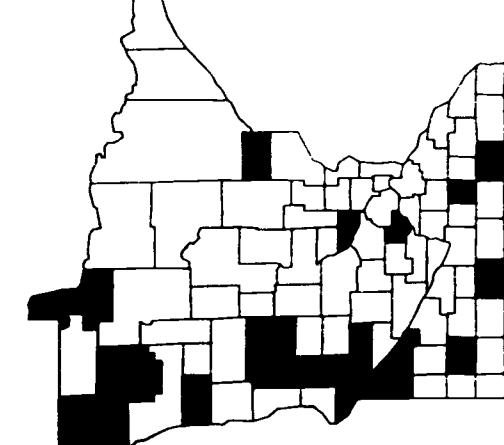
• Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children born Number	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Children born to unmarried parents Proportion	10,720 16.3%	14,949 22.3%	+39.4% +36.8%

Paternity has been determined for only 54% of the children in Minnesota's child support system. The remaining 46% of children have no legal claim to financial and other support from their fathers.

Children Born to Unmarried Parents

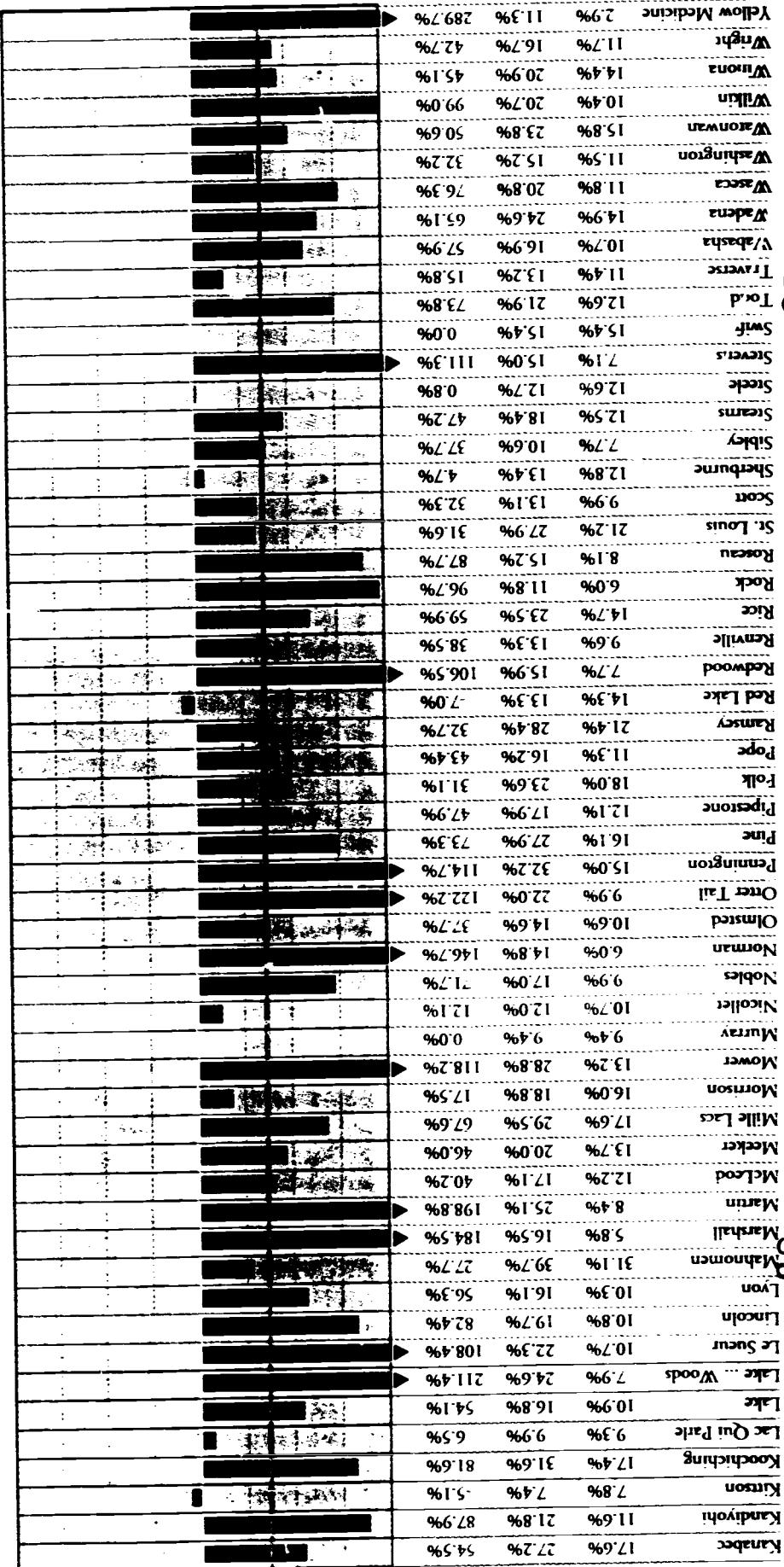
County Changes for this Indicator



Indicator
Description

Most children born to unmarried parents live out their childh h o r d s in poverty and suffer its long-term consequences. Children born to unmarried parents are less likely than children of divorced parents to receive child support (18% as opposed to 61%). The primary reason for this wide disparity is that only 54% of children of unmarried parents are known to have legal relationships with their fathers. Without clearly established paternity, judges cannot order child support.

In Minnesota, the percent of children born to unmarried parents rose 36.8% between 1986 and 1991. While four counties saw modest reductions, and three no change, the remaining 80 experienced increases ranging from a low of .8% to a high of 289.7%. Twelve counties saw a rate of change exceeding 100% between 1986 and 1991: Yellow Medicine, Lake of the Woods, Martin, Marshall, Big Stone, Norman, Otter Tail, Mower, Pennington, Stevens, LeSueur, and Redwood.

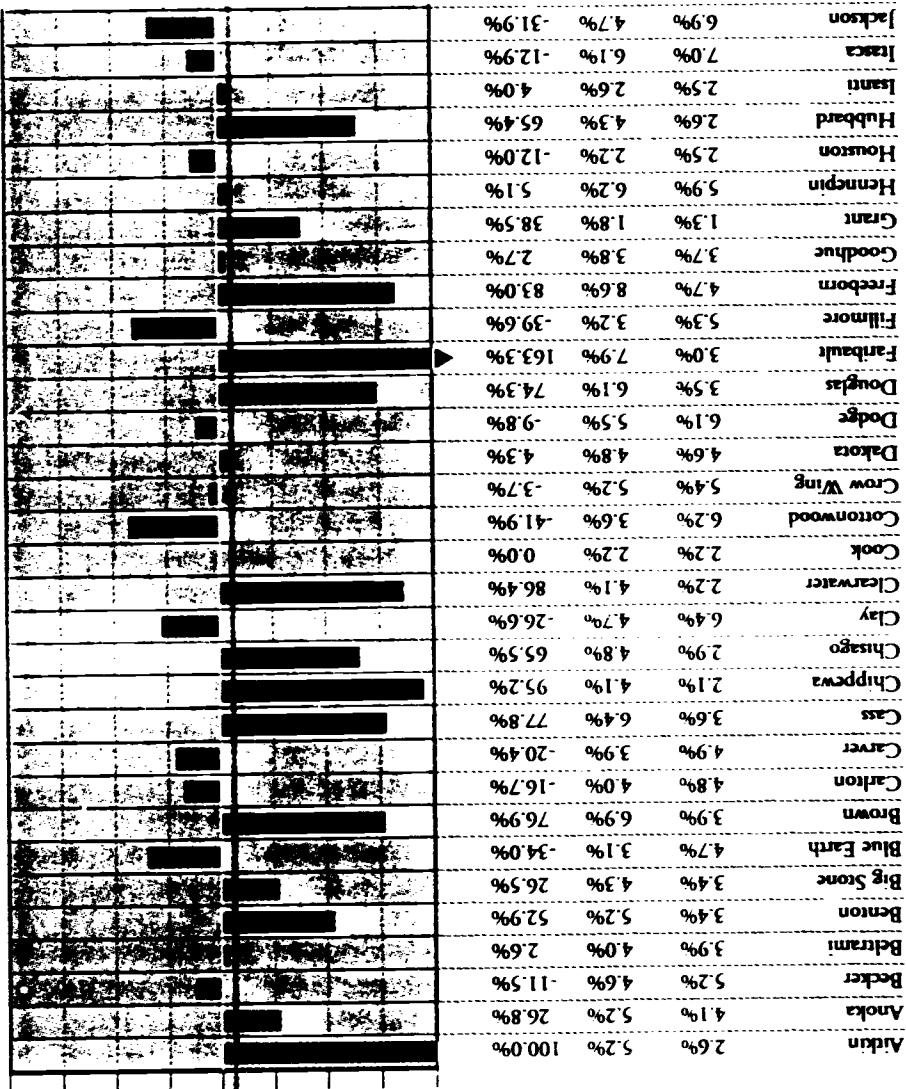
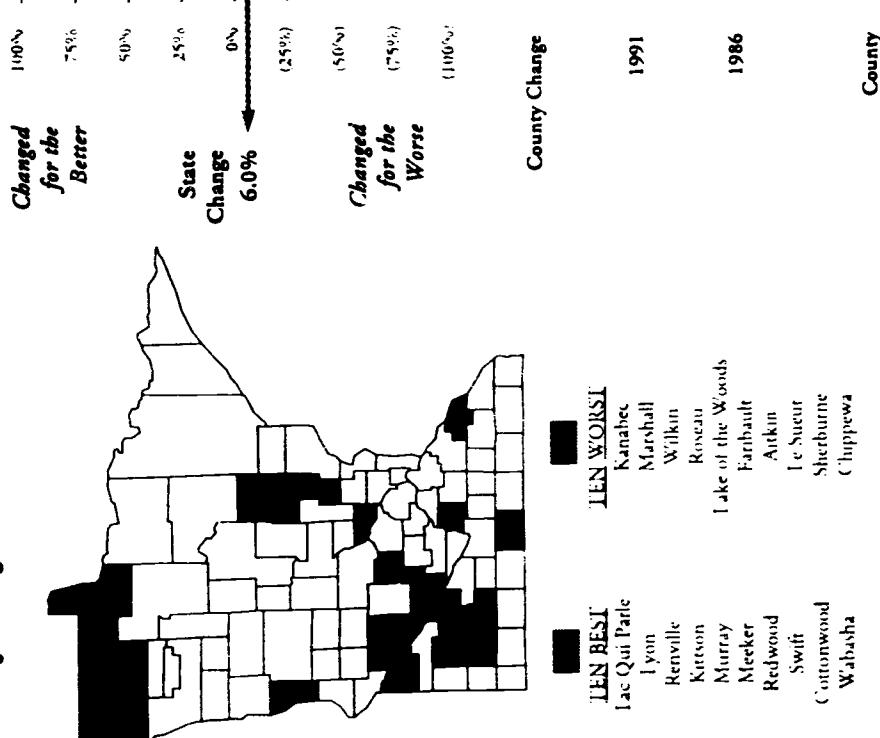


Children Weighing Less Than 5.5 lbs at Birth

• Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Number	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Proportion	5.0%	5.3%	+6.0%

County Changes for this Indicator



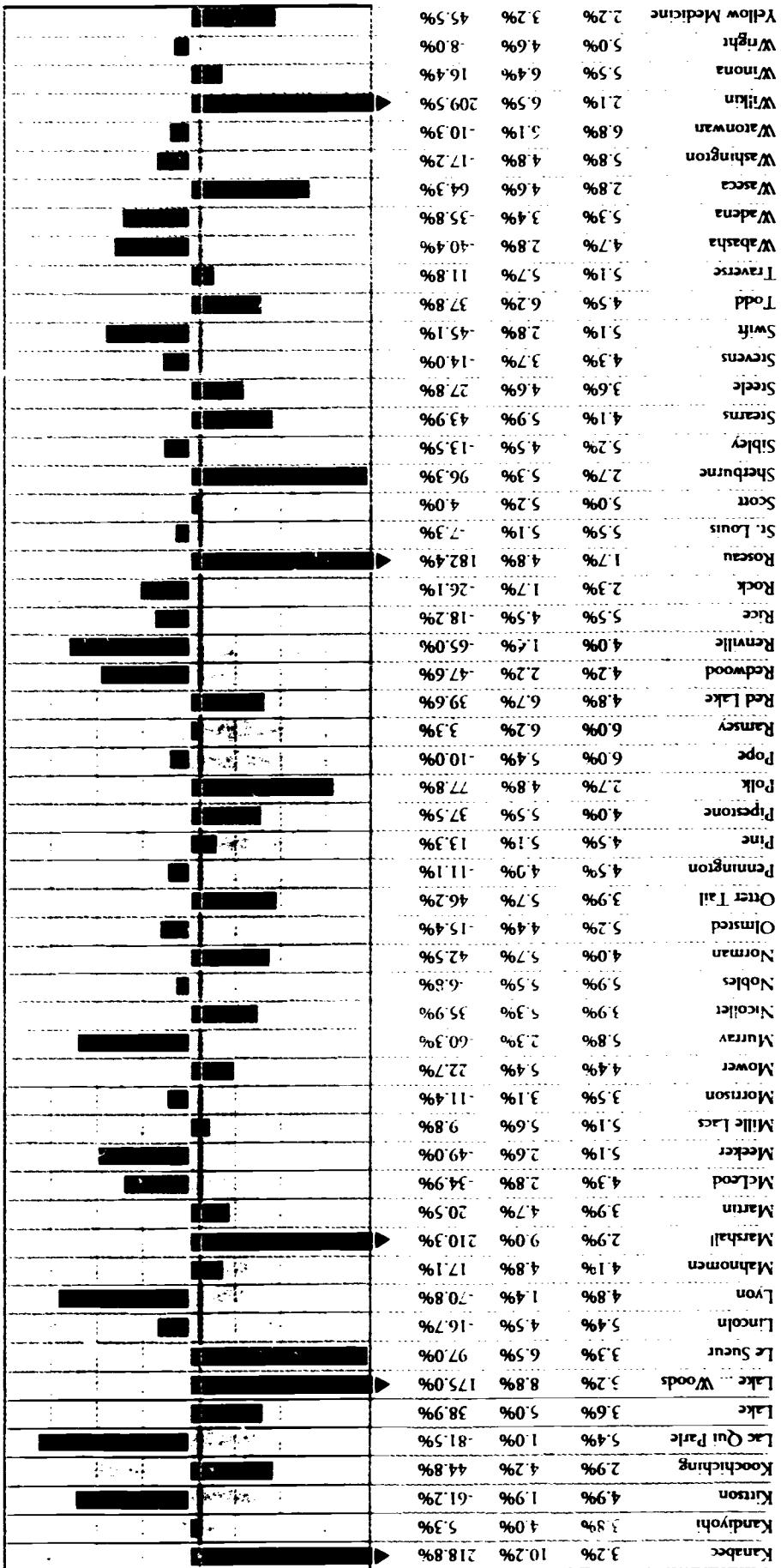
70

71

Indicator Description

Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds at birth are 40 times more likely to die during the first month of life than are those with higher weights. Low birthweight babies who do survive are three times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems than are other children. A woman who is poor, receives inadequate nutrition during pregnancy, is younger than 18 or has less than 12 years of education is at higher risk than other mothers for giving birth to an underweight baby. Smoking during pregnancy, drug and alcohol use also contribute to low birthweight.

In 1986, Minnesota reached the United States' Year 2000 goal for low birthweight babies — no more than 5% — but by 1991 was losing ground as the proportion grew to 5.3%. While the statewide change is small, increases occurred in 49 counties, and in seven — Aitken, Faribault, Kanabec, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Roseau, and Wilkin — the rate of change between the two years was 100% or more.

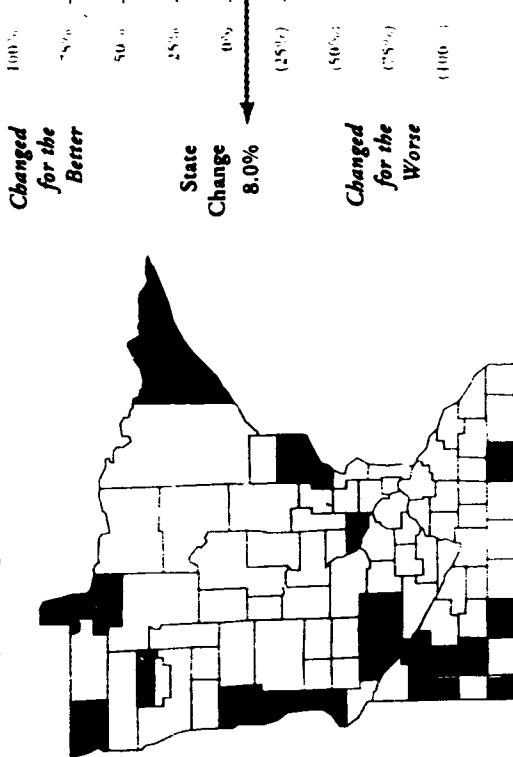


Children Born to Mothers Under Age 18

• Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children born Number	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Children born to mothers under age 18 Proportion	2.5%	2.7%	+8.0%

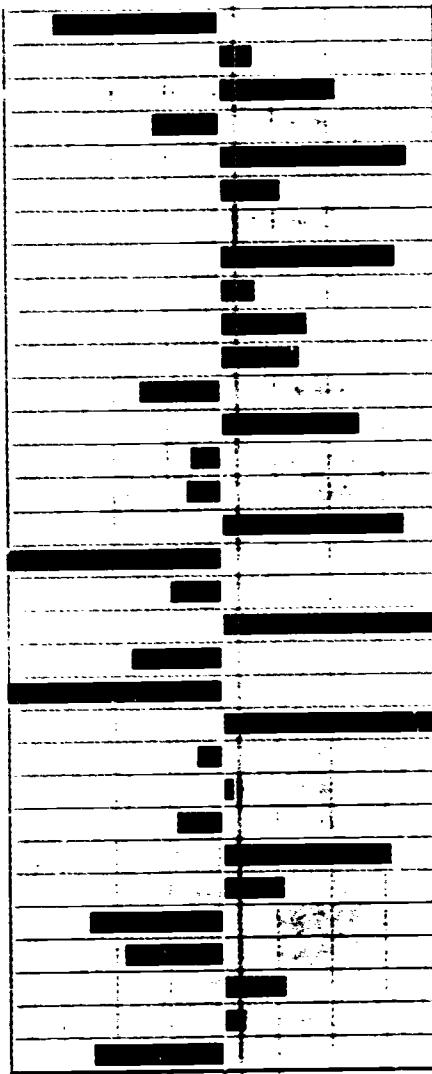
County Changes for this Indicator



County Change

County	1986	1991
Le Sueur	6.5%	6.6%
Anoka	2.2%	2.4%
Benton	3.6%	4.6%
Breckenridge	2.2%	2.4%
Brown	2.9%	2.3%
Cass	1.8%	1.6%
Carver	1.8%	1.1%
Chippewa	3.2%	5.4%
Clay	3.6%	2.1%
Chisago	3.2%	0.0%
Cook	4.4%	0.0%
Cottonwood	1.2%	2.2%
Dakota	1.5%	3.3%
Dodge	1.9%	1.3%
Douglas	2.3%	1.7%
Fairbairn	2.7%	3.1%
Fillemore	1.9%	1.3%
Goodhue	3.9%	3.3%
Hennepin	0.0%	0.0%
Houston	1.4%	2.6%
Jackson	1.0%	1.8%
Kandiyohi	3.3%	3.8%
Kittson	1.7%	2.3%
Lake	2.3%	1.7%
Mower	1.7%	2.6%
Norman	1.4%	1.4%
Pine	1.0%	1.0%
Renville	2.3%	2.3%
Ryan	1.7%	1.7%
Sibley	1.7%	1.7%
St. Croix	2.3%	2.3%
St. Louis	1.7%	1.7%
Wabasha	1.7%	1.7%
Washington	1.7%	1.7%
Wilkin	1.1%	1.1%
Wadena	2.1%	0.8%
Watonwan	1.1%	1.4%
Wear	1.1%	1.4%
Wise	1.1%	1.4%
Wright	1.1%	1.4%

74



75



Indicator Description

Children born to mothers who are under age 18 are at high risk for living in poverty most of their lives. They are also at high risk for having low birthweight and for failing in school. Teen mothers are less likely to finish high school than are other girls. This in turn limits their job prospects and ability to earn enough to support their children independently. Teen mothers are more likely to be single than older mothers and, when they do marry, are more likely to separate and divorce.

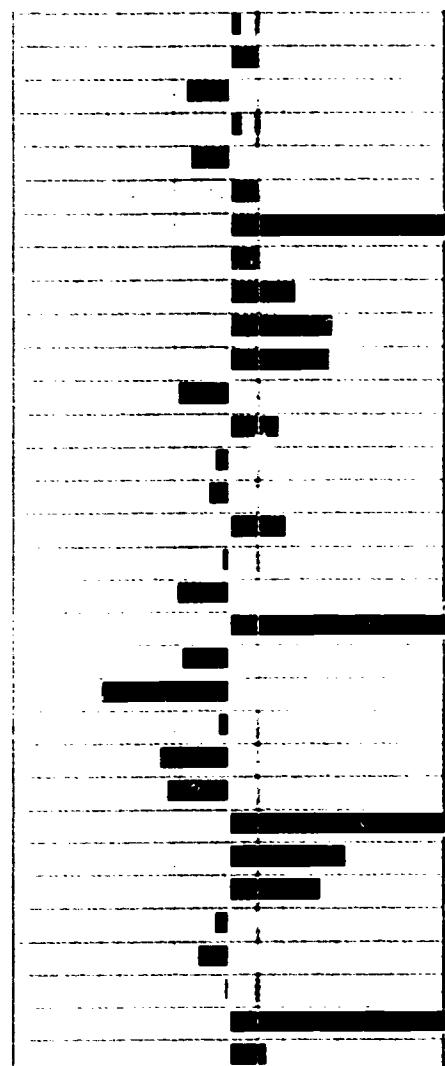
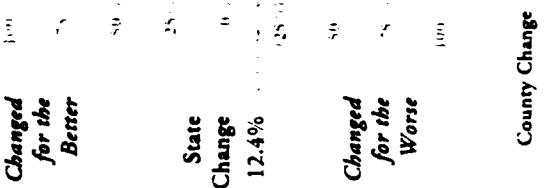
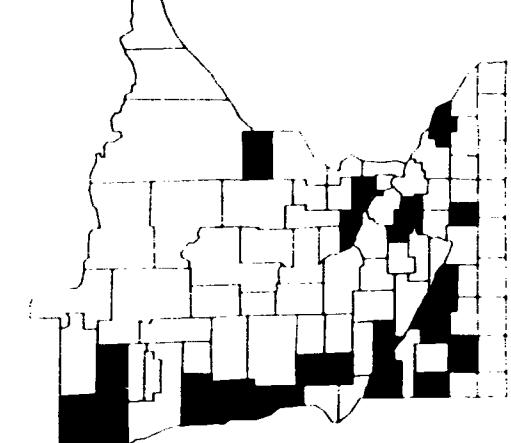
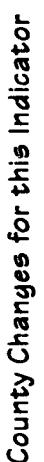
In Minnesota, births to mothers under age 18 grew 8% between 1986 and 1991. Forty-eight counties saw measurable increases ranging from a low of 4% in Carlton County to a high of 400% in Mower County. The rate increased by over 100% in 13 counties. The proportion went down in 37 counties. Five in this group saw decreases of 100% — Chippewa, Cook, Kitson, Lake and Traverse.

Kandiyohi	1.4%	4.0%	185.7%	►
Kanabec	3.7%	4.1%	10.8%	
Kittson	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%	
Koochiching	2.3%	3.3%	43.5%	
Lake	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%	
Lake of the Woods	4.8%	1.8%	62.5%	
Le Sueur	2.4%	2.8%	16.7%	
Lyon	0.9%	3.0%	100%	
Mahnomen	5.4%	3.2%	40.7%	
Martin	0.7%	1.5%	114.3%	
Mars Hill	2.9%	4.1%	41.4%	
McLeod	0.7%	1.5%	114.3%	
Mackcr	1.9%	2.2%	15.8%	
Mille Lacs	3.4%	5.6%	64.7%	
Morrison	4.2%	1.9%	54.8%	
Mower	1.0%	3.0%	400.0%	
Nicollet	2.9%	0.8%	72.4%	
Murray	1.7%	1.6%	5.9%	
Nobles	1.8%	1.0%	44.4%	
Norman	2.0%	2.3%	15.0%	
Olmsted	1.0%	1.6%	60.0%	
Otter Tail	2.4%	1.7%	29.2%	
Pine	2.7%	6.2%	129.6%	
Pisstonic	4.0%	2.8%	30.0%	
Pope	3.3%	2.5%	24.2%	
Ramsey	3.2%	3.9%	18.2%	
Red Lake	0.4%	0.9%	125.0%	
Renville	3.2%	2.4%	25.0%	
Rosau	2.1%	2.2%	212.5%	
Scott	3.5%	3.1%	11.4%	
Sibley	1.0%	1.5%	50.0%	
Shetrum	3.7%	0.8%	78.4%	
Stearns	1.5%	1.7%	13.3%	
Stevens	1.4%	1.2%	14.3%	
Swift	4.4%	0.7%	84.1%	
Tavelers	3.4%	4.0%	17.6%	
Todd	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%	
Wabasha	2.0%	2.1%	5.0%	
Waconia	1.0%	4.3%	330.0%	
Waconia	2.6%	3.4%	30.8%	
Watonwa	1.0%	1.8%	111.1%	
Washington	2.0%	1.7%	15.0%	
Waseca	3.1%	2.8%	9.7%	
Waseca	2.0%	2.1%	5.0%	
Watonwa	1.0%	2.8%	0.0%	
Wright	1.9%	2.0%	5.3%	
Winneshiek	2.6%	3.4%	30.8%	
Winneshiek	1.0%	1.8%	111.1%	
Yellow Medicine	0.7%	3.2%	357.1%	

Children Born to Mothers with Fewer Than 12 Years of Education

- Statewide Statistics

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Children born	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years education			
Number	5,853	6,704	+14.5%
Proportion	8.9%	10.0%	+12.4%



County Change		County	
1991		1986	
TEN WORST			
Kittson	Stevens		
Chippewa	Brown		
Murray	Giant		
Lincoln	Wilkin		
Wabasha	Clay		
Waseca	Lac Qui Parle		
Shelburne	Anoka		
Carver	Redwood		
Scott	Norman		
Carlton	Marshall		
TEN BEST			
Itasca	Jackson		
Laneau	Hennepin		
Hubbard	Champlin		
Houston	Grant		
Leigh	Fredholm		
Goodhue	Filmore		
Fairbaulr	Douglas		
Douglas	Dodge		
Dakota	Crow Wing		
Cottonwood	Cook		
Clay	Chisago		
Clearwater	Chippewa		
Cass	Blue Earth		
Carver	Big Stone		
Brown	Benton		
Wabasha	Benton		
Waseca	Benton		
Shelburne	Benton		
Carver	Benton		
Scott	Benton		
Carlton	Benton		

**Indicator
Description**

Children born to mothers who have less than a high school education face the risk of poverty at birth and throughout childhood. Without a high school diploma, these mothers face limited job and wage opportunities. Their children also are at higher risk than other children for not doing well in school, for dropping out and for themselves becoming parents at an early age.

The number of children born to women who had not yet completed 12 years of school rose in Minnesota by 12.4% between 1986 and 1991. The percent went up in 54 counties, down in 30 and stayed the same in three. Seven counties experienced a proportional increase of more than 100% between 1986 and 1991 — Anoka, Brown, Clay, Grant, Lac Qui Parle, Stevens, and Wilkin.

Kandiyohi	8.2%	14.3%	74.4%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Kwabnac	13.3%	15.0%	12.8%	Lac Qui Parle	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Lake Woods	9.5%	10.5%	10.5%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	-24.2%
Lake Superior	8.6%	8.7%	12.2%	Lake O' the Woods	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Lyon	6.6%	9.0%	36.4%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Mahnomen	17.6%	17.3%	0.6%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Marschall	5.8%	10.5%	81.0%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Martin	8.4%	10.5%	25.0%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
McLeod	5.6%	7.6%	33.7%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Mille Lacs	13.2%	14.3%	8.3%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Morrison	9.2%	8.1%	-12.0%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Mower	6.1%	10.0%	63.9%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Nicollet	4.1%	5.1%	24.4%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Norman	6.6%	11.1%	68.2%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Olmsted	6.3%	7.5%	19.0%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Ortiz Trail	8.8%	10.4%	18.2%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Panhandle	9.0%	10.7%	18.9%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Pine	13.7%	20.3%	48.2%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Pope	13.3%	17.6%	32.3%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Polk	7.3%	9.2%	26.0%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Ramsey	10.4%	13.7%	31.7%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Renville	5.0%	9.7%	94.0%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Redwood	5.0%	8.1%	35.0%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Rice	6.0%	8.1%	35.0%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Rock	9.3%	11.1%	19.4%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Rosau	3.0%	3.4%	13.3%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Scott	6.3%	4.5%	-28.6%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Sibley	4.6%	7.5%	63.0%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Shabbona	10.8%	7.4%	-31.5%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Stearns	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Swift	8.1%	9.8%	21.0%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Todd	10.2%	10.2%	0.0%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Wabasha	10.4%	6.6%	-36.5%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Waconia	5.1%	3.8%	-25.5%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Waseca	9.1%	5.8%	-36.3%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Watson	8.3%	12.3%	48.2%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Washington	5.8%	6.0%	3.4%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%
Wilkin	10.7%	17.1%	59.8%	Kittson	6.8%	11.9%	72.1%
Wright	6.8%	7.4%	8.8%	Koochiching	9.3%	13.2%	41.9%
Winnona	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	Lake	6.6%	5.0%	10.5%
Yakota	8.0%	6.5%	-18.8%	Lake Qu' Pare	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%

Children Abused and Neglected

• Statewide Statistics

Children under age 18
Children for whom abuse or neglect
substantiated

Incidents by type*

- Neglect
- Physical
- Sexual
- Emotional

*More than one type of abuse can be confirmed for the same child; therefore the number of children for whom abuse and neglect are substantiated is smaller than the total number of incidents.

1986 1,170,426 1,167,280 -.3%

1991 7,760 10,224 +31.8%

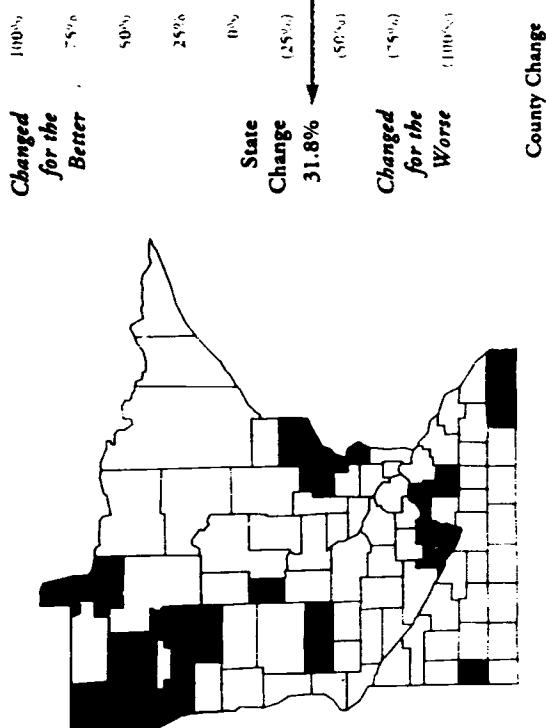
3,616 5,612 +55.2%

3,031 4,040 +33.3%

1,717 1,273 -25.9%

677 457 -32.5%

County Changes for this Indicator



TEN WORST	
Grant	1991
Kittson	
Rice	
Marshall	1986
Kanabec	
Houston	
Pennington	
Lake of the Woods	
Pipistrelle	
Pine	

County	1991	1986
Aitkin	39	33
Anoka	337	401
Benton	178	71
Bemidji	181	90
Benton	27	52
Big Stone	7	13
Blue Earth	162	188
Brown	47	32
Carter	48	34
Chippewa	36	41
Clay	33	65
Cook	27	13
Cottonwood	39	57
Cow Wing	182	206
Dakota	39	15
Dodge	21	21
Douglas	60	155
Fairbank	6	30
Fillemore	66	108
Goodhue	85	101
Grants	24	2
Hennepin	1,713	3,048
Houston	37	62
Jackson	12	12
Koochiching	39	33
Lac qui Parle	28	14
Lane	37	69
Lyon	24	91
Mahnomen	39	77
Mille Lacs	28	62
Morrison	37	67
Musselshell	12	0.0%
Polk	66	69
Red Lake	12	12
Renville	12	12
Rice	12	12
Riley	12	12
Sibley	12	12
St. Louis	12	12
Wadena	12	12
Watonwan	12	12
Waseca	12	12
Watonwan	12	12
Wright	12	12

Indicator
Description

Children suffering physical and sexual abuse are at higher risk for failure in school, truancy and juvenile delinquency than are other children. In fact, they are far more likely to repeat the cycle and become perpetrators of violence themselves. Surveys of Minnesota high school students in 1989 and 1991 found that "family violence is roughly two and a half times more prevalent in the homes of adolescents in corrections/detention centers than in the homes of students in regular schools."

The number of confirmed cases of neglect rose much faster between 1984 and 1990, than did cases of physical or sexual abuse. Many researchers believe this is directly correlated with the increase in poverty among families with children and the declining value of AFDC and other governmental assistance.

The number of confirmed cases of neglect rose in four. In nine the rate of increase between the two years was more than 100%.

84 85

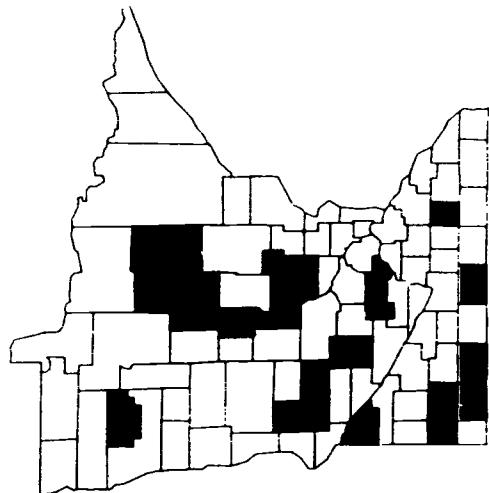
Kanabec	36	9	75.0%	75.0%	Kandiyohi	85	77	9.4%	9.4%
Kearny	36	9	75.0%	75.0%	Kearny	12	1	91.7%	91.7%
Lac qui Parle	8	12	50.0%	50.0%	Lac qui Parle	38	25	34.2%	34.2%
Lake	8	12	50.0%	50.0%	Lake	-	4	42.9%	42.9%
Lake ... Woods	12	4	66.7%	66.7%	Lake ... Woods	12	4	66.7%	66.7%
Marshall	59	12	79.7%	79.7%	Marshall	4	29	62.5%	62.5%
Martin	68	28	58.8%	58.8%	Martin	20	8	60.0%	60.0%
Mower	25	45	80.0%	80.0%	Mower	58	44	24.1%	24.1%
Morrison	74	84	13.5%	13.5%	Mille Lacs	21	11	47.6%	47.6%
Mn. Dept. of Corrections	21	11	47.6%	47.6%	Mn. Dept. of Corrections	123	113	8.1%	8.1%
McLeod	123	113	8.1%	8.1%	Mccker	21	11	47.6%	47.6%
McRae	12	8	33.3%	33.3%	McRae	12	8	33.3%	33.3%
Nicollet	51	249	388.2%	388.2%	Nicollet	51	249	388.2%	388.2%
Noiles	44	49	11.4%	11.4%	Noiles	44	49	11.4%	11.4%
Norman	15	10	33.3%	33.3%	Norman	15	10	33.3%	33.3%
Olmsted	142	158	11.3%	11.3%	Olmsted	142	158	11.3%	11.3%
Ortiz Twp	119	137	15.1%	15.1%	Ortiz Twp	119	137	15.1%	15.1%
Pine	31	11	64.5%	64.5%	Pine	25	8	68.0%	68.0%
Pembina	25	8	68.0%	68.0%	Pembina	25	8	68.0%	68.0%
Pope	14	25	78.6%	78.6%	Pope	14	25	78.6%	78.6%
Ramsey	669	1,233	84.3%	84.3%	Ramsey	669	1,233	84.3%	84.3%
Rock Lake	3	3	0.0%	0.0%	Rock Lake	114	23	79.8%	79.8%
Rockwood	36	23	36.1%	36.1%	Rockwood	35	28	20.0%	20.0%
Renville	35	23	79.8%	79.8%	Renville	35	23	79.8%	79.8%
St. Louis	9	16	77.8%	77.8%	St. Louis	284	510	79.6%	79.6%
Rock	17	11	35.3%	35.3%	Rock	17	11	35.3%	35.3%
Rrice	114	23	79.8%	79.8%	Rrice	114	23	79.8%	79.8%
Scoot	34	140	311.8%	311.8%	Scoot	34	140	311.8%	311.8%
Shorbume	58	41	29.3%	29.3%	Shorbume	58	41	29.3%	29.3%
Sibley	8	37	362.5%	362.5%	Sibley	8	37	362.5%	362.5%
Scams	117	106	9.4%	9.4%	Scams	117	106	9.4%	9.4%
Services	3	5	66.7%	66.7%	Services	3	5	66.7%	66.7%
Swift	123	100	20.0%	20.0%	Swift	123	100	20.0%	20.0%
Todd	39	43	10.3%	10.3%	Todd	39	43	10.3%	10.3%
Traverse	42	89	111.9%	111.9%	Traverse	42	89	111.9%	111.9%
Waadeha	28	36	28.6%	28.6%	Waadeha	28	36	28.6%	28.6%
Webasha	40	38	5.0%	5.0%	Webasha	40	38	5.0%	5.0%
Walcott	41	29	23.0%	23.0%	Walcott	41	29	23.0%	23.0%
Wallowa	79	69	12.7%	12.7%	Wallowa	79	69	12.7%	12.7%
Winona	39	35	10.3%	10.3%	Winona	39	35	10.3%	10.3%
Willkin	41	27	0.8%	0.8%	Willkin	41	27	0.8%	0.8%
Yellow Medicine	19	21	10.5%	10.5%	Yellow Medicine	19	21	10.5%	10.5%

Children Dropping Out of School

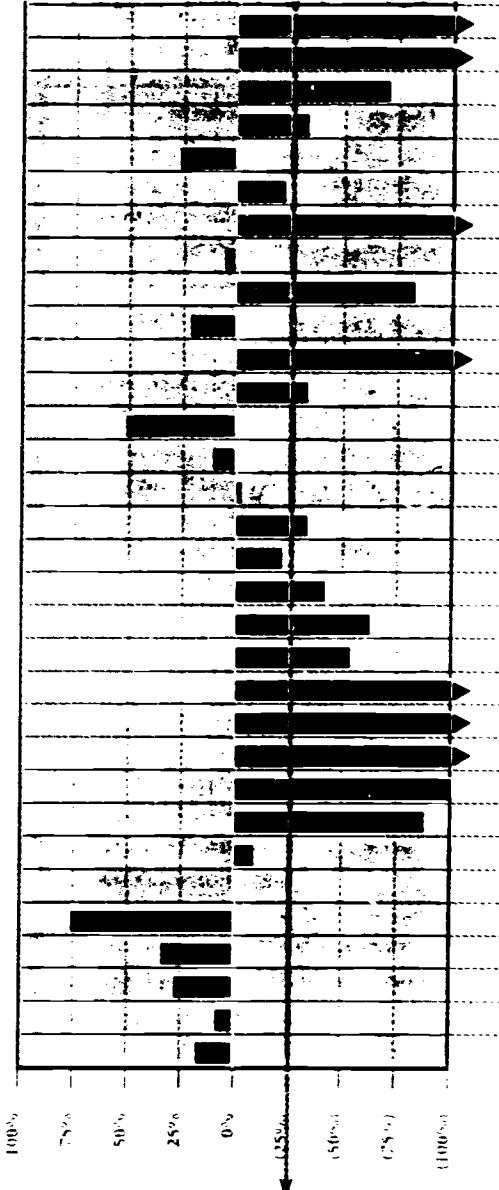
- Statewide Statistics

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Children enrolled in grades 7-12	1286-87 332,104	1291-92 331,944	+0.0%
Children dropping out of school	9,431 2.8%	11,488 3.5%	+21.8% +25.0%

County Changes for this Indicator



*Changed
for the
Beter*



County Change

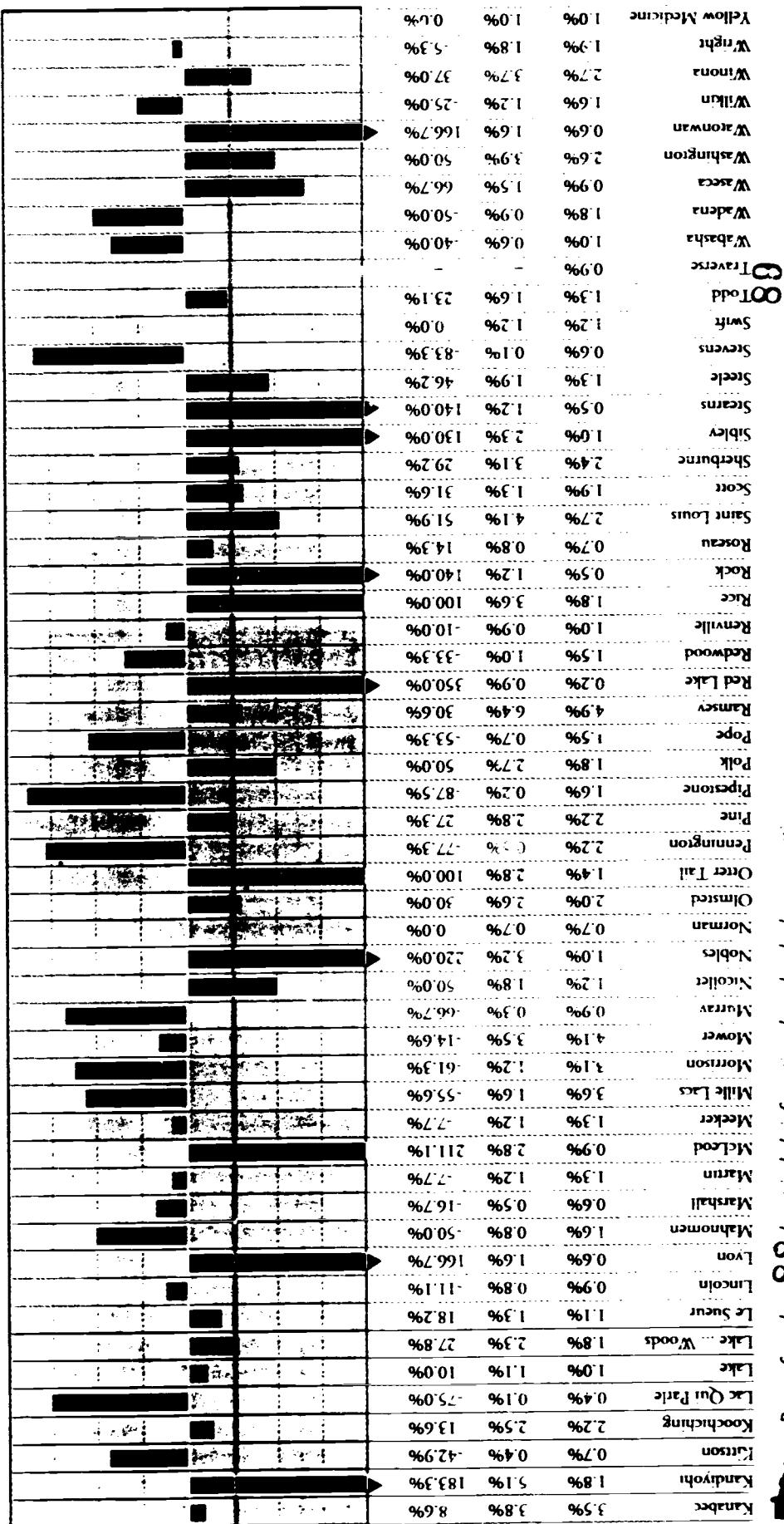
County	1986-87	1991-92
Albion	2.1%	2.5%
Anoka	2.6%	2.8%
Bdtrami	1.4%	1.9%
Bdcler	1.4%	1.4%
Bderton	0.4%	1.6%
Big Stone	0.5%	0.4%
Blue Earth	2.3%	2.5%
Blowm	0.8%	1.5%
Cation	1.7%	3.4%
Chippewa	1.5%	1.5%
Chisago	4.3%	2.8%
Cook	1.4%	1.7%
Custer	1.3%	0.8%
Czar	2.4%	3.4%
Cookwater	1.3%	2.4%
Dakota	4.4%	4.4%
Dodge	2.9%	0.7%
Douglas	1.6%	1.2%
Douglas	1.2%	1.4%
Fairbaul	1.6%	1.1%
Filtmore	1.2%	1.5%
Frechbor	1.2%	1.3%
Gardn	0.7%	0.7%
Goodhue	2.2%	2.3%
Hennepin	0.7%	6.0%
Houston	0.6%	4.9%
Iabberard	2.8%	2.1%
Jackson	1.1%	3.9%
Kanabec	1.4%	2.4%
Lac Qui Parle	2.8%	2.1%
Murray	2.6%	2.8%
Morrison	2.8%	2.5%
Mille Lacs	2.8%	2.5%
Pope	2.8%	2.1%
Ridge	2.8%	2.5%
Saint Louis	2.8%	2.1%
Scandia	2.8%	2.5%
Stevens	2.8%	2.5%
Tonawanda	2.8%	2.5%
Wabasha	2.8%	2.5%
Watonwan	2.8%	2.5%
Washington	2.8%	2.5%
Wright	2.8%	2.5%

"—" means no report submitted to Department of Education for this year.

Dropping out of school before high school graduation usually results in a lifetime of sporadic low-wage employment and poverty. Children who drop out of school have fewer options for employment than do high school graduates and students who go on to post-secondary training or education. High school dropouts also experience longer periods of unemployment as adults. In Minnesota, the unemployment rate for 16-19 year-old dropouts was 17.9% in 1990 compared to the state average of 5.1%.

Indicator Description

Statewide, the proportion of students dropping out of school rose by 25% between 1986 and 1991. The rate of school dropouts increased in 51 counties, dropped in 31 counties, and stayed the same in three counties (two counties — Big Stone and Traverse — did not report dropouts for school year 1991-92). In seven counties — Carver, Cass, Grant, Jackson, Nobles, Red Lake, and McLeod — the rate of change was over 200%.



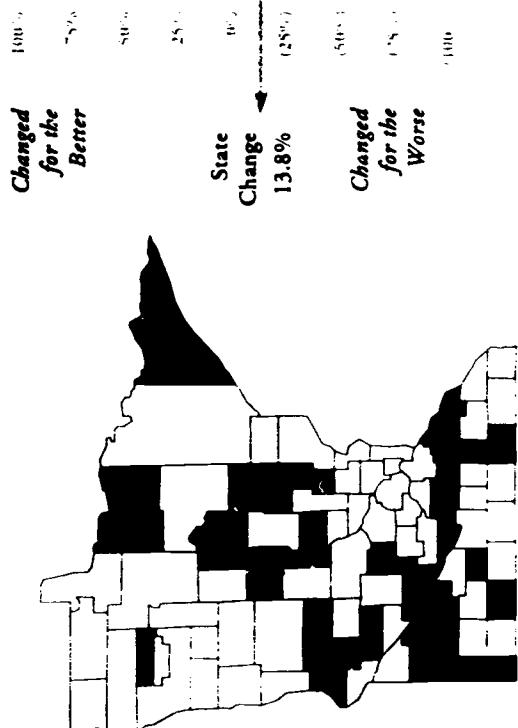
Reports from the counties do not include information about the schools on reservations.

Children's Crimes Against People

- Statewide Statistics

	1987	1991	% Change
Delinquency petitions involving children	17,056	20,881	+22.4%
Number that were for felonies	992	1,370	+38.1%
Proportion that were for felonies	5.8%	6.6%	+13.8%

County Changes for this Indicator



County Change

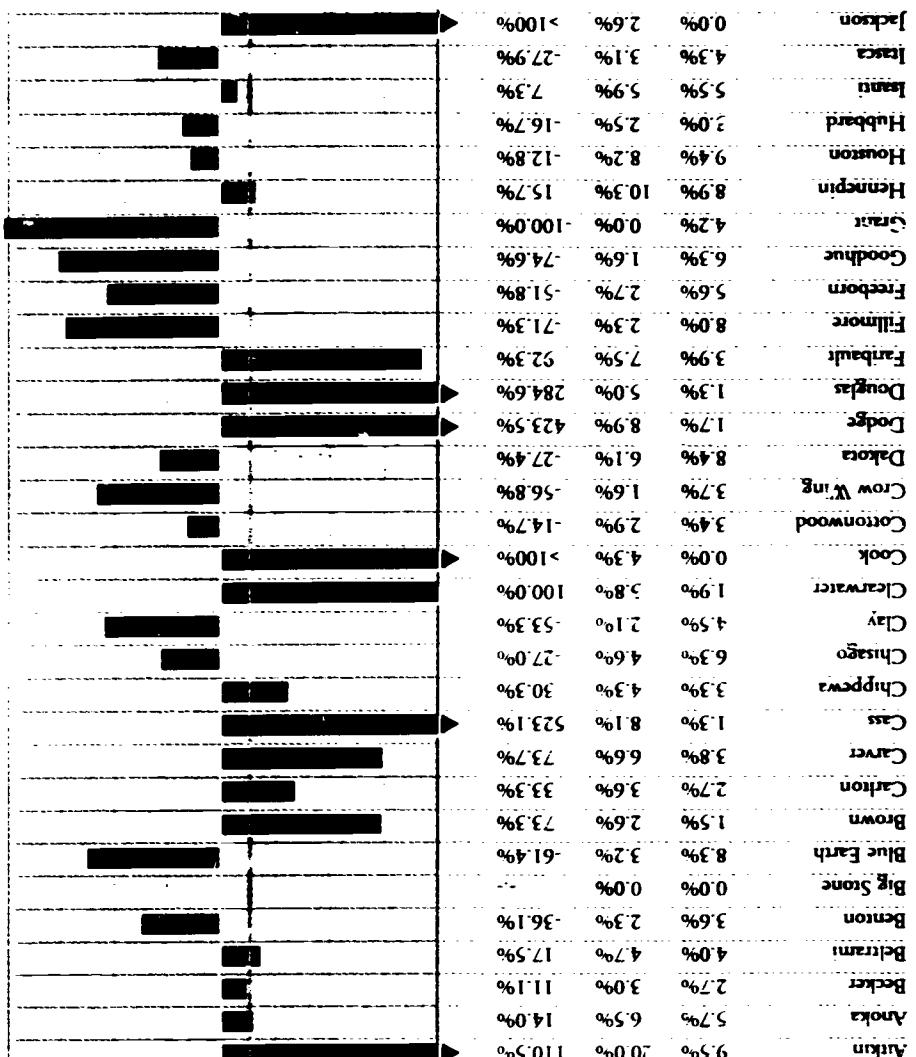


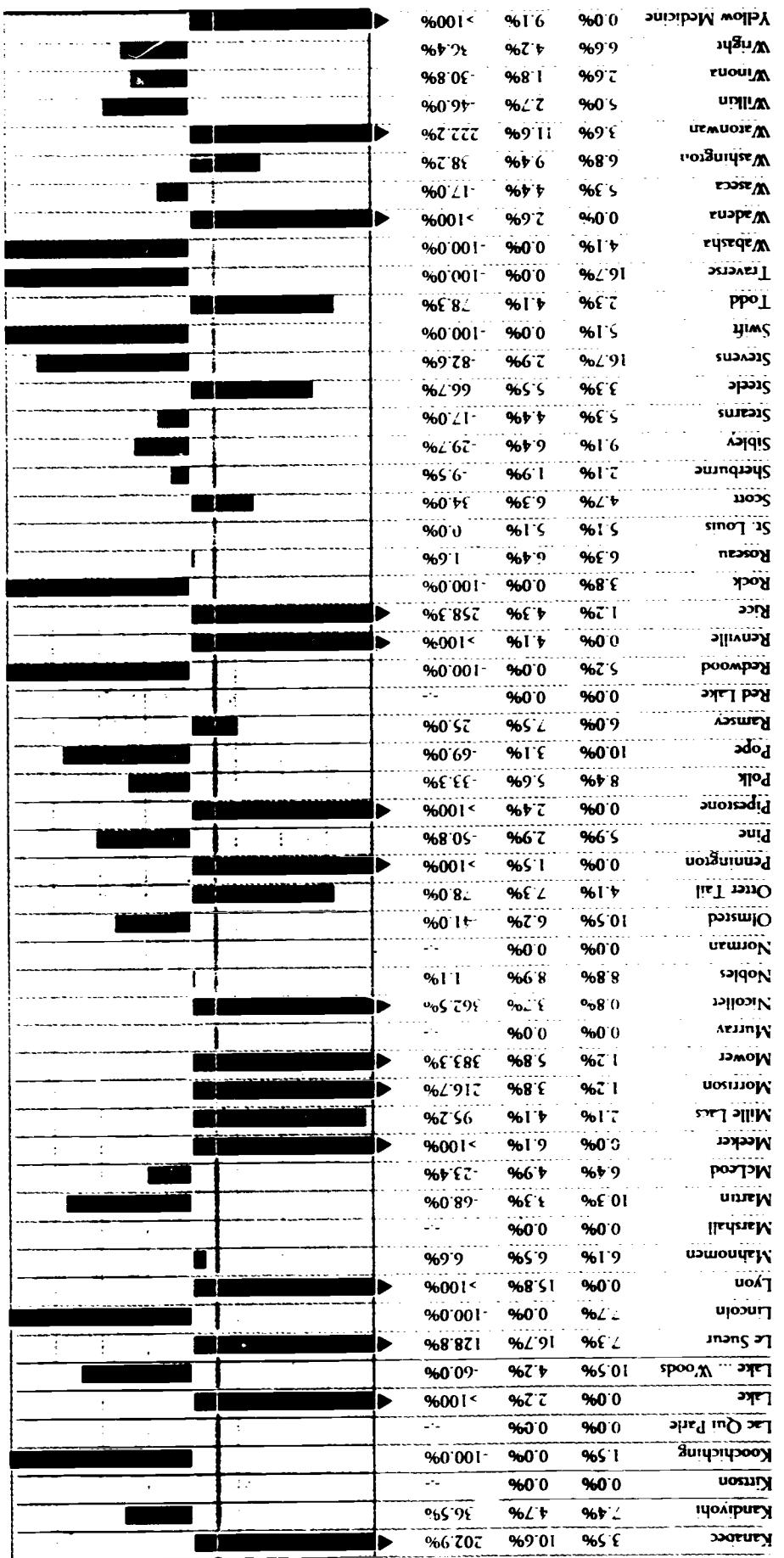
90

91



1994 Report





While all forms of crime by children give cause for concern, crimes against people are especially troubling because they show a lack of caring for other people as well as a disregard for the social order. Violent crimes by children range from simple assault to murder. The risk for society and the child perpetrator is great because the child often goes on as an adult to injure more people, and to spend much of his or her life in prison.

Children's crimes are becoming more violent in Minnesota. The proportion of crimes committed by juveniles that were against people, rather than property, increased 13.8% between 1987 and 1991. Forty-three counties saw increases, ranging from 1.1% to 523.1% (ten of these had seen no juvenile crimes against people in 1987). 37 counties saw decreases, and seven saw no change. Twelve counties had measurable increases of 100% or more:

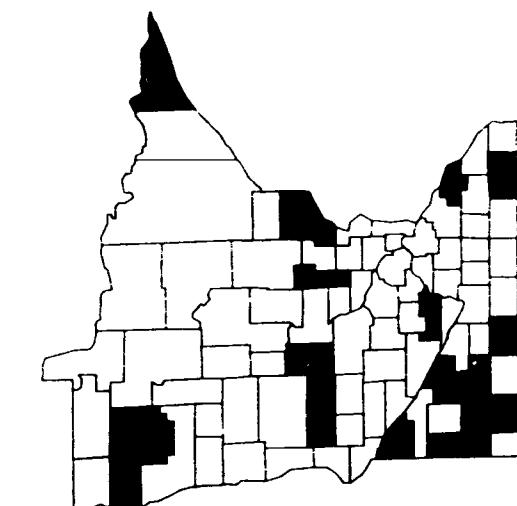
Aitkin, Cass, Clearwater, Dodge, Douglas, Kanabec, LeSeuer, Morrison, Mower, Nicollet, Rice and Watonwan.

• Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children under age 18	1,170,426	1,167,280	-.3%
Children dying violently	266	199	-25.2%
Type of death			
Suicide	47	28	-40.4%
Homicide	14	21	+50.0%
Motor vehicle	205	150	-26.8%

Children Dying Violently

County Changes for this Indicator



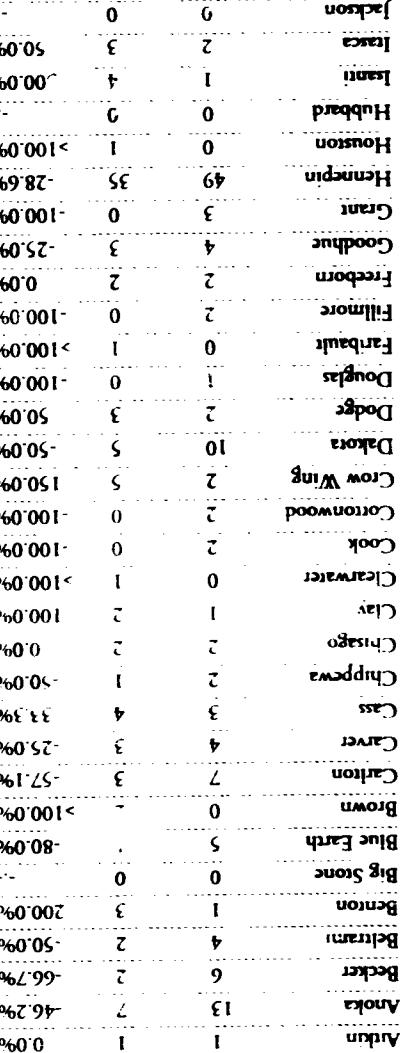
Changed for the Better
State Change -25.2%

Changed for the Worse
State Change +25.2%

County Change

1991
Cook
Contewood
Douglas
Fennone
Grant
Leelanau
Lincoln
Marshall
Martin
Middle Twp.

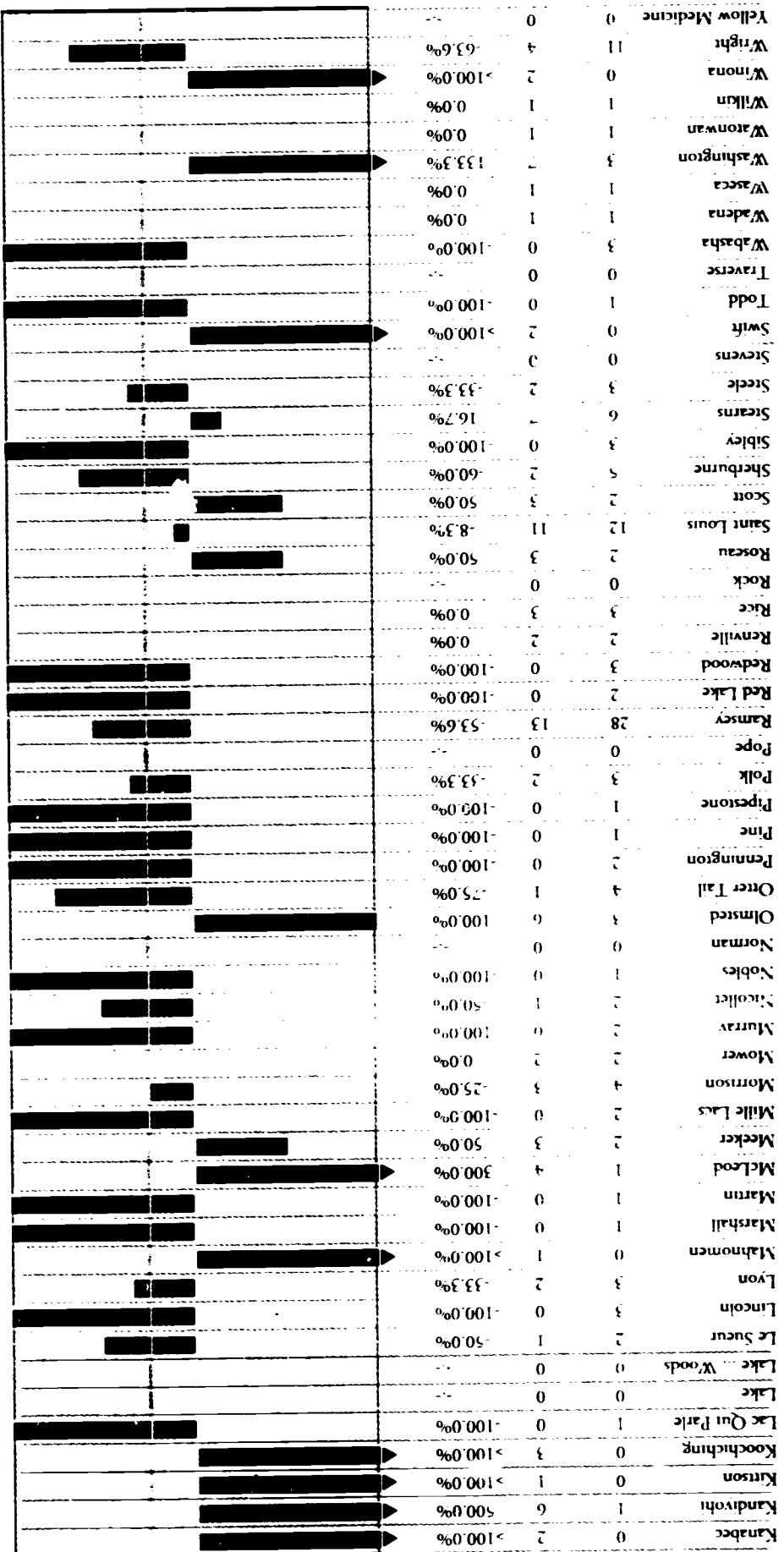
1986
Alden
Anoka
Baldwin
Benton
Big Stone
Blue Earth
Brown
Calton
Clay
Chippewa
Cass
Carter
Clearwater
Cook
Cow Wing
Cottonwood
Dakota
Dogge
Douglas
Fribault
Freeborn
Fillmore
Goodhue
Grant
Hennepin
Houston
Hubbard
Isanti
Itasca
Jackson
Koochiching
Lac qui Parle
Le Sueur
Mille Lacs
Murray
Nobles
Pennington
Pine
Pipestone
Red Lake
Redwood
Sibley
Todd
Wabasha



Indicator Description

The violent death of a child is the ultimate sign that we have failed our children. Children who commit suicide have turned their anger, frustration or depression on themselves. Murdered children have been victimized by people using violence to resolve conflict. They are often innocents caught in the crossfire of conflict between family members or neighbors.

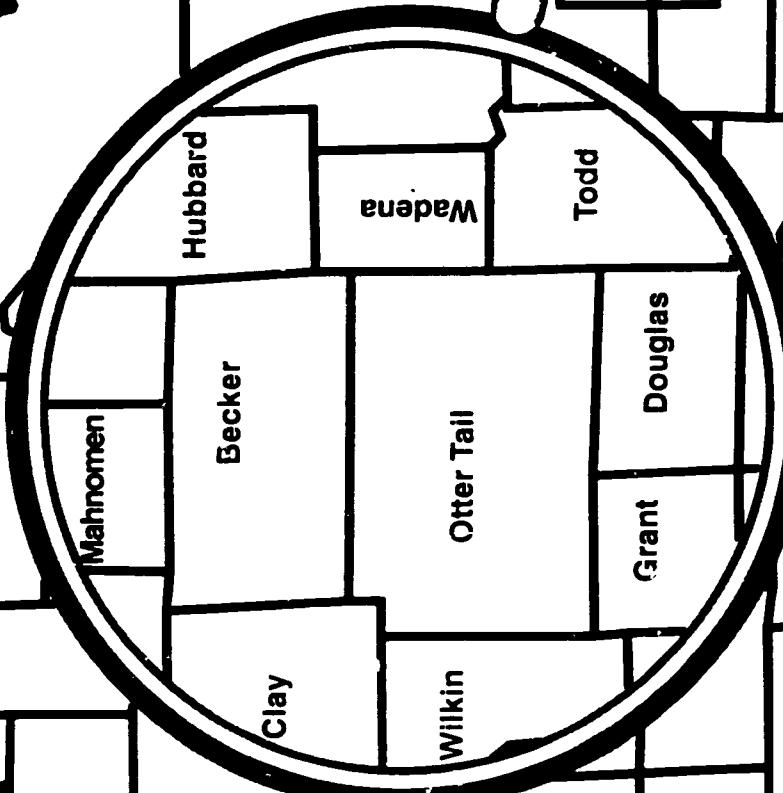
The good news is that, unlike the rest of the country, Minnesota saw the number of children dying from violence shrink by 25.2% between 1986 and 1991 from 266 to 199. Despite this good news, 25 counties saw increases. Of those, 10 had seen no child deaths by violence in 1986.





ProfileS

City



MinnesoTaN KiDS

Birth Circumstances

Signs of Trouble

Children living in poverty

Children living in poverty are at high risk for malnutrition, hunger, cold, poor housing, frequent moves that interrupt family stability and schooling, and high levels of personal and family stress. These problems can interfere with intellectual, physical, and emotional development and therefore cause long-term devastation to a child's journey toward adulthood.

Children weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth

Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are 40 times more likely to die during the first month of life than are those with higher weights. Low birthweight babies who do survive are three times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems than are other children.

Children living in single parent families

In Minnesota, children living in single parent households are seven times more likely to live in poverty than are other children. Nearly 81% of children in single parent families live with their mothers, 19% with their fathers. In 1989, the median income for families headed by single mothers was \$16,932, for families headed by single fathers \$29,046, and for families headed by married couples \$39,895.

Children dependent on AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children)

Children dependent on AFDC are the poorest of poor children. In 1993, Minnesota's AFDC grant, combined with the value of food stamps, was equal to only 75% of the poverty level. This extreme poverty puts children at very high risk for hunger, malnutrition, unsafe housing, and debilitating illness.

Child abuse and neglect substantiated

Children suffering physical and sexual abuse are at higher risk for failure in school, for truancy, and for juvenile delinquency than are other children. In fact, they are far more likely to repeat the cycle and become perpetrators of violence themselves.

Children dropping out of school

Dropping out of school before high school graduation usually results in a lifetime of sporadic low-wage employment and poverty. Children dropping out of school have fewer options for employment than do high school graduates and students who go on to post-secondary schools.

Children's crimes against people

Crimes against people show a lack of caring for other people as well as a disregard for the social order. Violent crimes by children range from simple assault to murder.

The risk for society and the child perpetrator is great because the child often goes on as an adult to injure more people, and to spend much of his or her life in prison.

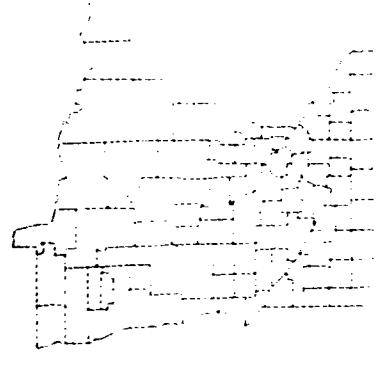
Children dying violently

The violent death of a child is the ultimate sign that society has failed its children. Children who commit suicide have turned their anger, frustration, or depression on themselves. Murdered children have been victimized by people using violence to resolve conflict. Often, murdered children are innocents caught in the crossfire of conflict between family members or neighbors.

Children born to mothers under age 12 with fewer than 12 years education

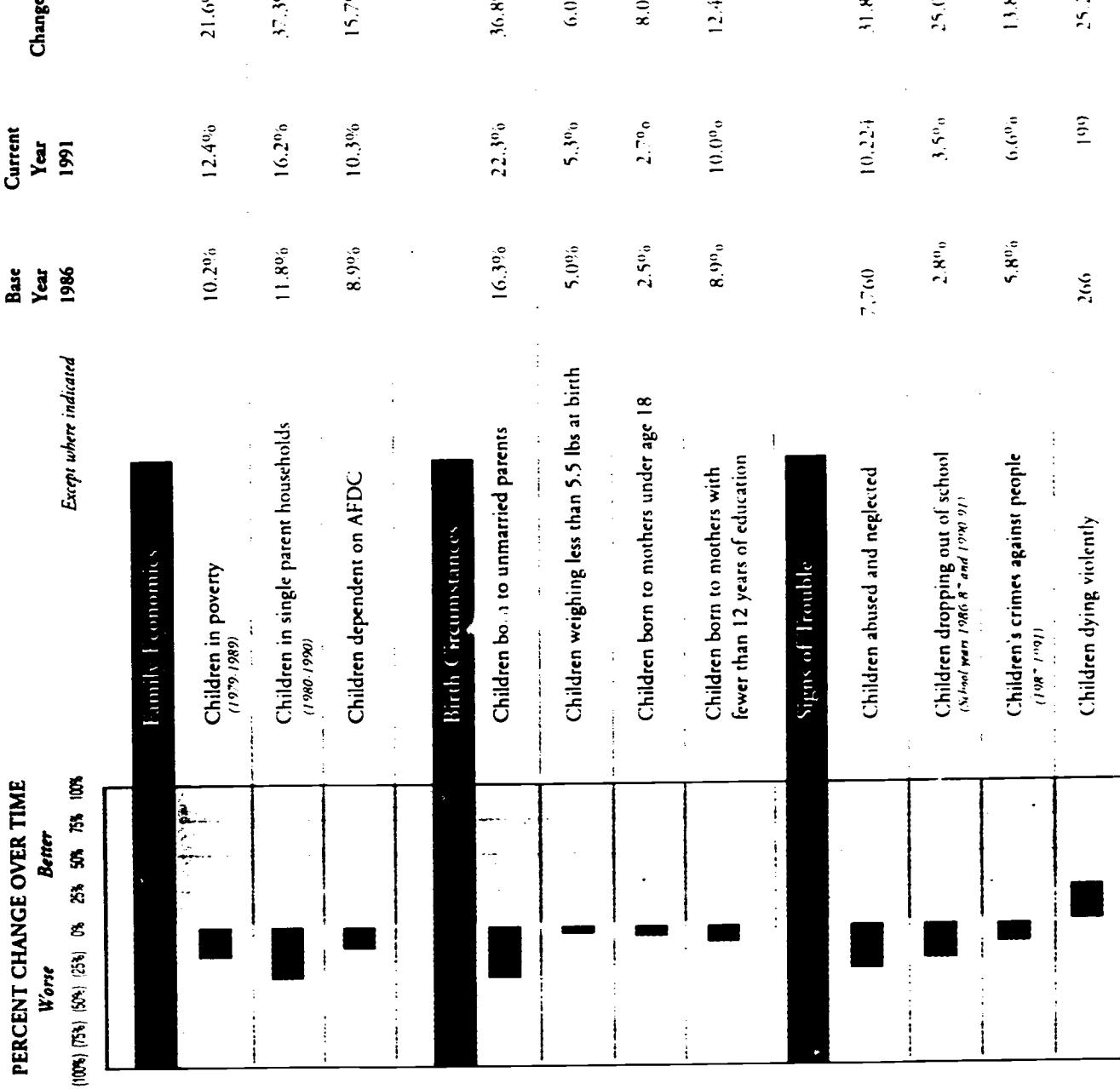
Children born to mothers who have less than a high school education face the risk of poverty at birth and throughout childhood. These children are at higher risk than other children for not doing well in school, for dropping out, and for themselves becoming parents at an early age.

Minnesota



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better					
(100%)	(75%)	(25%)	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Family Economics							
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	12.4%	10.2%	10.2%	12.4%	21.6%		
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	16.2%	11.8%	11.8%	16.2%	37.3%		
Children dependent on AFDC	10.3%	8.9%	8.9%	10.3%	15.7%		
Birth Circumstances							
Children born to unmarried parents	22.3%	16.3%	16.3%	22.3%	36.8%		
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.0%	5.3%	5.0%	5.3%	6.0%		
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	8.0%		
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	10.0%	8.9%	8.9%	10.0%	12.4%		
Signs of Trouble							
Children abused and neglected	10.2%	7.7%	7.7%	10.2%	11.8%		
Children dropping out of school (National year 1986 & 1991)	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	3.5%	25.0%		
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	6.6%	5.8%	5.8%	6.6%	13.8%		
Children dying violently	19.1%	26.6%	26.6%	19.1%	25.2%		
State							



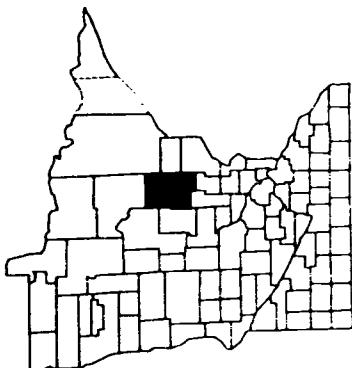
DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....4,424,763
- Children under age 18.....1,167,909
- African American.....36,541
- American Indian.....19,920
- Asian American.....34,376
- European American.....1,068,156
- Other.....8,916
- Hispanic (of all races).....21,613
- Children under age 6.....406,751
- Median family income.....\$30,111

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.0%
 - Largest industry.....Services.....23.4%
 - Second largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing.....13.1%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Construction
 - Unemployment rate (1991).....5.1%

Aitkin

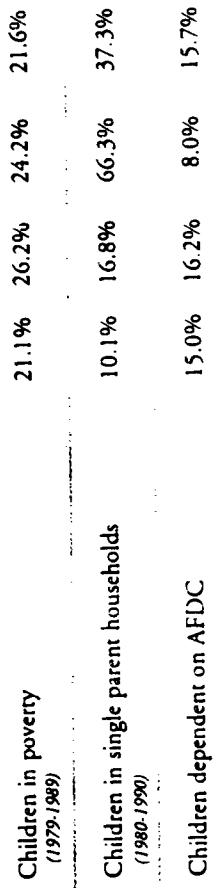


PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better
Worse
(100% (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%)

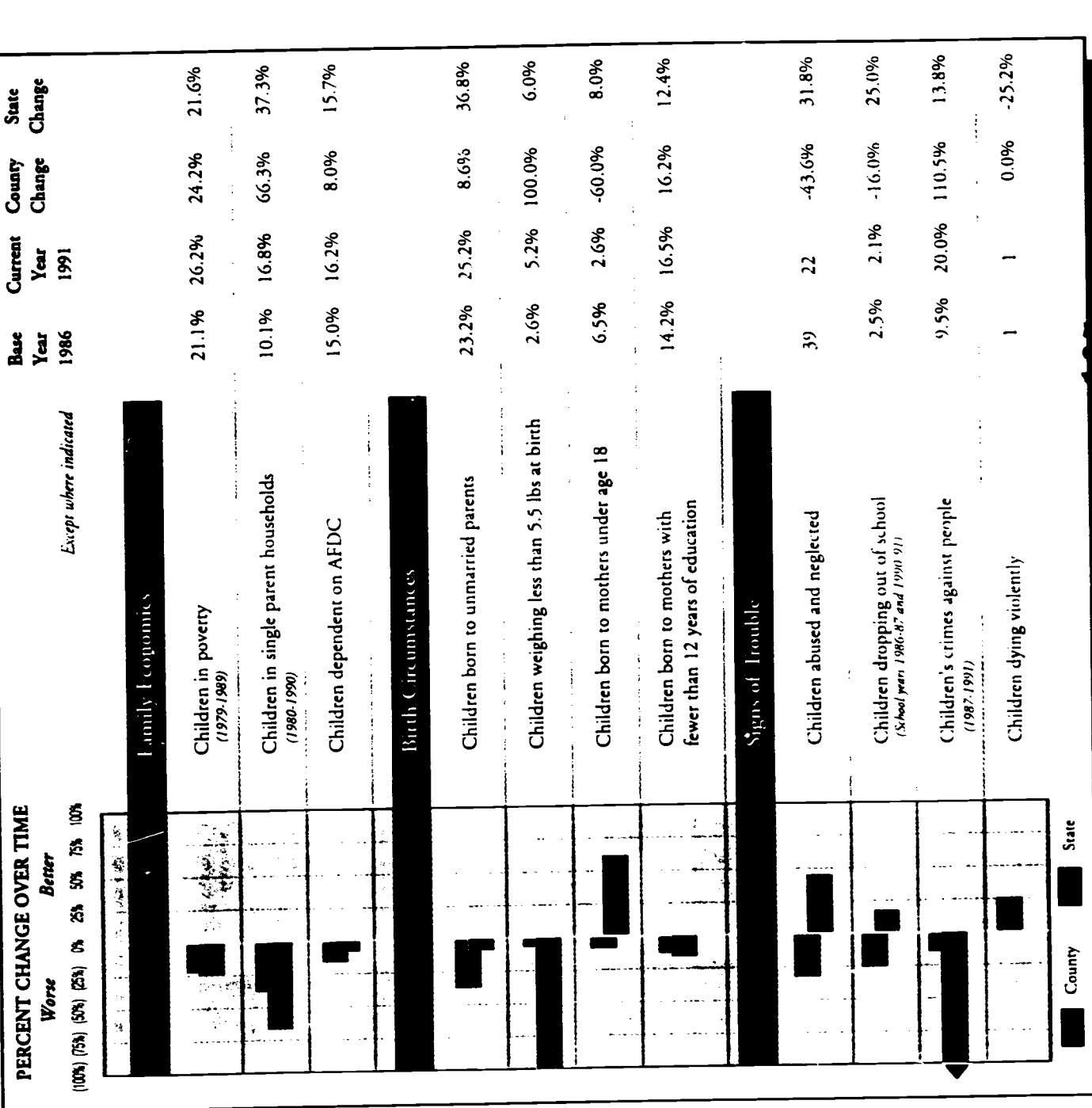
Except where indicated

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				

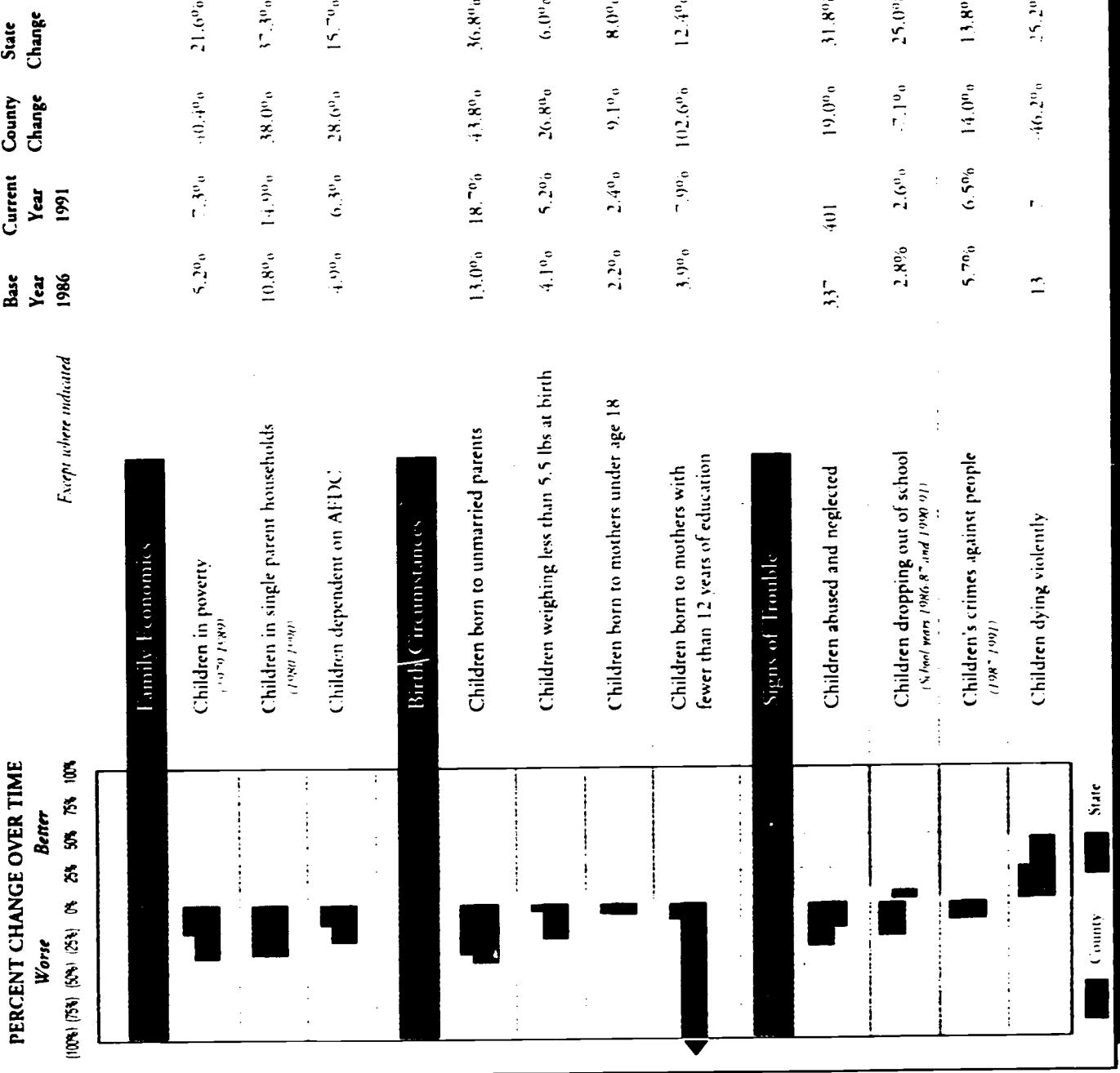
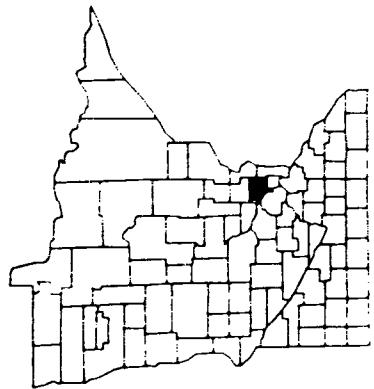


Birth Circumstances

- DEMOCRAPHICS (1990)
 - Total population.....12,477
 - Children under age 18.....2,960
 - African American.....5
 - American Indian.....79
 - Asian American.....18
 - European American.....2,845
 - Other.....13
 - Hispanic (of all races).....35
 - Children under age 6.....835
 - Median family income.....\$21,263
- ECONOMICS
 - Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....4.90%
 - Largest industry.....Services; 20%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.; 19.99%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Transportation/ public utilities
 - Slowest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....7.80%



Anoka



106

104 Report

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

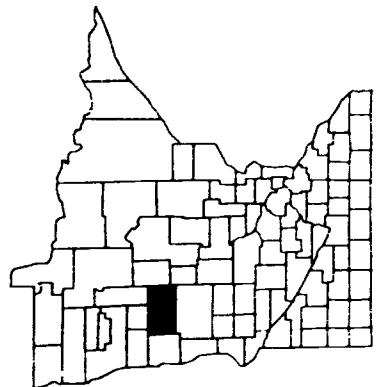
- Total population 245,609
- Children under age 18 74,528
- African American 745
- American Indian 771
- Asian American 1,106
- European American 71,510
- Other 386
- Hispanic (of all races) 1,029
- Children under age 6 25,984
- Median family income \$42,931

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.6%
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)
 - Largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 26.9%
Second largest industry Services: 18.9
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Manufacturing services
 - Slowest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 4.2%

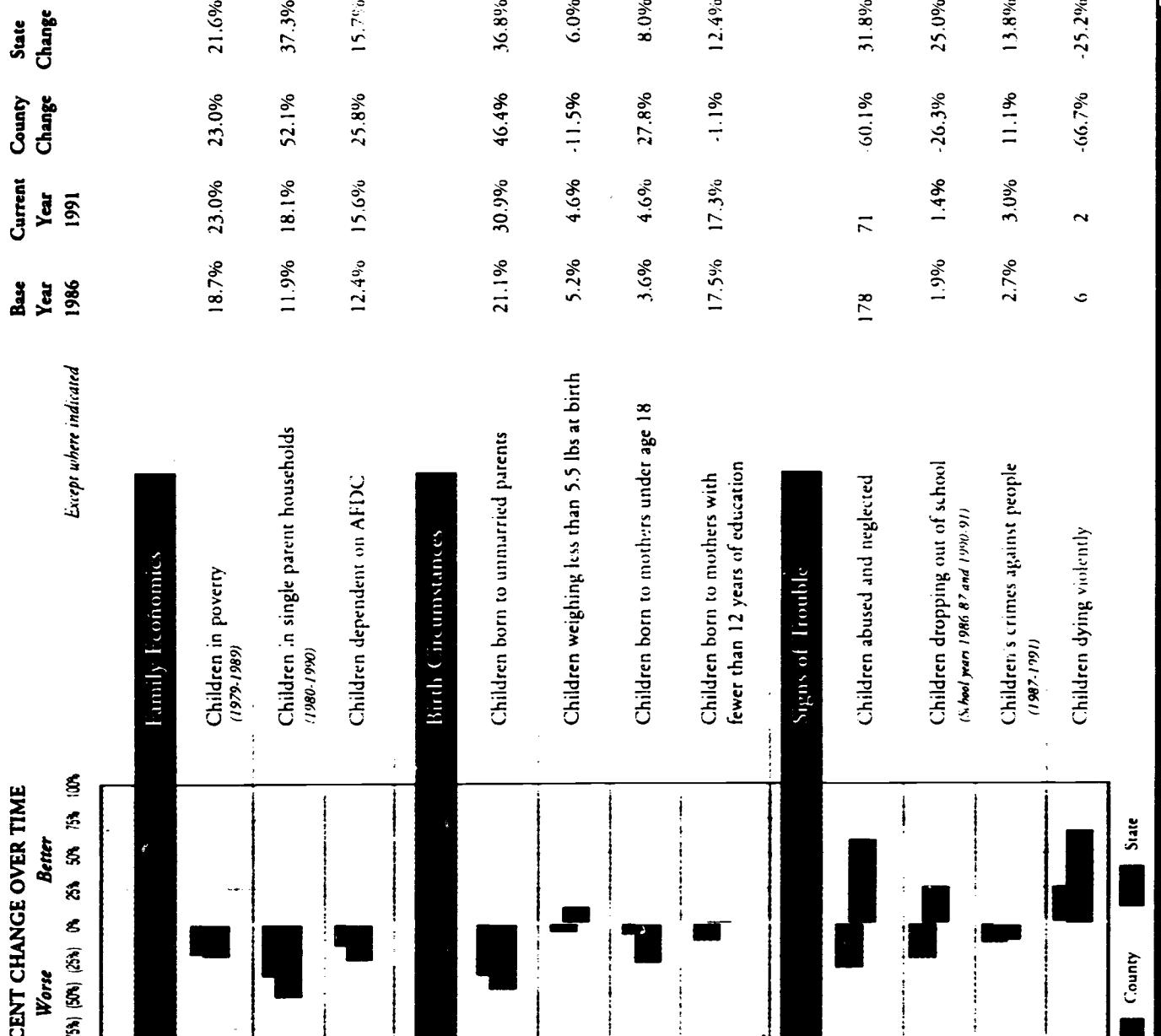
107

Becker



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better
(100%)	(75%) (50%) (25%)	(25%) (50%) (75%) (100%)
<i>Except where indicated</i>		
Base Year 1986		
Current Year 1991		
County Change 1991		
State Change		



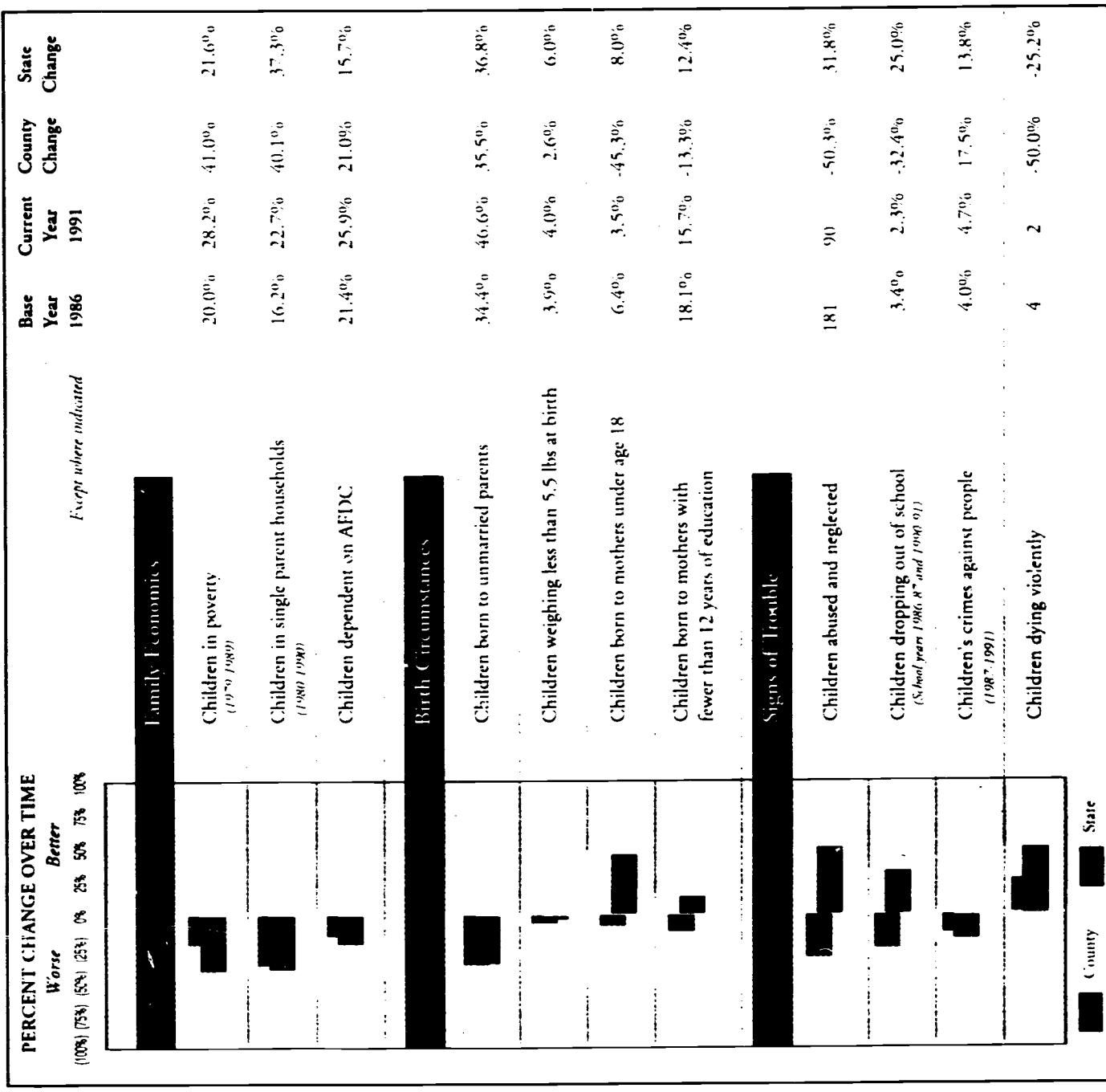
DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population..... 27,977
- Children under age 18..... 8,083
 - African American 0
 - American Indian 789
 - Asian American 38
 - European American 7,244
 - Other 12
 - Hispanic (of all races) 49
- Children under age 6 2,518
- Median family income..... \$24,994

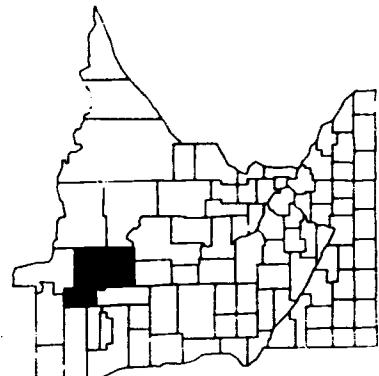
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.80%
 - Largest industry Services: 22.3%
 - Second largest industry Farming & state and local govt.: 15.8% ea.
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Transportation/public utilities
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 7.40%





Beltrami



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 34,554
- Children under age 18 10,227
- African American 56
- American Indian 2,484
- Asian American 70
- European American 2,597
- Other 20
- Hispanic (of all races) 116
- Children under age 6 3,506
- Median family income \$25,133

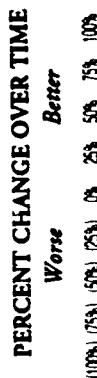
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.50%
 - Largest industry State & local govt. 27%
 - Second largest industry Services 21.7%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Construction
 - Unemployment rate (1991) 5.10%

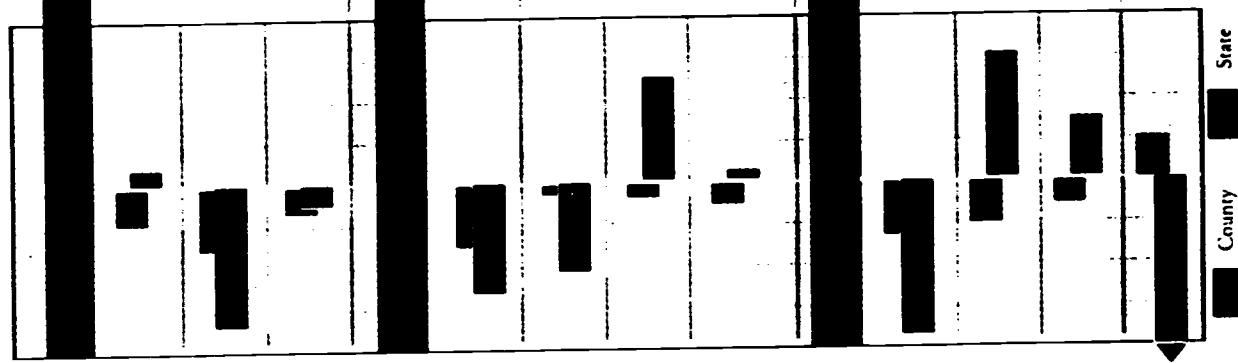
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.50%
 - Largest industry State & local govt. 27%
 - Second largest industry Services 21.7%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Construction
 - Unemployment rate (1991) 5.10%
- Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986, 8, and 1990-91)
 - Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)
 - Children dying violently



Benton



Except where indicated



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(State year 1986 & 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

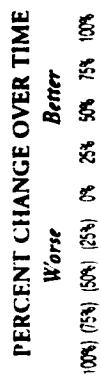
- Total population.....30,307
- Children under age 18.....9,078
- African American.....64
- American Indian.....87
- Asian American.....59
- European American.....8,863
- Other.....5
- Hispanic (of all races).....36
- Children under age 6.....3,115
- Median family income.....\$31,942

ECONOMICS

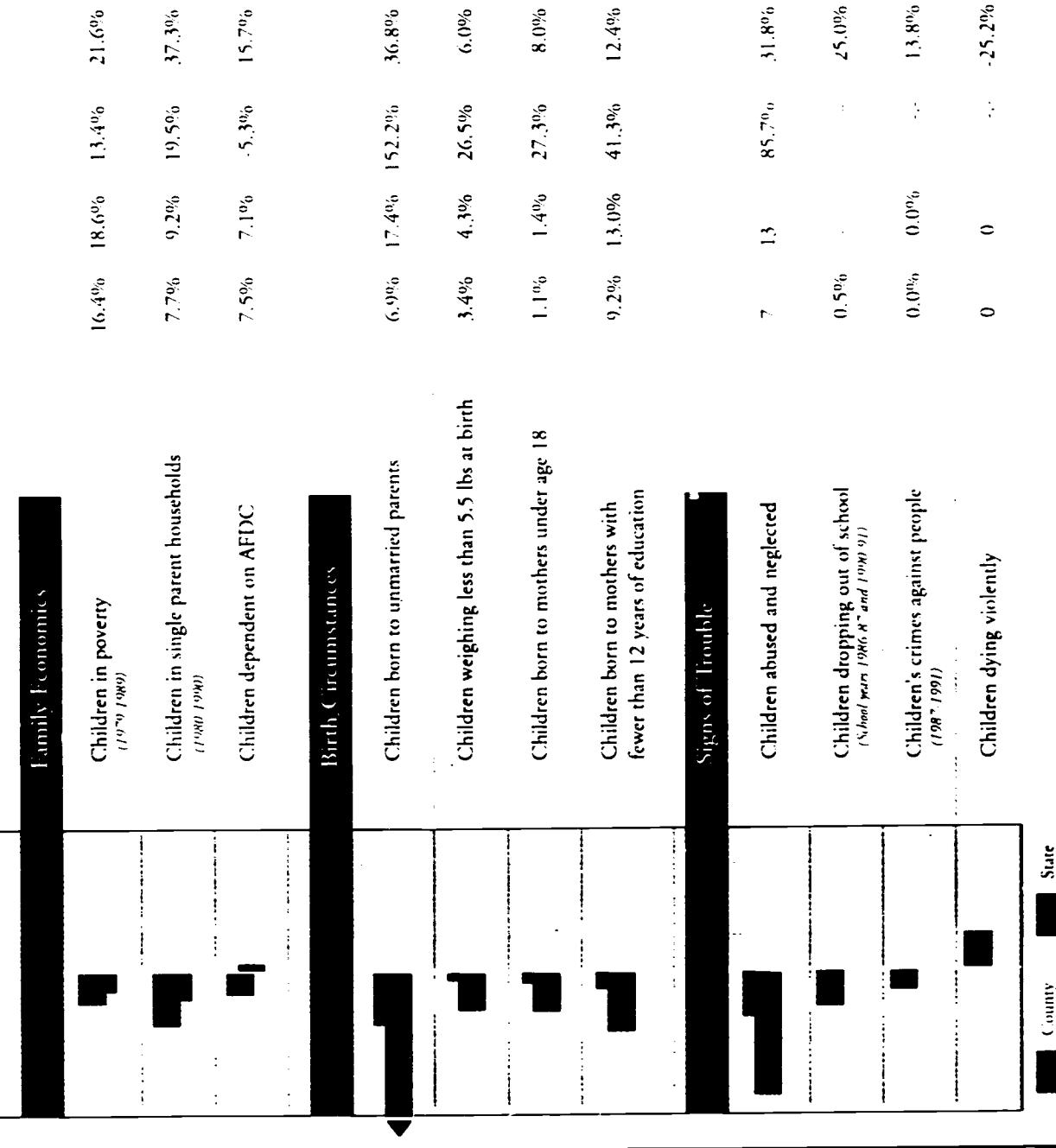
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.20%
 - Largest industry.....Non-durable goods manufacturing: 18.4%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 15.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Wholesale trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....4.70%



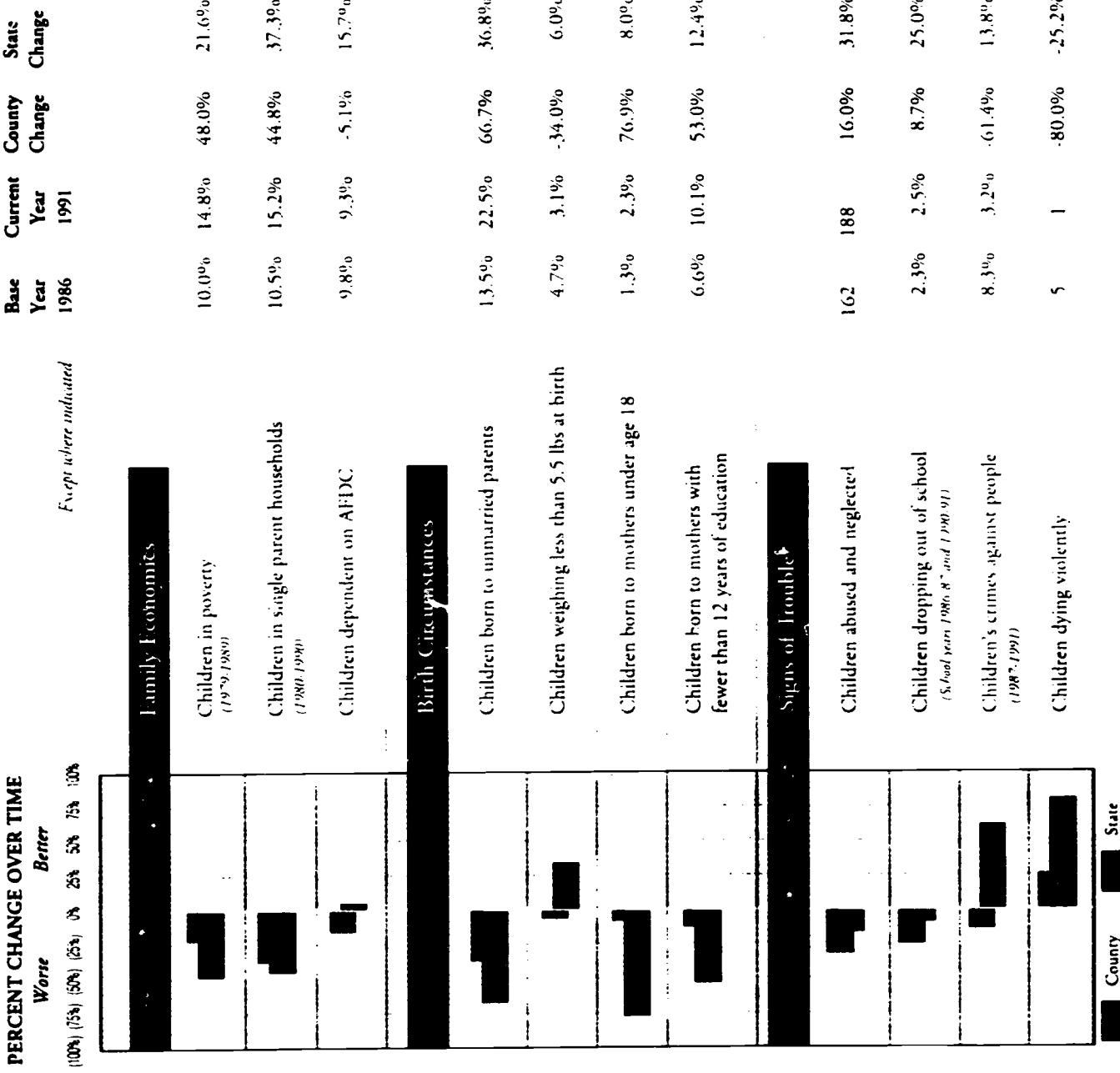
Big Stone



*Except where indicated
(1986-1991)*



Blue Earth



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 54,570
- Children under age 18 12,375
- African American 3,333
- American Indian 25
- Asian American 201
- European American 11,996
- Other 120
- Hispanic (of all races) 202
- Children under age 6 4,213
- Median family income \$32,550

ECONOMICS Profile (1990)

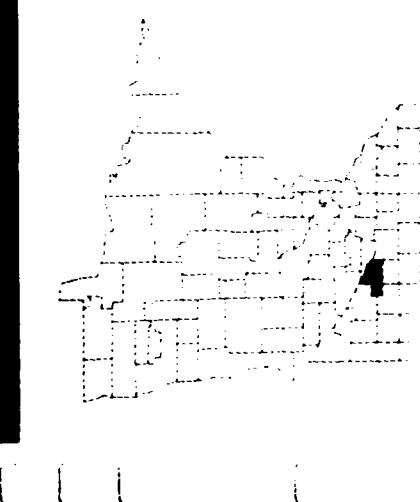
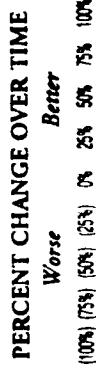
- Economic growth rate 5.30%
- Largest industry Services: 23.8%
- State & local govt.: 19.7%
- Second largest industry Services
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
- Fastest Services
- Slowest Durable goods manufacturing
- Unemployment rate (1993) 2.60%

116

117



Brown

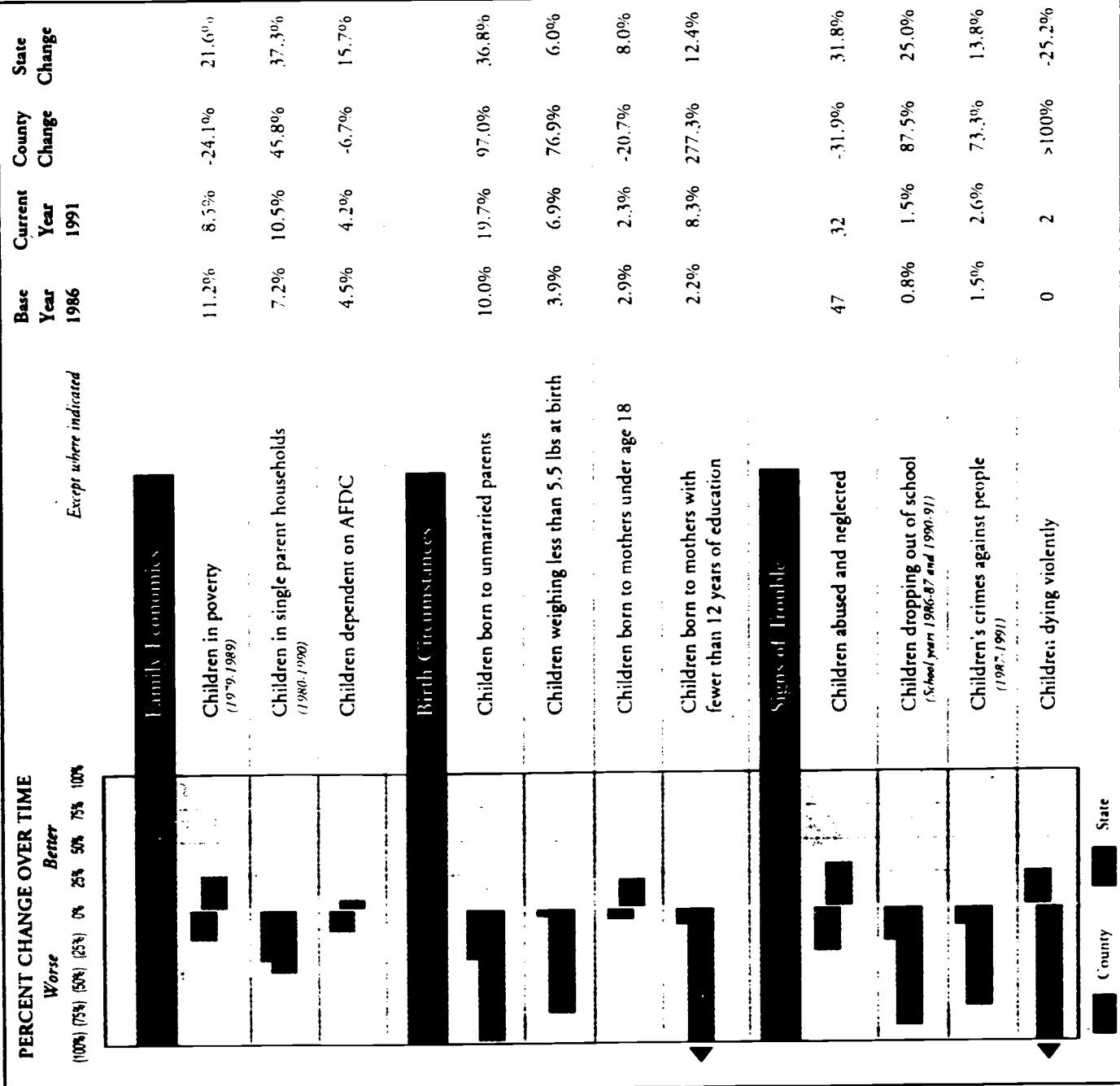


DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

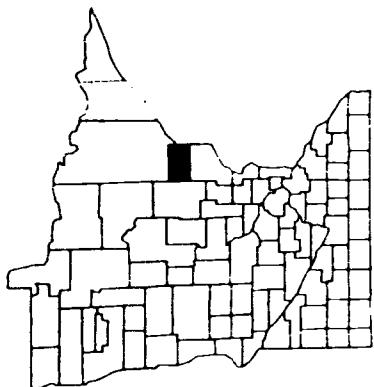
- Total population.....27,120
- Children under age 18.....7,439
 - African American.....4
 - American Indian.....11
 - Asian American.....76
 - European American.....7,330
 - Other.....18
 - Hispanic (of all races).....93
- Children under age 6.....2,365
- Median family income.....\$30,681

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.4(0)%
 - Largest industry.....Services
 - Second largest industry.....Non-durable goods manufacturing
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1990).....3.8(0)%

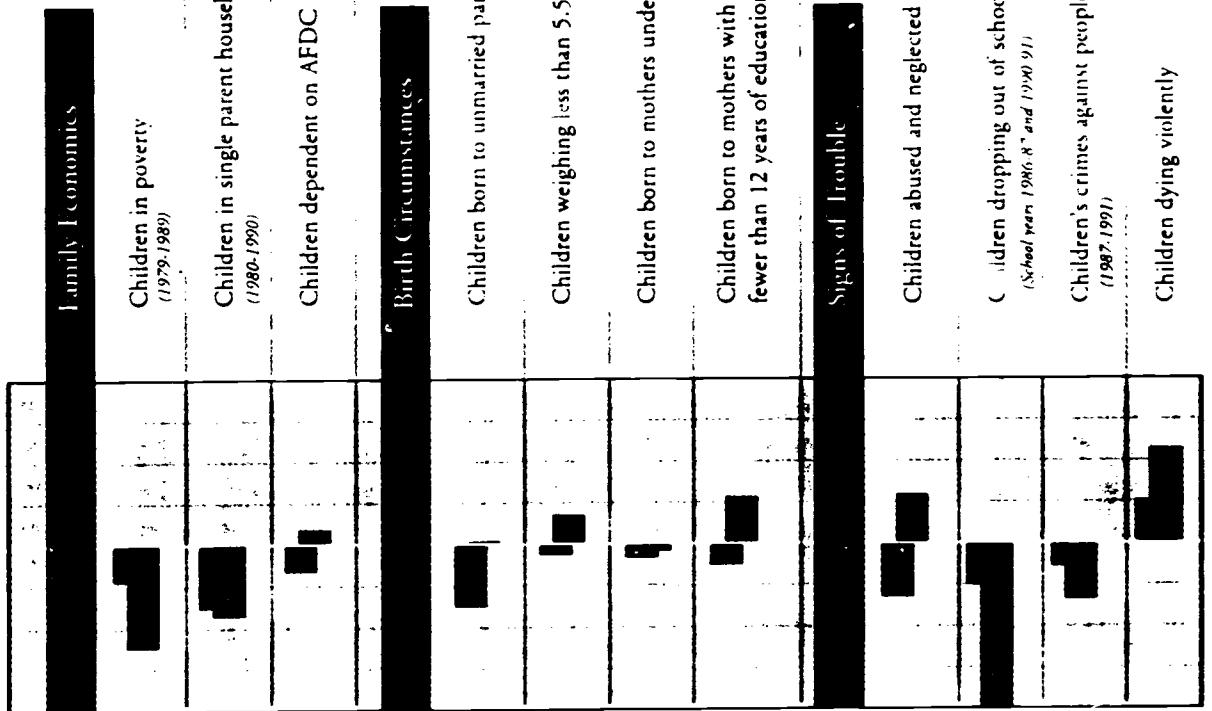


Carlton

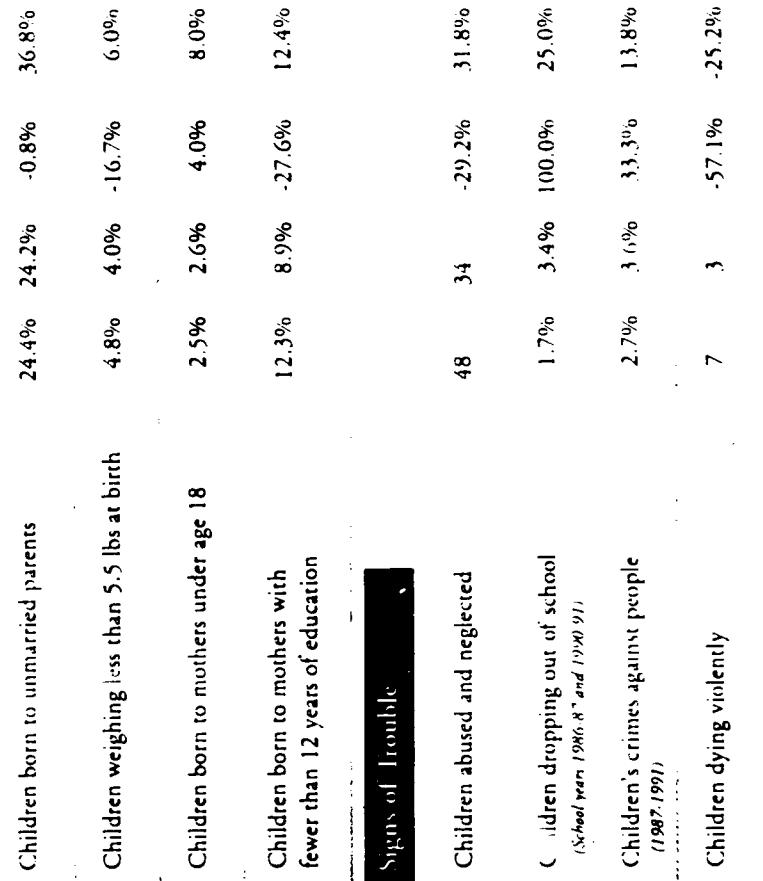


PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

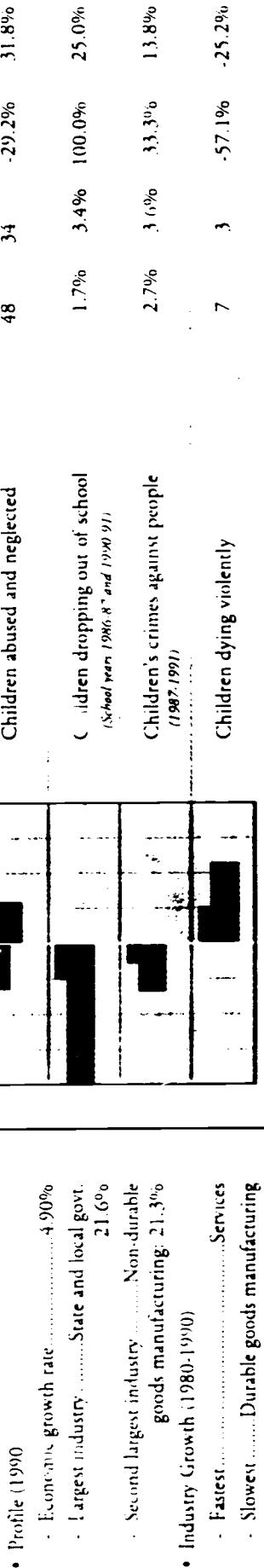
Worse	Better
(100%) (75%) (50%)	(25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
Family Economics	Except where indicated



Birth Circumstances



ECONOMICS



Carver



Except where indicated

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Worse	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Better	(75%)	(50%)	(25%)	(50%)
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

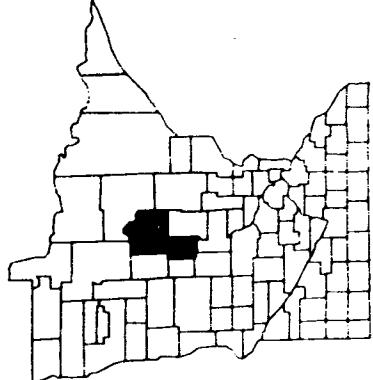
DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....48,116
- Children under age 18.....14,498
 - African American.....30
 - American Indian.....34
 - Asian American.....168
 - European American.....14,246
 - Other.....20
 - Hispanic (of all races).....75
- Children under age 6.....5,362
- Median family income.....\$43,554

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....11.00%
 - Largest industry.....Non-durable goods manufacturing: 25.7%
 - Second largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing: 19.0%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....2.90%

Cass



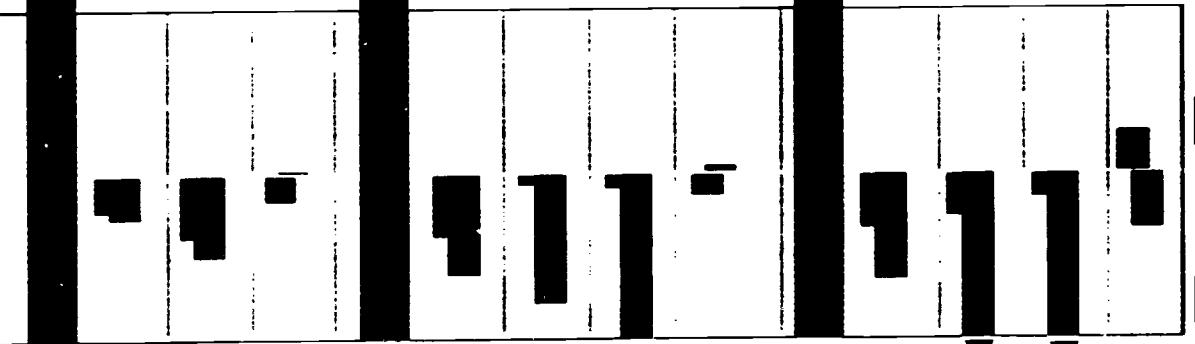
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse

Better

(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



Base Year 1986 Current Year 1991 County Change State Change

23.4% 29.5% 26.1% 21.6%
-13.8% 20.6% 49.3% 37.3%
-20.3% 20.6% -1.4% 15.7%
-23.4% 29.5% 26.1% 21.6%

23.4% 29.5% 26.1% 21.6%

-13.8% 20.6% 49.3% 37.3%

-20.3% 20.6% -1.4% 15.7%

-24.6% -39.5% -60.6% -36.8%

-3.6% -6.4% -77.8% 6.0%

-2.7% -5.4% -100.0% -

-17.1% -16.4% -4.1% -

-5.5% -9.0% -63.6% -

-5.5% -9.0% -31.8% -

-21.880 - - -

-5.954 - - -

-1.18 - - -

-1.073 - - -

-3.5 - - -

-4.819 - - -

- - -

- - -

- - -

- - -

- - -

- - -

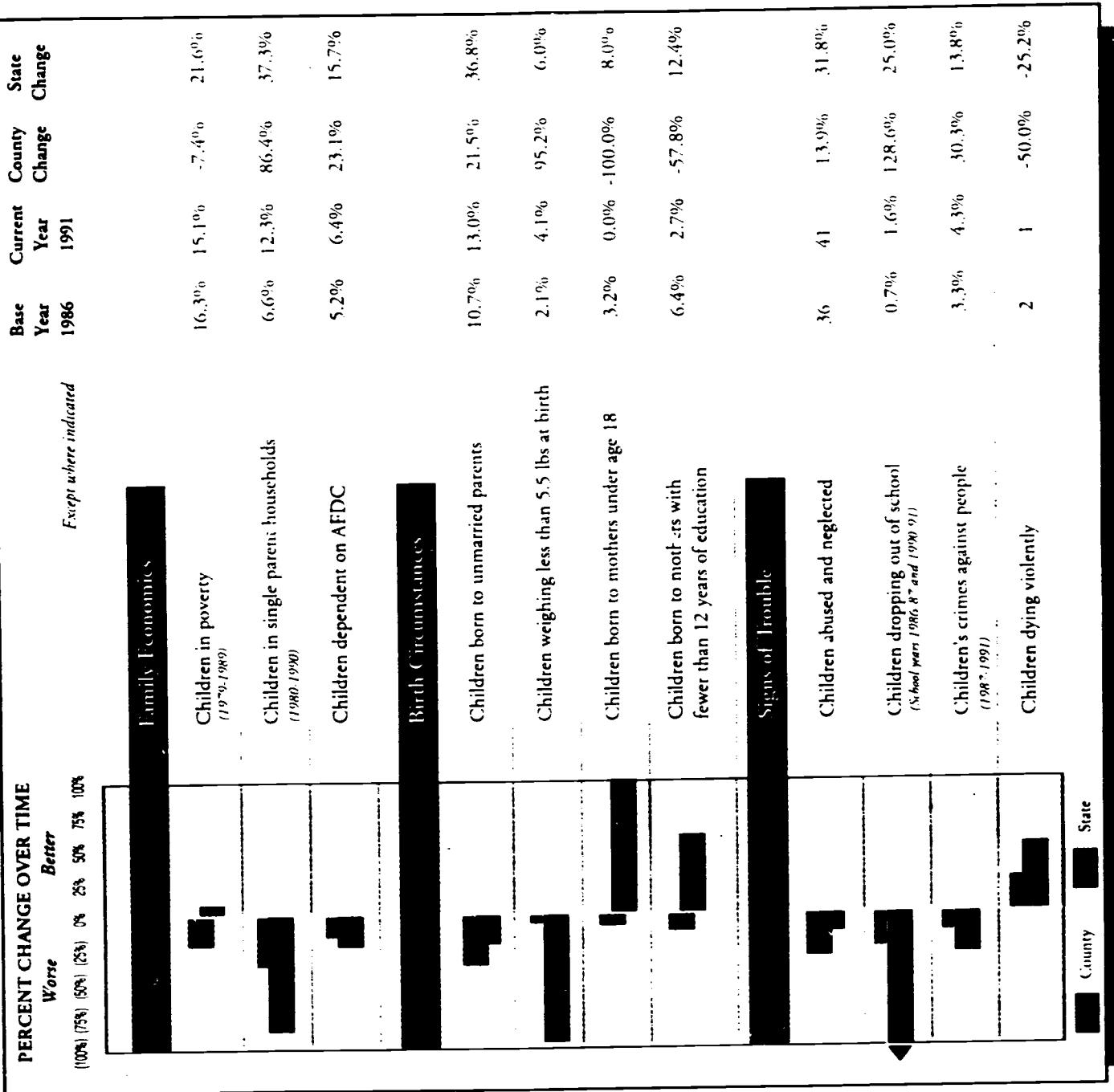
- - -

- - -

County State

124

Chippewa



BIBLIOGRAPHIC'S (1990)

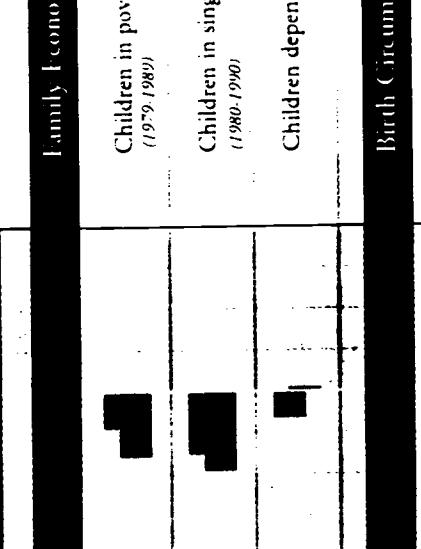
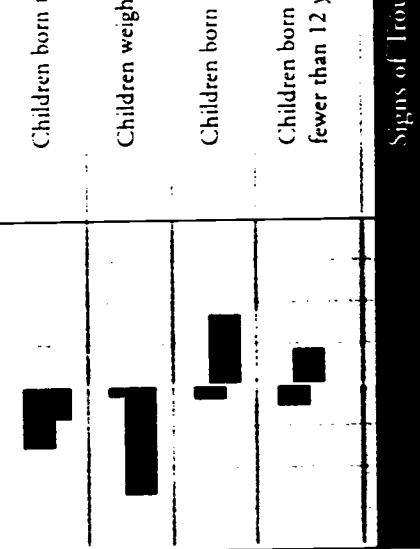
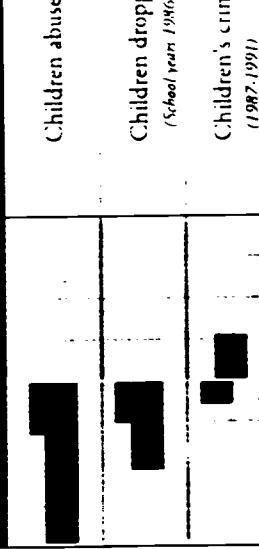
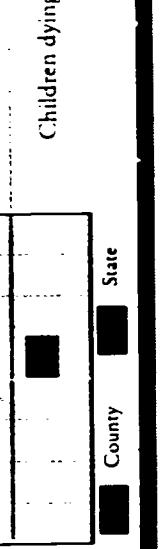
• Total population.....	15,316
• Children under age 18.....	3,576
- African American.....	12
- American Indian.....	16
- Asian American.....	11
- European American.....	3,526
- Other	11
- Hispanic (of all races).....	47
• Children under age 6.....	1,087
- Median family income.....	\$27,361

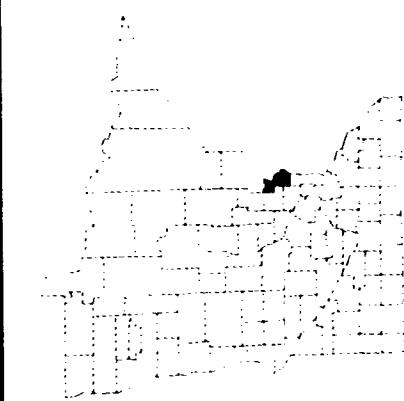
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.00%
 - Largest industry Farming; 20%
 - Second largest industry Services 16.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Transportation/public utilities
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.60%

Chisago

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better
(100%) (75%) (50%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%		
Family Economics		
Birth Circumstances		



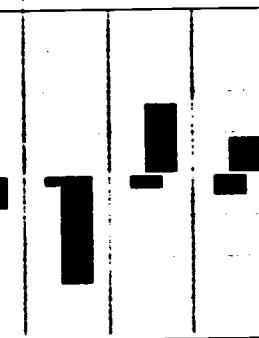
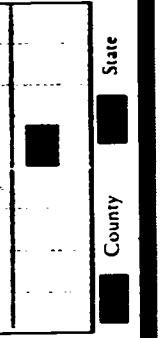
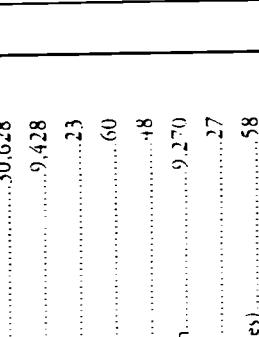
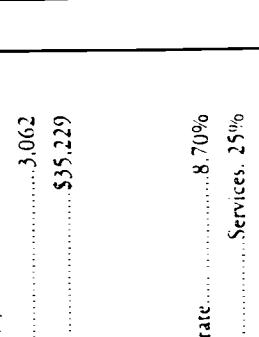
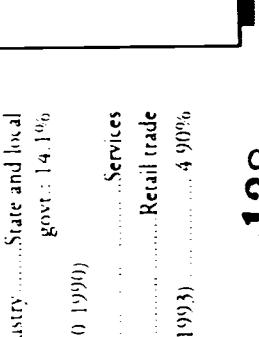
Except where indicated

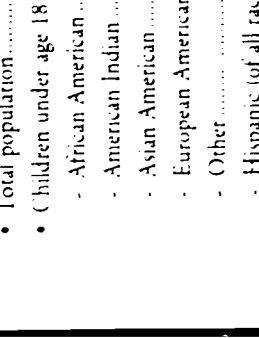
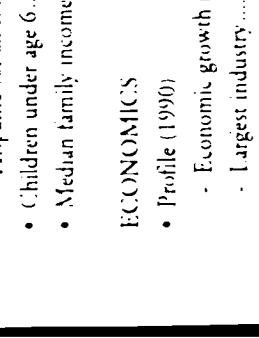
	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
--	----------------	-------------------	---------------	--------------

Children in poverty (1979-1989)	6.7%	9.3%	38.8%	33.0%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	8.2%	12.1%	47.6%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	6.4%	6.3%	-1.6%	15.7%

Children born to unmarried parents	16.6%	19.9%	19.9%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	2.9%	4.8%	65.5%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.6%	2.1%	-41.7%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	11.9%	9.4%	-21.0%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				

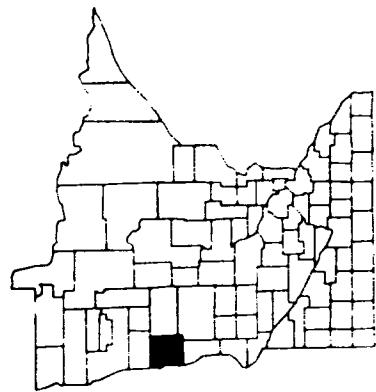
Children abused and neglected	33	65	97.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school <small>(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)</small>	2.8%	4.3%	53.6%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people <small>(1987-1991)</small>	6.3%	4.6%	-27.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	2	2	0.0%	25.2%
County State				

Industry Growth (1980-1990)		
Fastest Services		
Slowest Retail trade		
Unemployment rate (1993)		

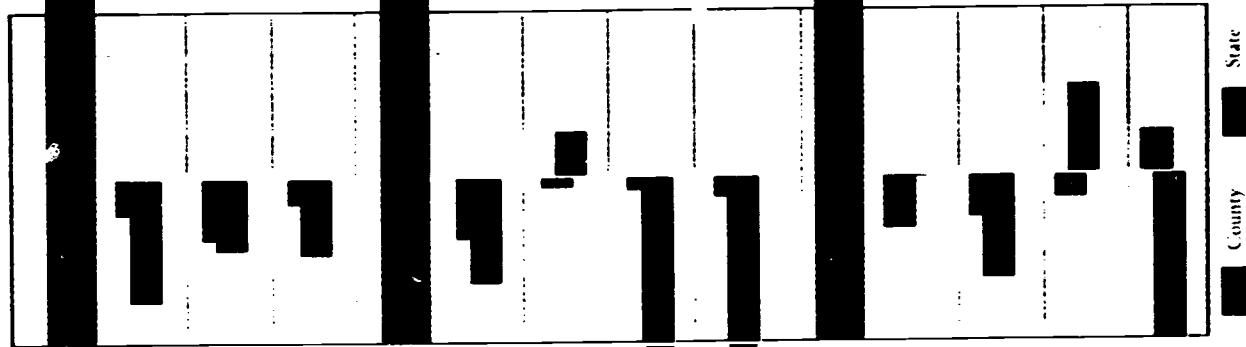
Economic Services		
Profile (1990)		
Economic growth rate	8.7%	
Largest industry Services	25%	
Second largest industry State and local govt.	14.1%	
Industry Growth (1980-1990)		
Fastest Services		
Slowest Retail trade		
Unemployment rate (1993)		

Economic Services		
Profile (1990)		
Economic growth rate	8.7%	
Largest industry Services	25%	
Second largest industry State and local govt.	14.1%	
Industry Growth (1980-1990)		
Fastest Services		
Slowest Retail trade		
Unemployment rate (1993)		

Clay



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
Worse Better
(100%) (75%) (50%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Demographics (1990)

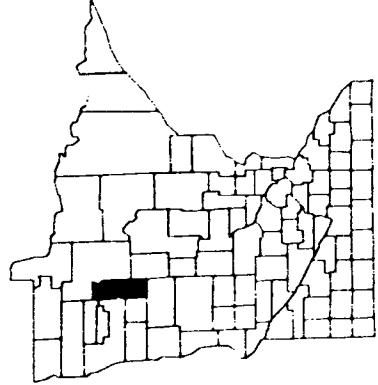
- Total population.....51,402
- Children under age 18.....12,667
- African American.....54
- American Indian.....279
- Asian American.....107
- European American.....11,870
- Other.....357
- Hispanic (of all races).....507
- Children under age 6.....4,285
- Median family income.....\$32,983

Economics

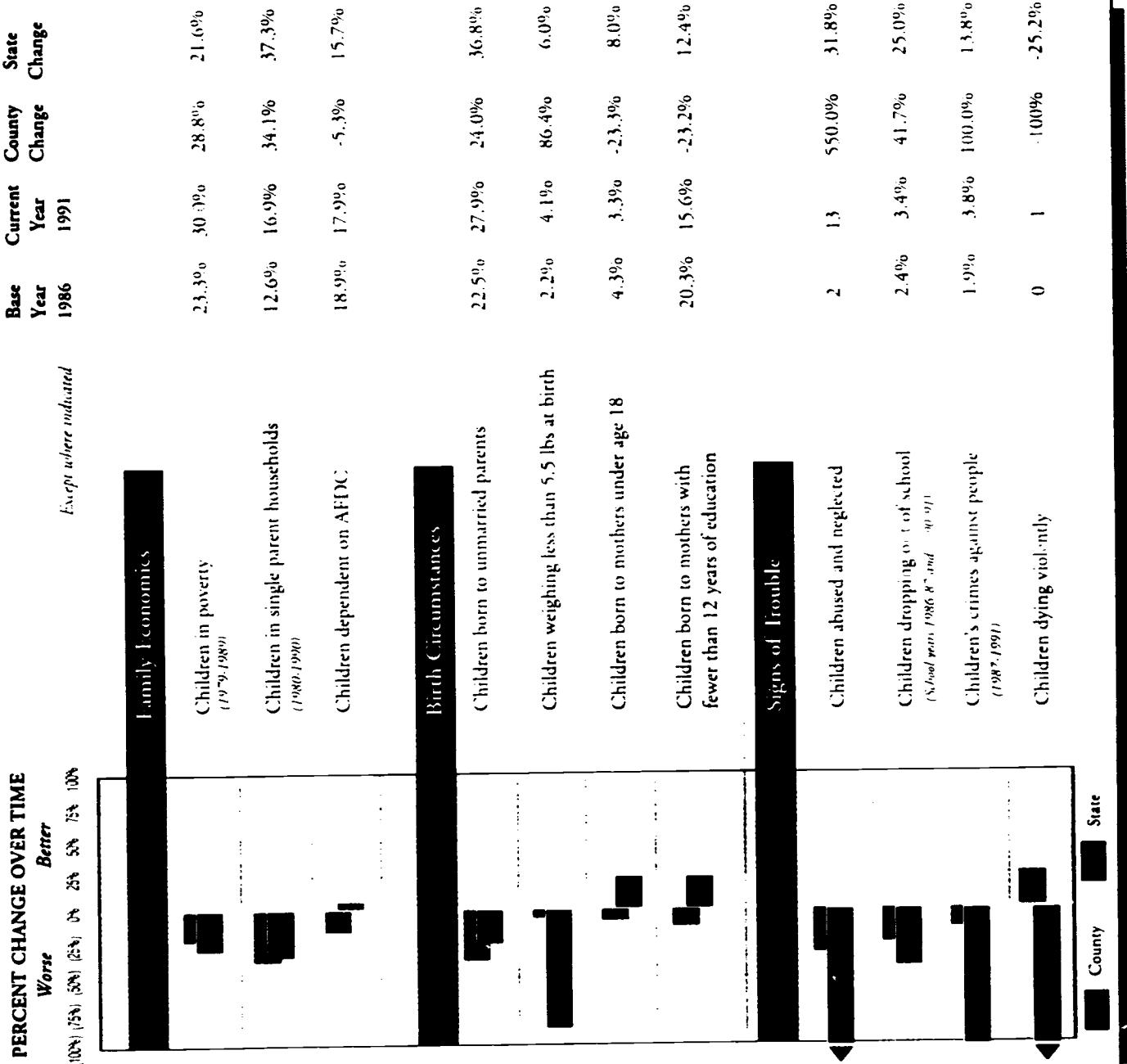
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.5%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 22.4%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 21.4%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.80%

130

Clearwater



Except where indicated



132

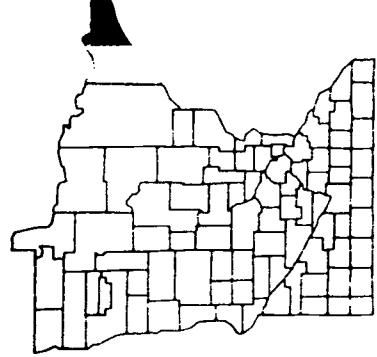


ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.7%
 - Largest industry State & local govt.: 25.9%
 - Second largest industry....Services: 13.7%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Construction
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....11.4%

Indicator	Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Children in poverty (1979-1980)	23.3%	30.3%	28.8%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	12.6%	16.9%	34.1%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	18.9%	17.9%	-5.3%	15.7%

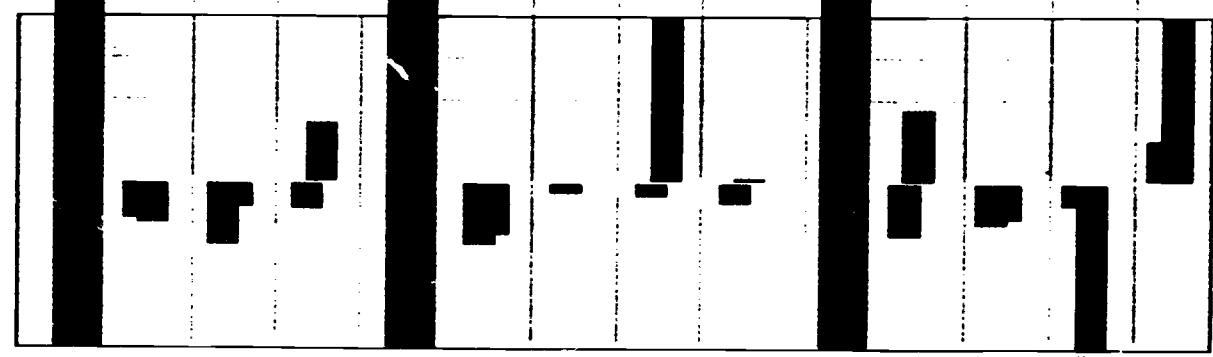
Cook



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
(10%) (5%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Better



Except where indicated
Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

1986

1991

135

134

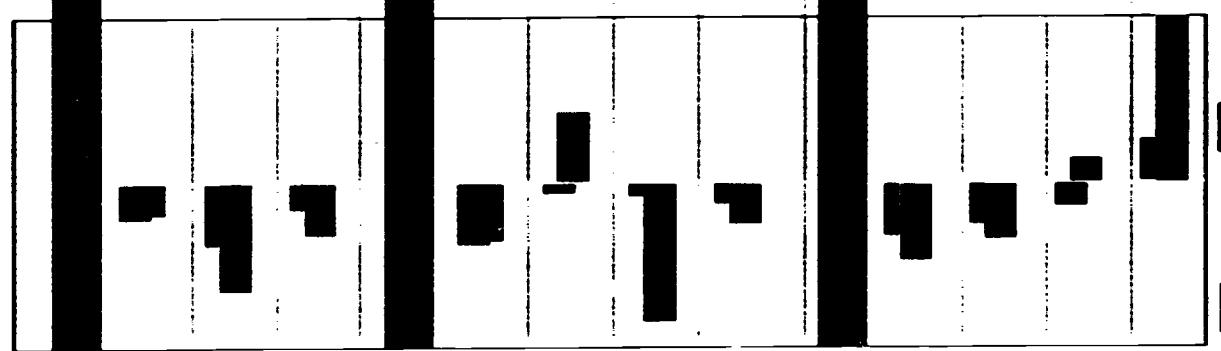
- DEMOCRATICS (1990)
 - Total population.....3,873
 - Children under age 18.....919
 - African American.....4
 - American Indian.....2
 - Asian American.....18
 - European American.....825
 - Other.....0
 - Hispanic (of all races).....0
 - Children under age 6.....320
 - Median family income.....\$27,839
- ECONOMICS
 - Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....6.60%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 28%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 21.4%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Transportation/public utilities
 - Slowest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....2.10%



Cottonwood

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

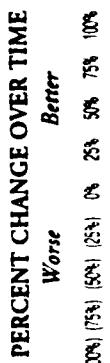
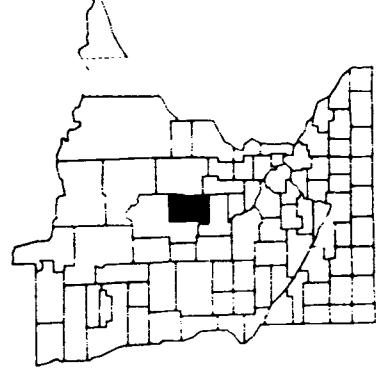
Worse
 (100%) 75% 50% 25% 50% 75% 100%



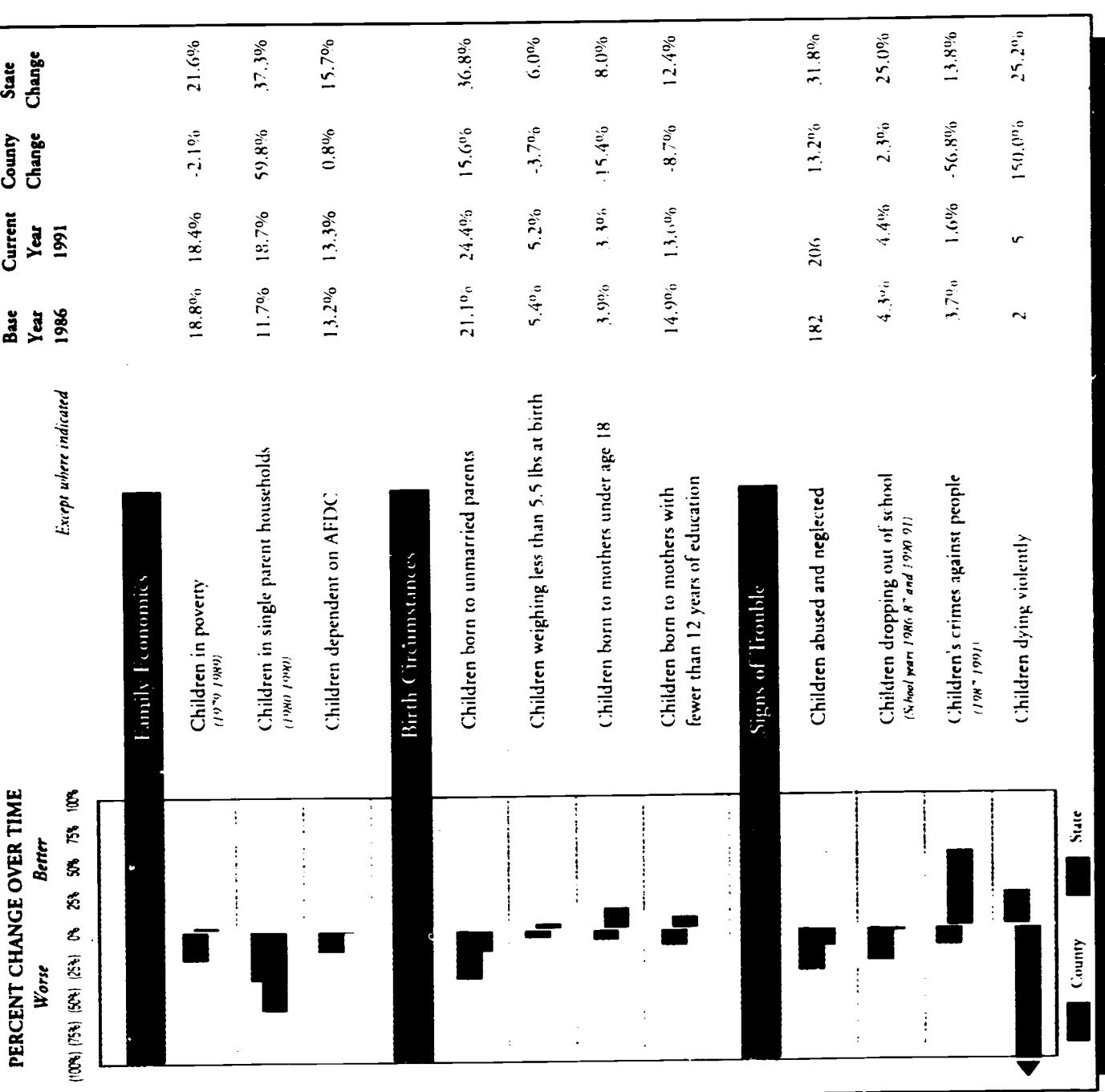
County State

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 2.80%
 - Largest industry Farming: 30.9%
 - Second largest industry Services: 17.2%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 8.30%

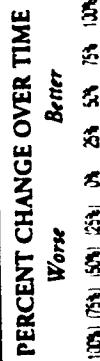
Crow Wing



Except where indicated



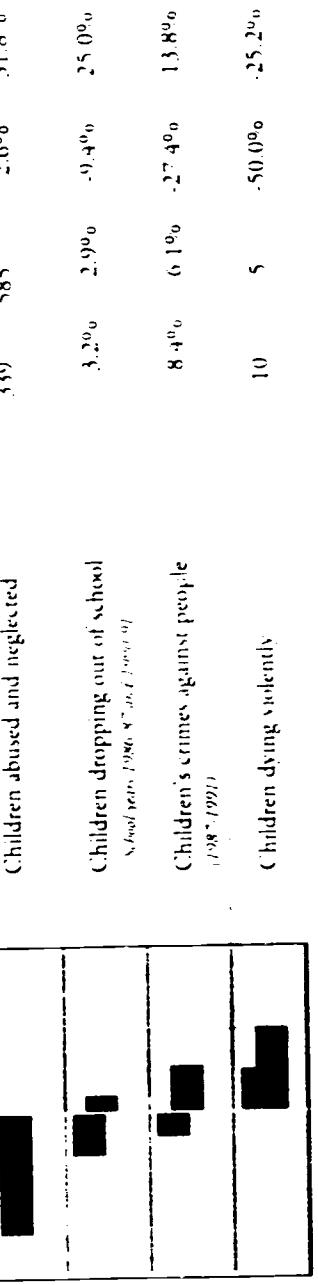
Dakota



ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 10.30%
 - Largest industry Services 18.5%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing 12.5%
 - Industry growth (1991)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Construction 3.30%
 - Unemployment rate (1991)
 - Lowest
 - Highest

Family Economics



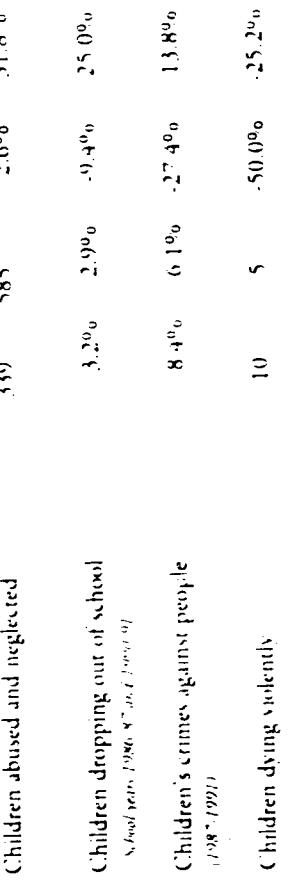
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991.

Birth Circumstances



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991.

Signs of Trouble

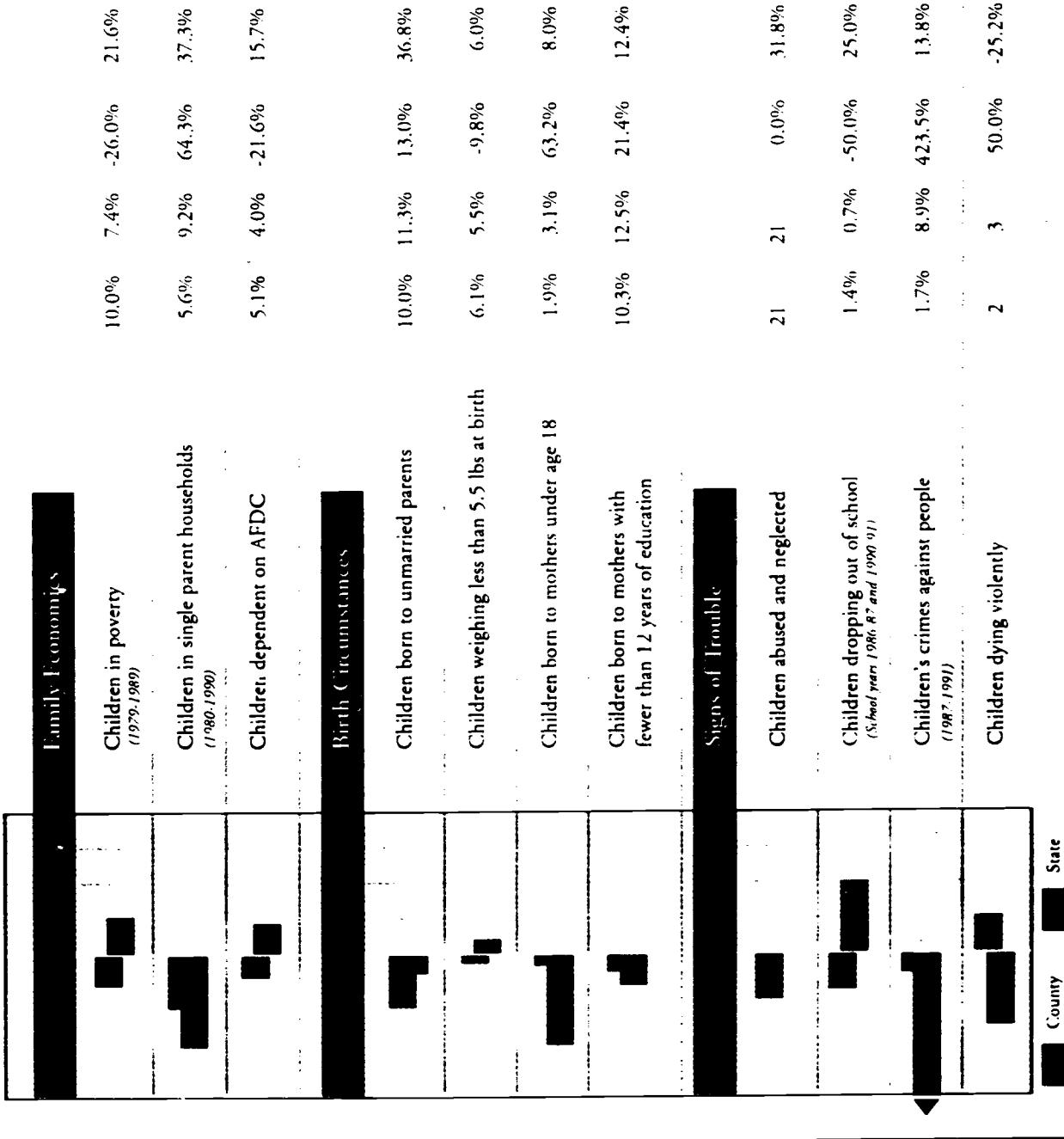


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991.

140!



Dodge



142

143

Douglas



ECONOMICS

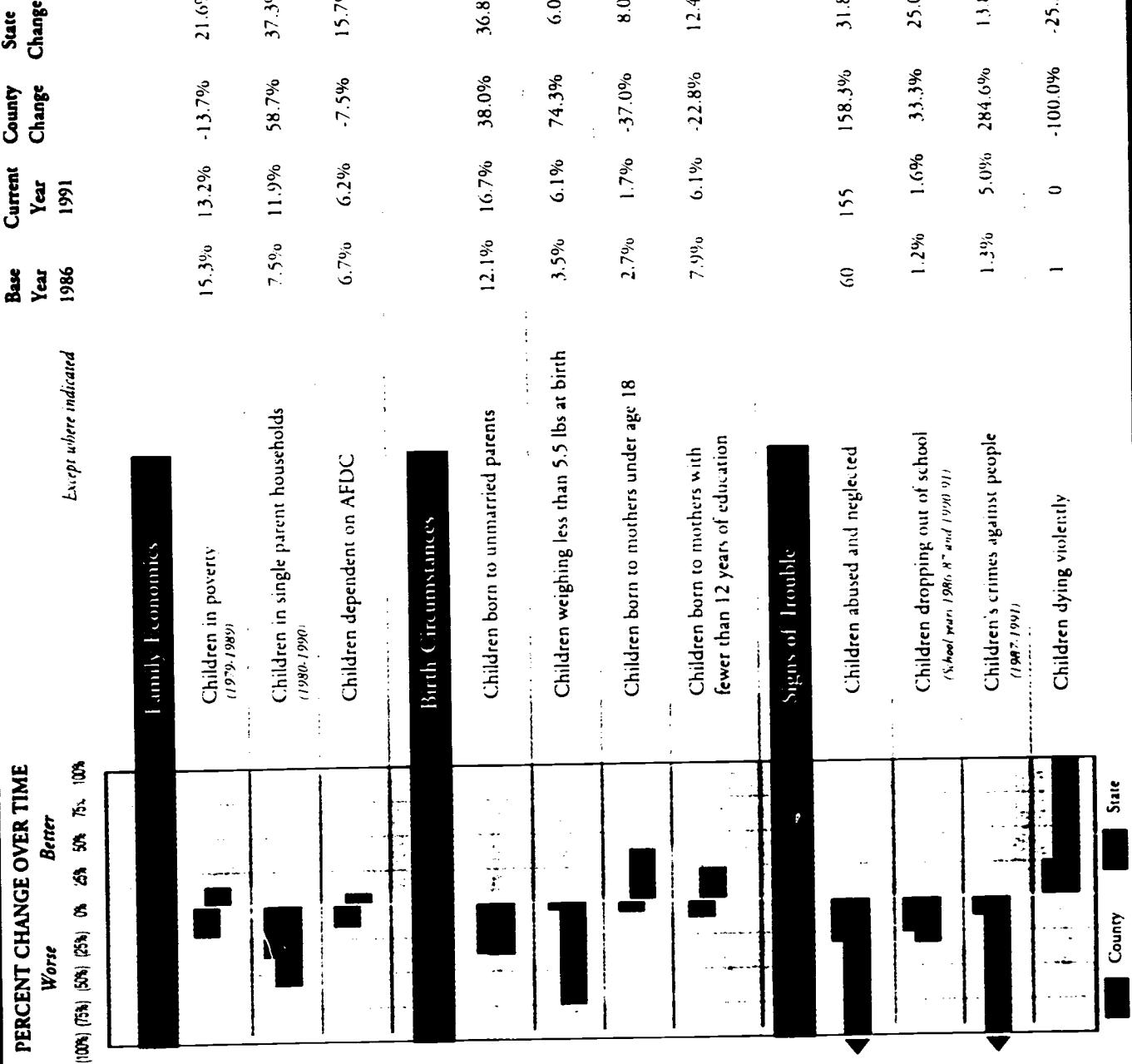
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.1%
 - Largest industry Services: 21.2%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 16.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Construction
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 3.50%

DEMOCRAT

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.1%
 - Largest industry Services: 21.2%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 16.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Construction
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 3.50%

144

Except where indicated

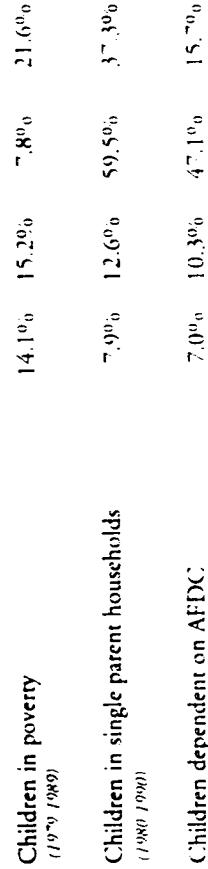


Faribault

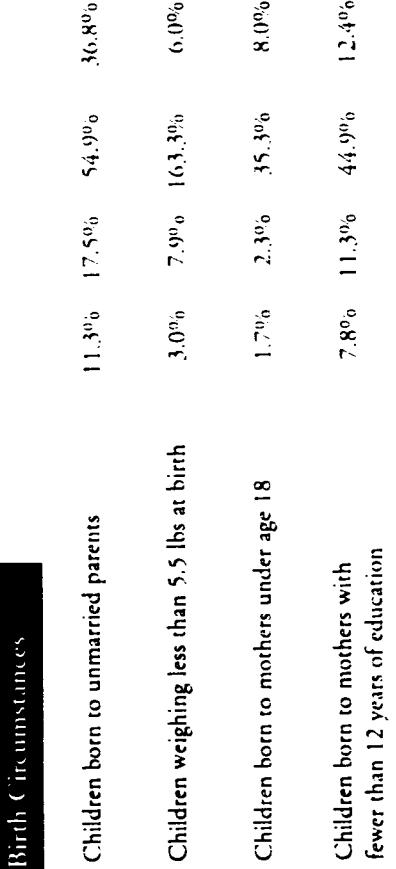
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



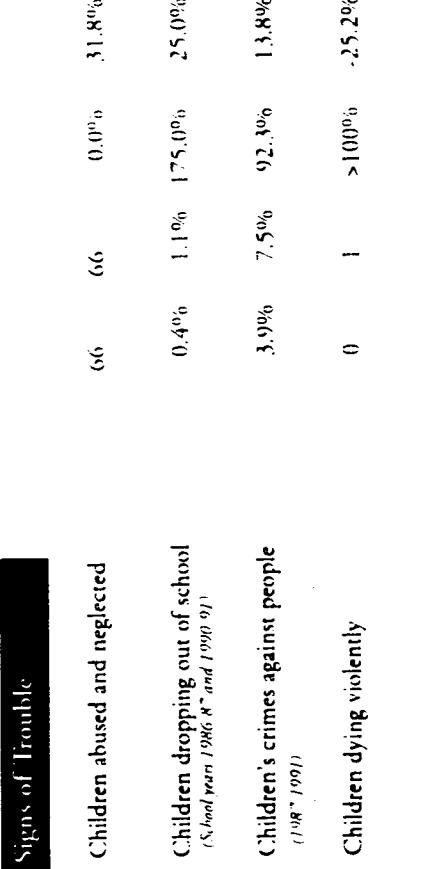
Except where indicated



Birth Circumstances



Signs of Trouble



County State

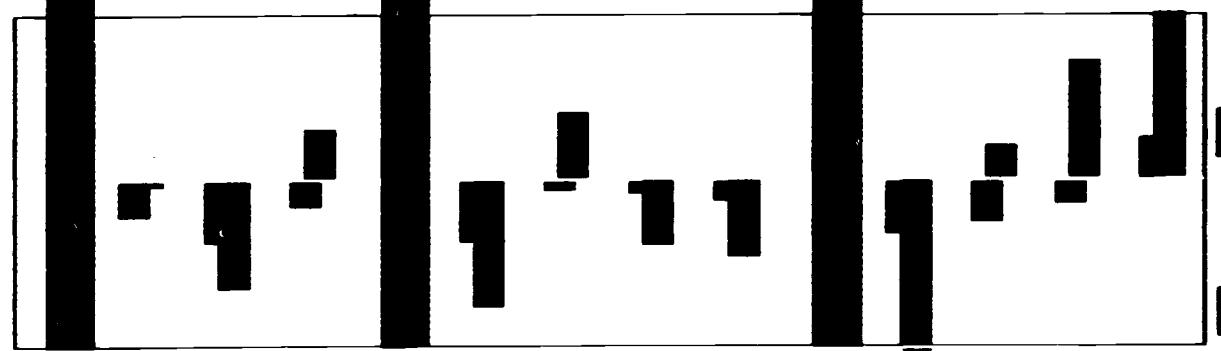
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....3.50%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 25.2%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 13.7%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Non-durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Wholesale trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993)3.90%

146

147

Fillmore



148



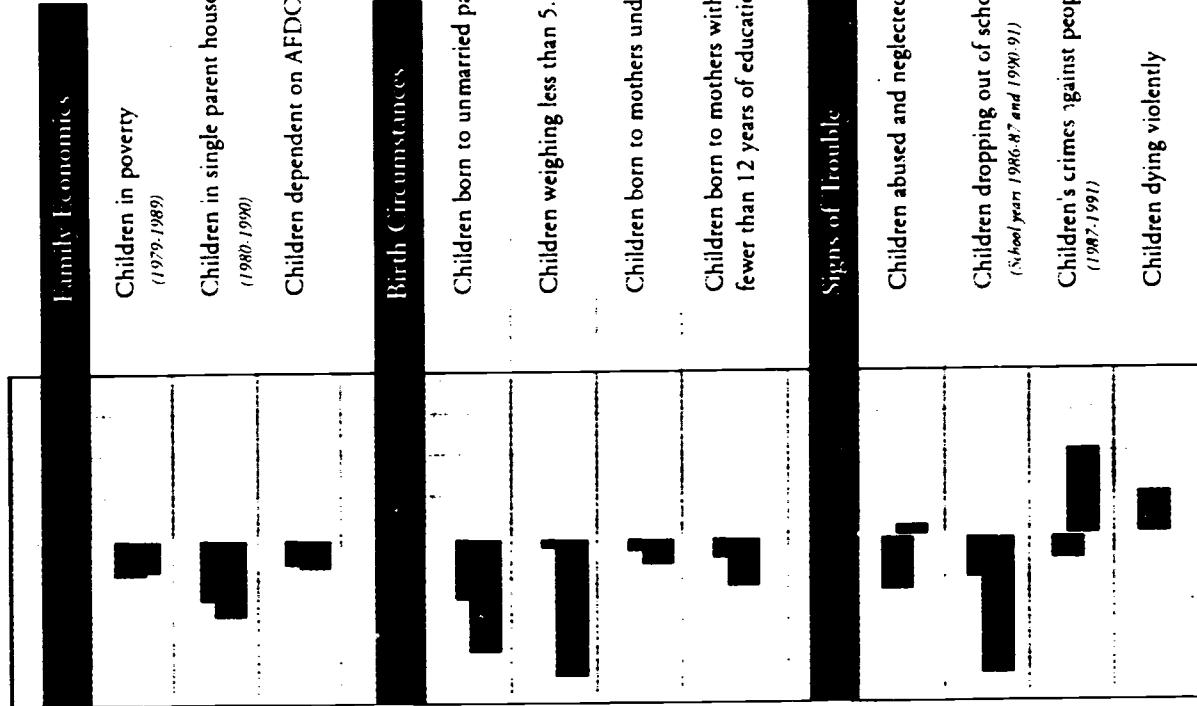
Freeborn

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

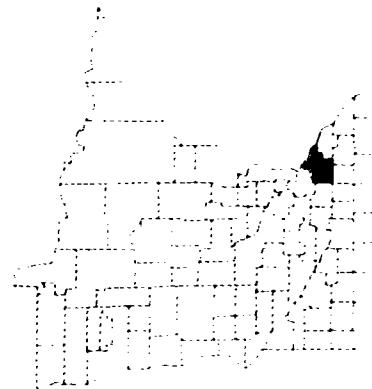
Worse

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) (%) 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



Goodhue



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
Worse Better
(100%) (75%) (50%) 25% 50% 75% 100%



County State

Excepts where indicated

Base Year 1986

Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change

Statue Change

Demographics (1990)

- Total population.....40,874
- Children under age 18.....11,514
 - African American.....51
 - American Indian.....136
 - Asian American.....100
 - European American.....11,192
 - Other.....35
 - Hispanic (of all races).....93
- Children under age 6.....3,713
- Median family income.....\$35,151

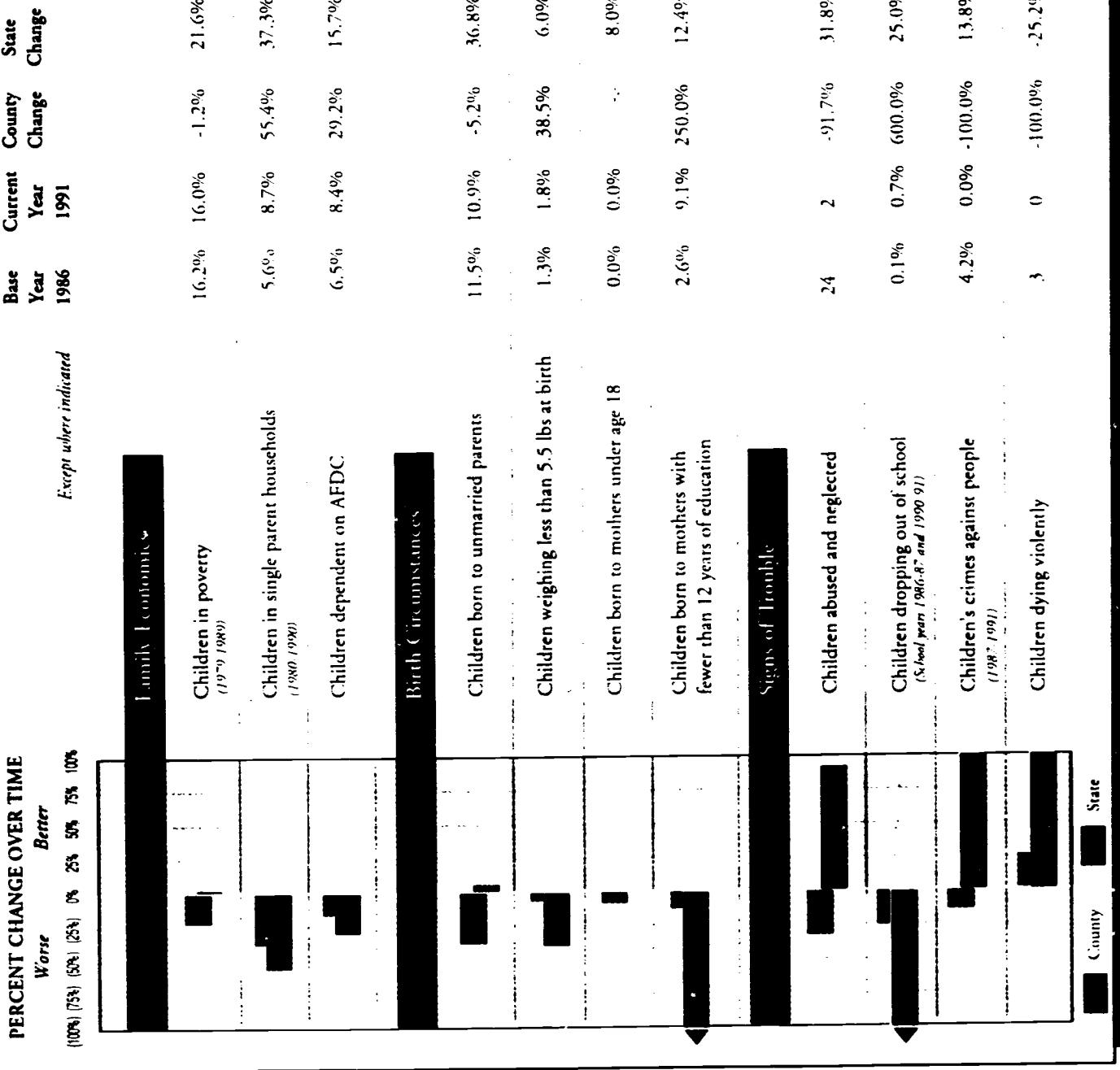
Economics

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.20%
 - Largest industry.....Non-durable goods manufacturing: 17.7%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 17.4%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.60%

152

153

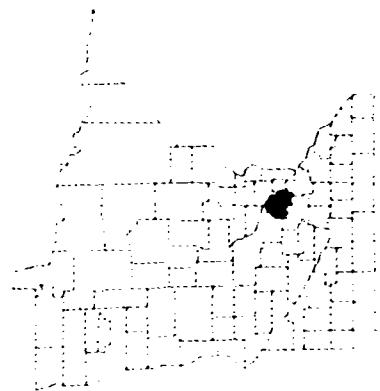
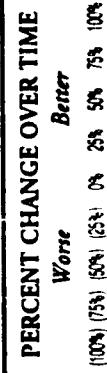
Grant



154

155

Hennepin

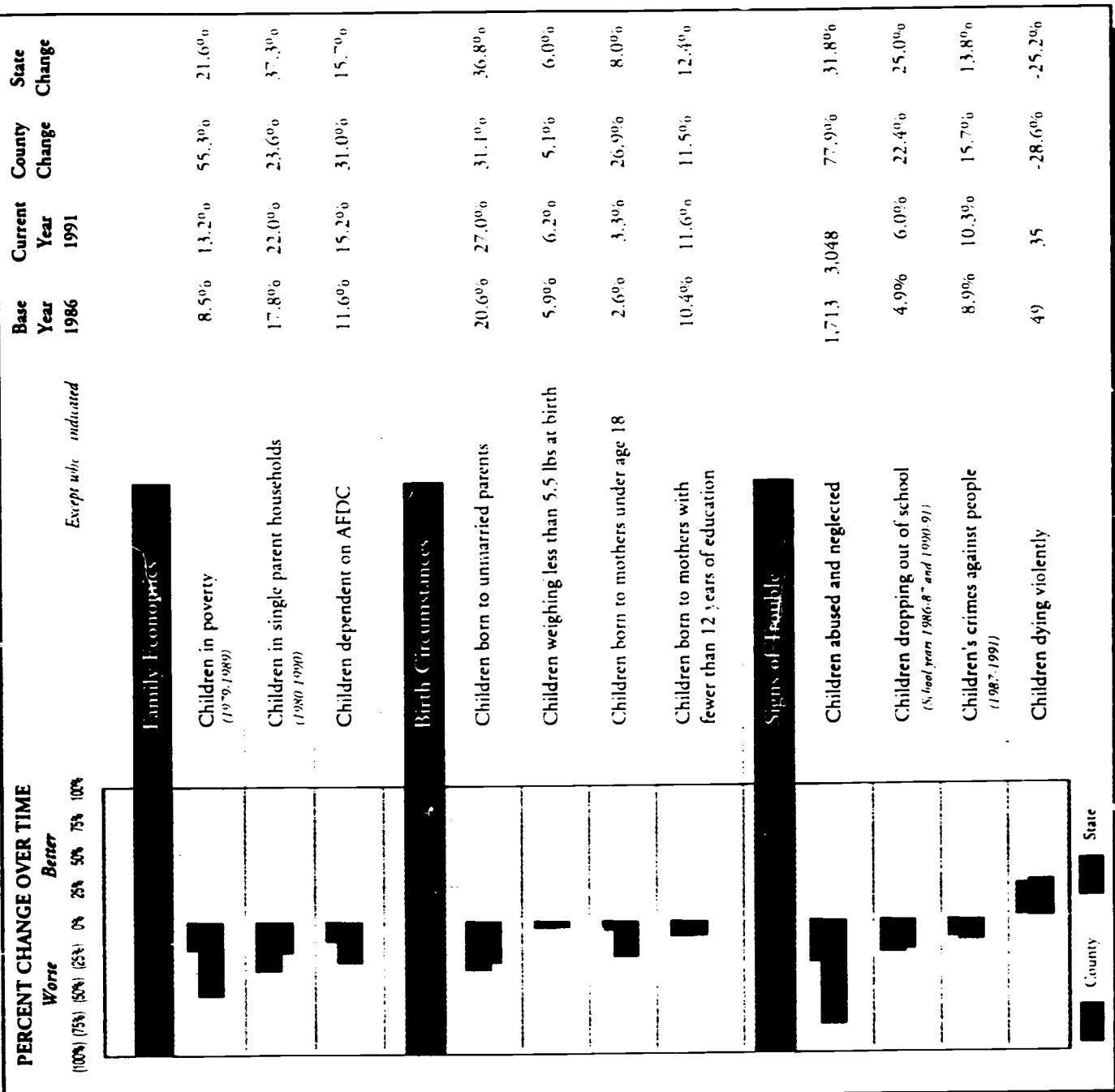


DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....1,044,901
- Children under age 18.....238,544
- African American.....23,206
- American Indian.....5,860
- Asian American.....11,698
- European American.....195,800
- Other.....1,980
- Hispanic (of all races).....4,667
- Children under age 6.....91,772
- Median family income.....\$44,189

ECONOMICS

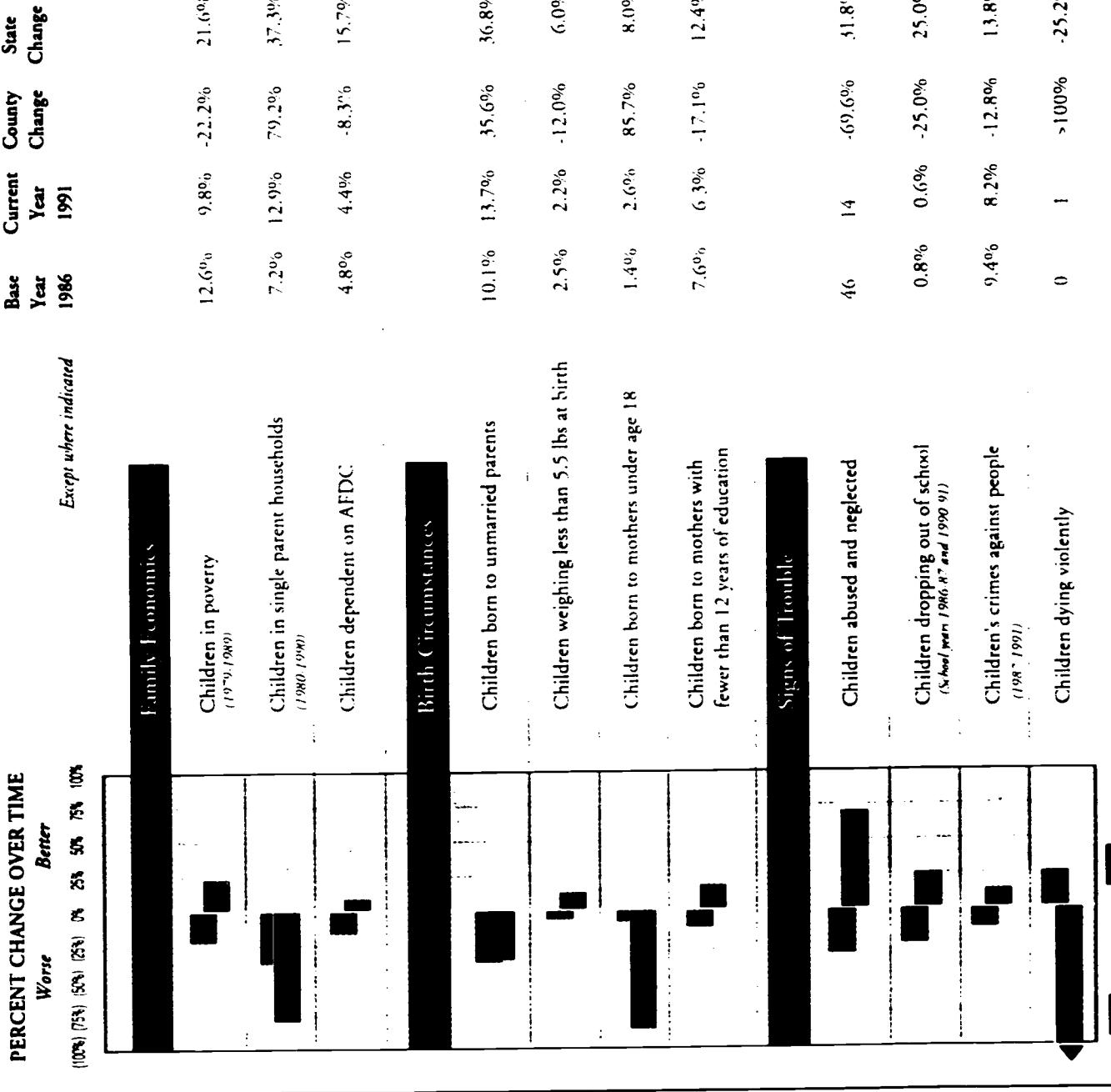
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic Growth rate.....7.60%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 27.3%
 - Second largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing: 12.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....4.10%



Houston



Except where indicated



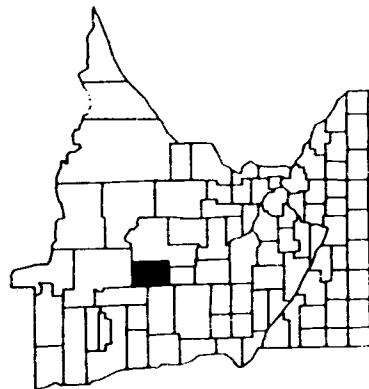
DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 18,544
- Children under age 18 5,328
- African American 23
- American Indian 34
- Asian American 52
- European American 5,214
- Other 5
- Hispanic (of all races) 22
- Children under age 6 1,753
- Median family income \$30,937

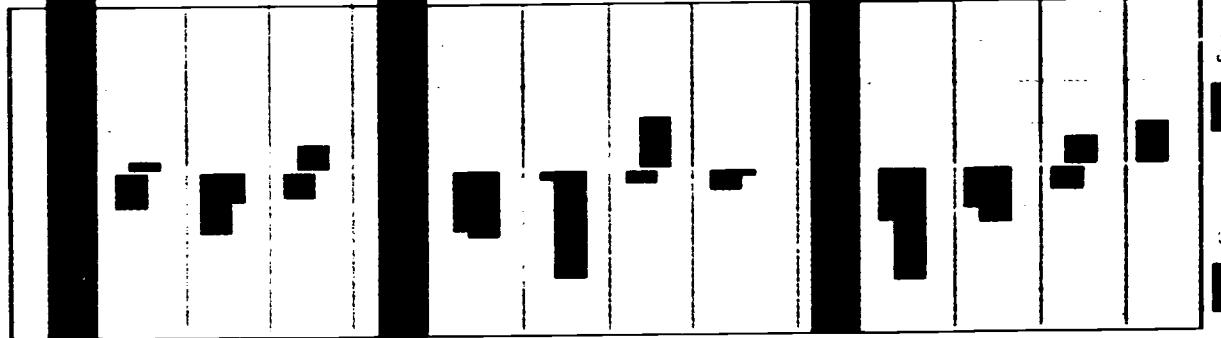
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.30%
 - Largest industry Services: 20.3%
 - Second largest industry Farming: 16.0%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.70%

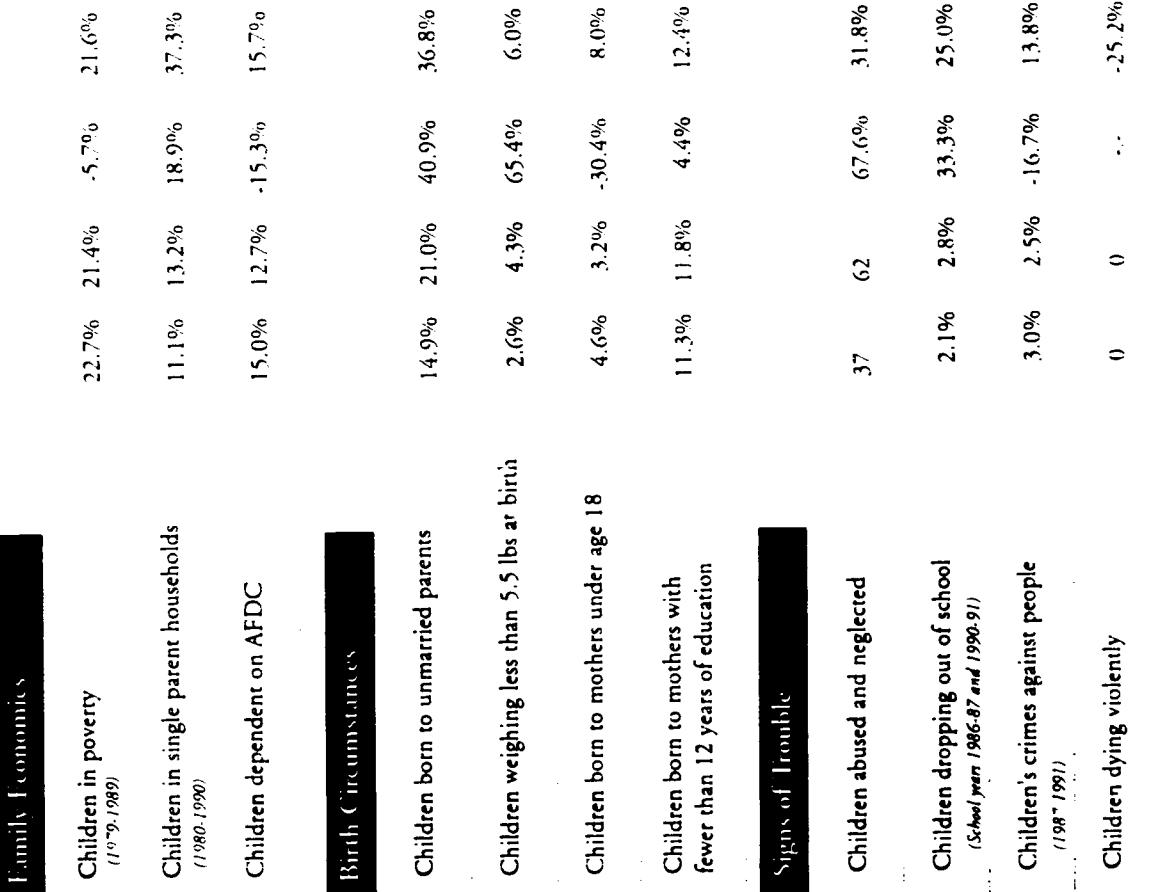
Hubbard



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
Better
(100%) 75% 50% 25% 5% 75% 100%



Family Economic
Except where indicated
Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....14,971
- Children under age 18.....4,088
- African American.....2
- American Indian.....118
- Asian American.....7
- European American.....3,957
- Other.....4
- Hispanic (of all races).....15
- Children under age 6.....1,271
- Median family income.....\$24,127

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.30%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 25.1%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 18.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Retail Trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....5.80%

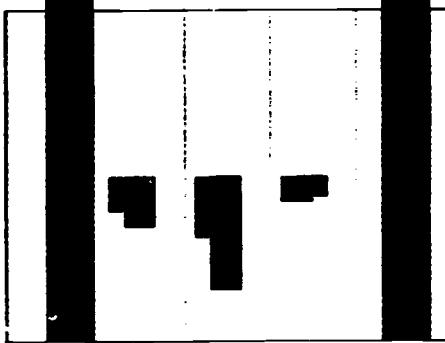
Isanti

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
 (100%) (75%) (50%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Better
 Base Year
 1986 1991

Except where indicated



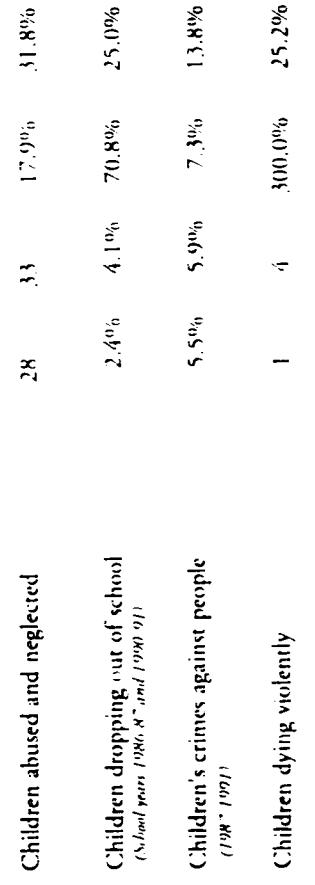
DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....26,026
- Children under age 18.....8,107
- African American.....39
- American Indian.....22
- Asian American.....52
- European American.....7,906
- Other.....8
- Hispanic (of all races).....42
- Children under age 6.....2,510
- Median family income.....\$35,154

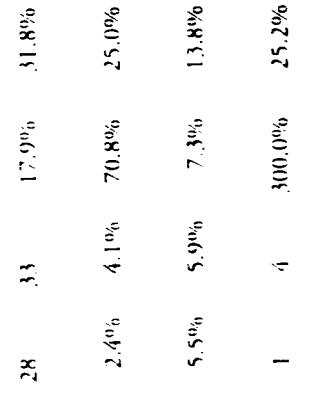
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....6.61%
 - Largest industry.....State and local govt.: 25.4%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 24.9%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest: Non durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest: Durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....4.60%

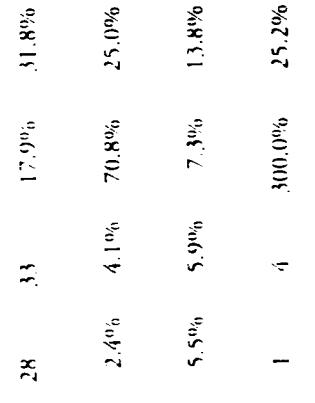
Signs of Trouble



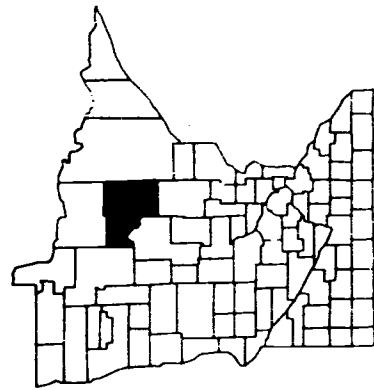
Family Economics



Birth Circumstances

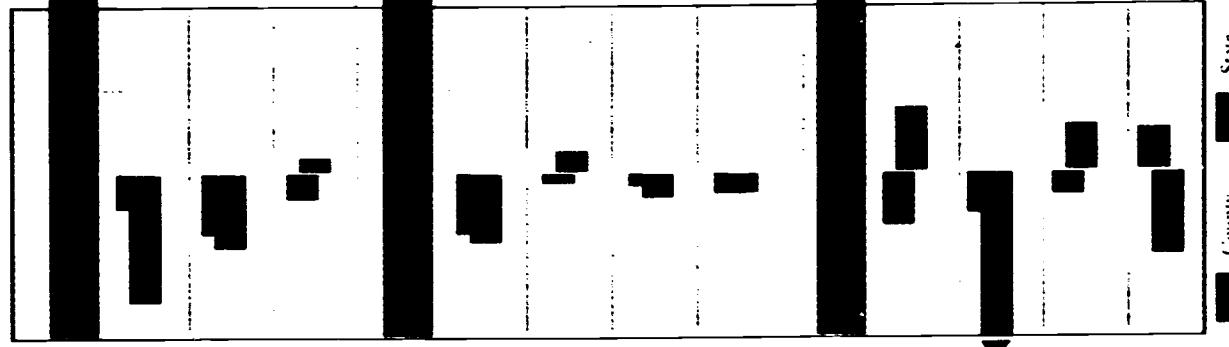


Itasca



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better
Worse
(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



164

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....41,052
- Children under age 18.....11,638
 - African American.....25
 - American Indian.....538
 - Asian American.....33
 - European American.....11,026
 - Other.....16
 - Hispanic (of all races).....101
- Children under age 6.....3,343
- Median family income.....\$27,252

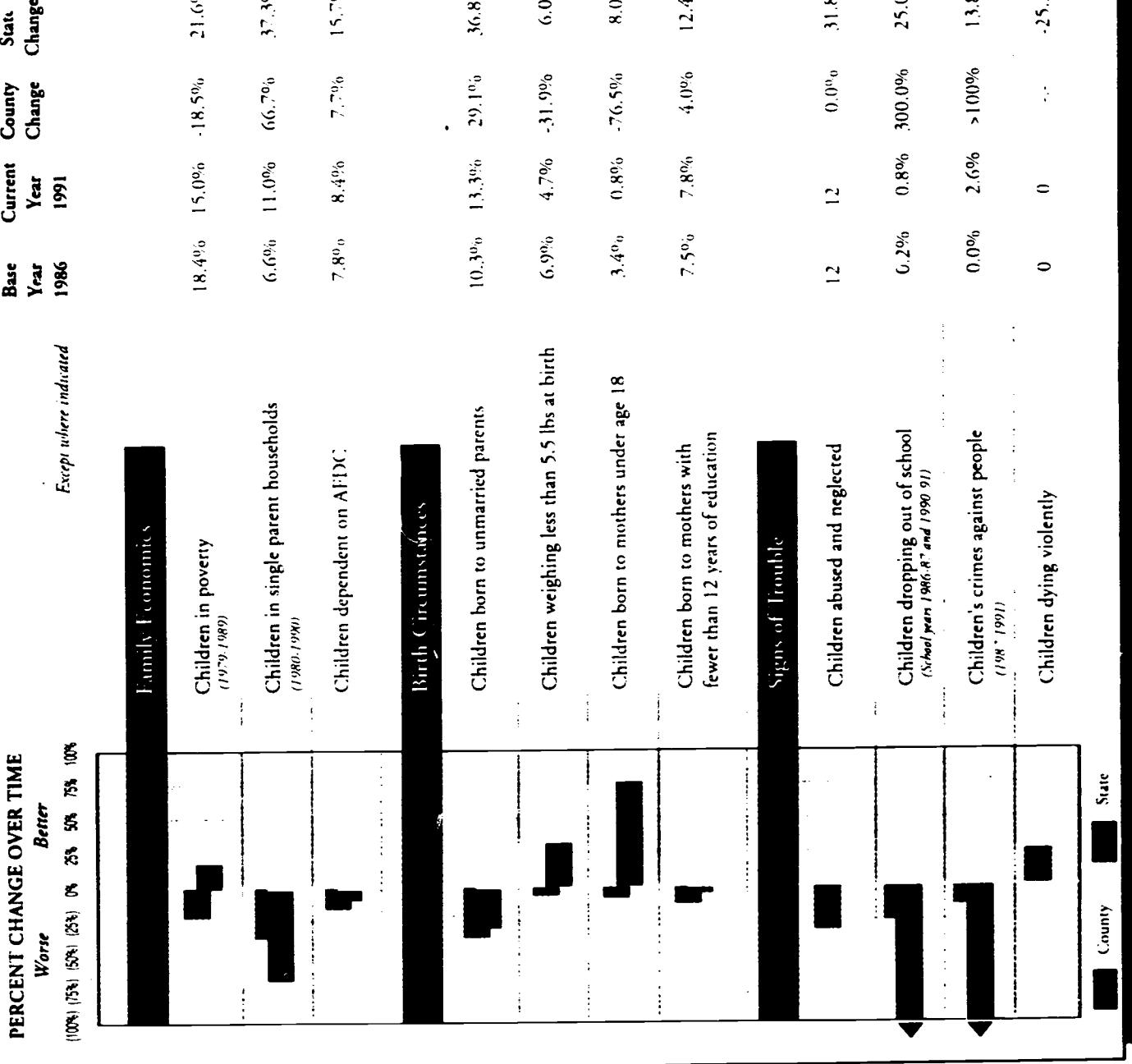
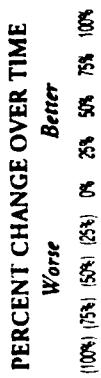
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....4.20%
 - Largest industry.....State & Local Govt.: 21.2%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 20.0%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services.
 - Slowest.....Mining
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....9.00%

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
<i>Except where indicated</i>				
Family Economics	11.9%	-21.1%	-77.3%	-21.6%
Children in poverty (1986 - 1991)	11.5%	-16.7%	-45.2%	-37.3%
Children in single parent households (1986 - 1991)	15.6%	-14.2%	-9.0%	-15.7%

165

Jackson



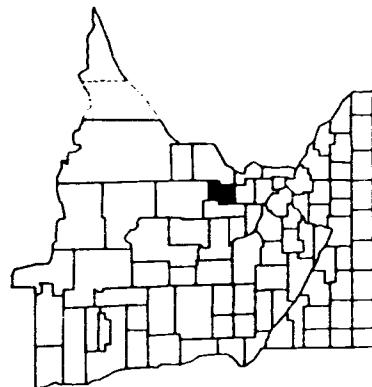
Demographics (1990)

- Total population.....11,748
- Children under age 18.....3,153
- African American.....0
- American Indian.....0
- Asian American.....105
- European American.....3,003
- Other.....45
- Hispanic (of all races).....47
- Children under age 6.....979
- Median family income.....\$28,370

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....2.90%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 37.7%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 13.7%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Transportation/public utilities
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....6.10%

Kanabec



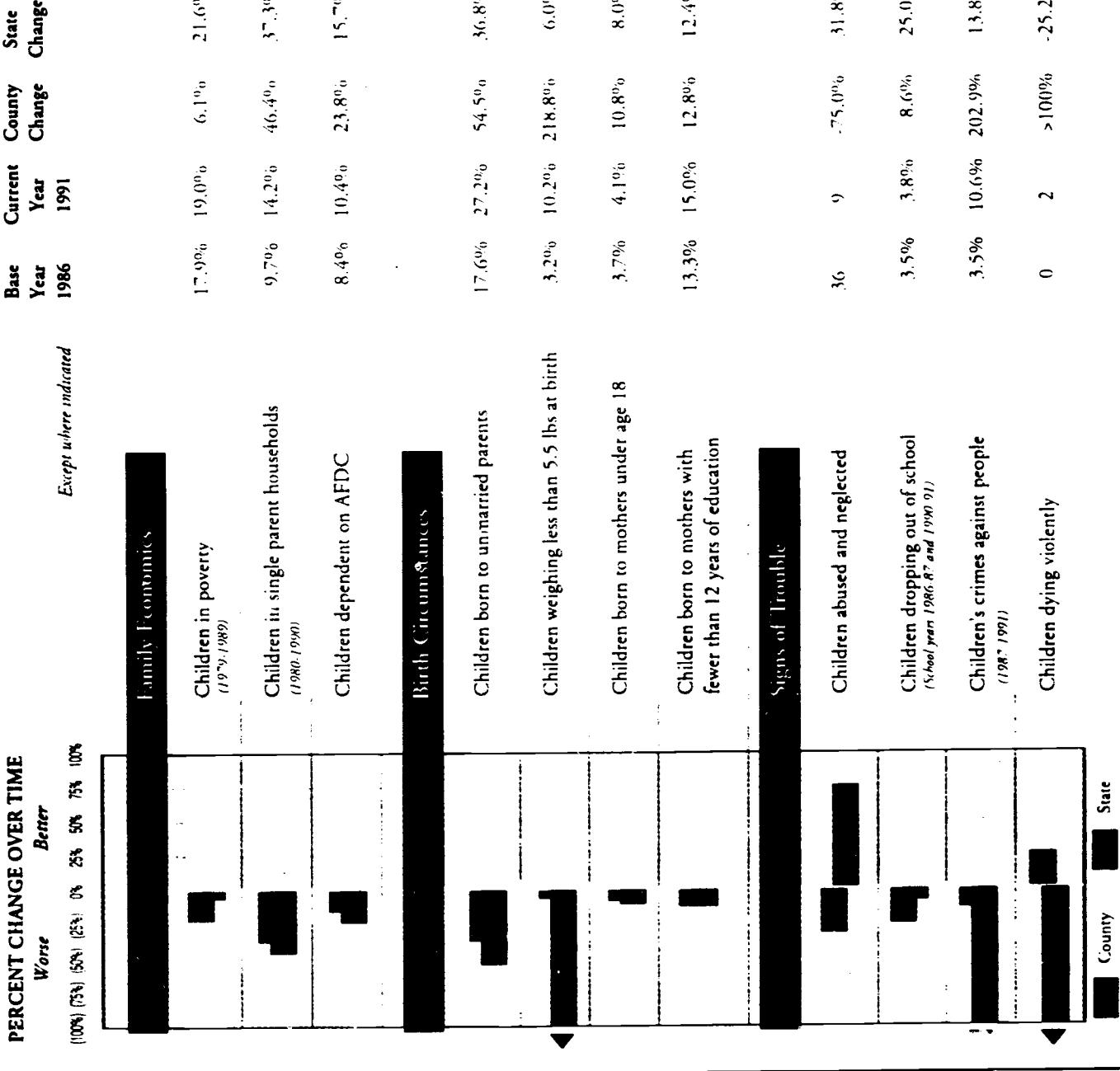
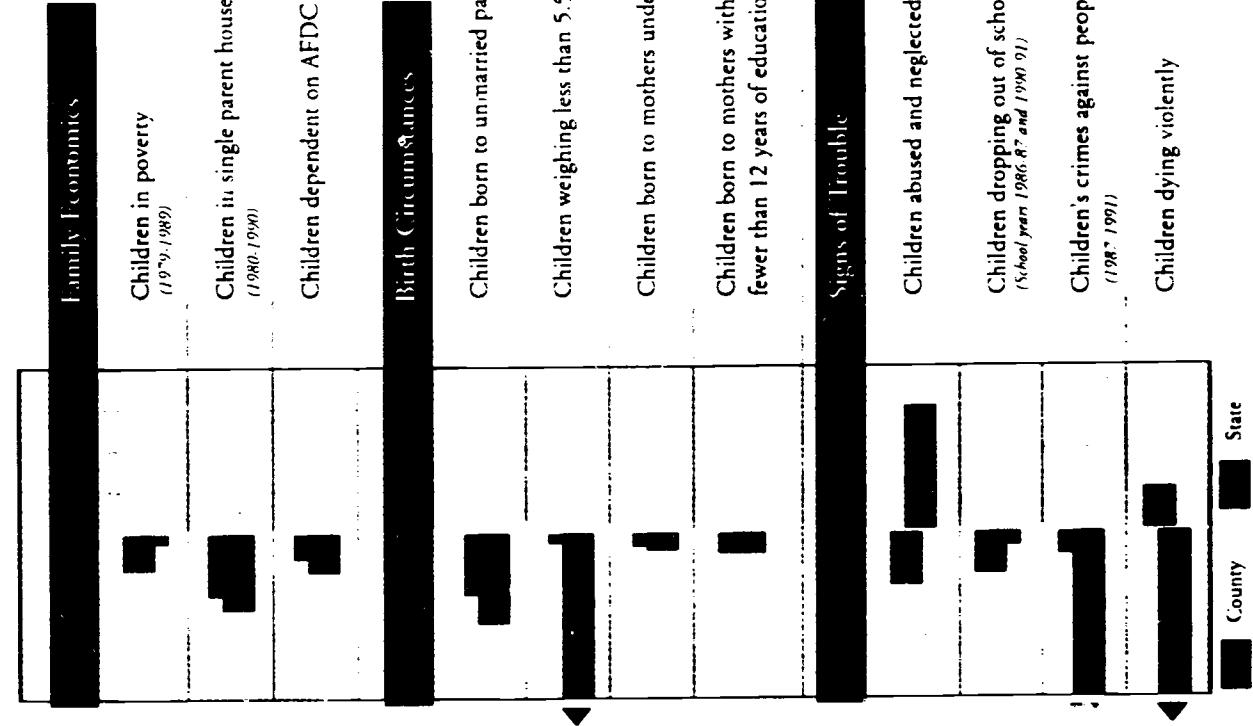
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse

Better

(100%) (73%) (53%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



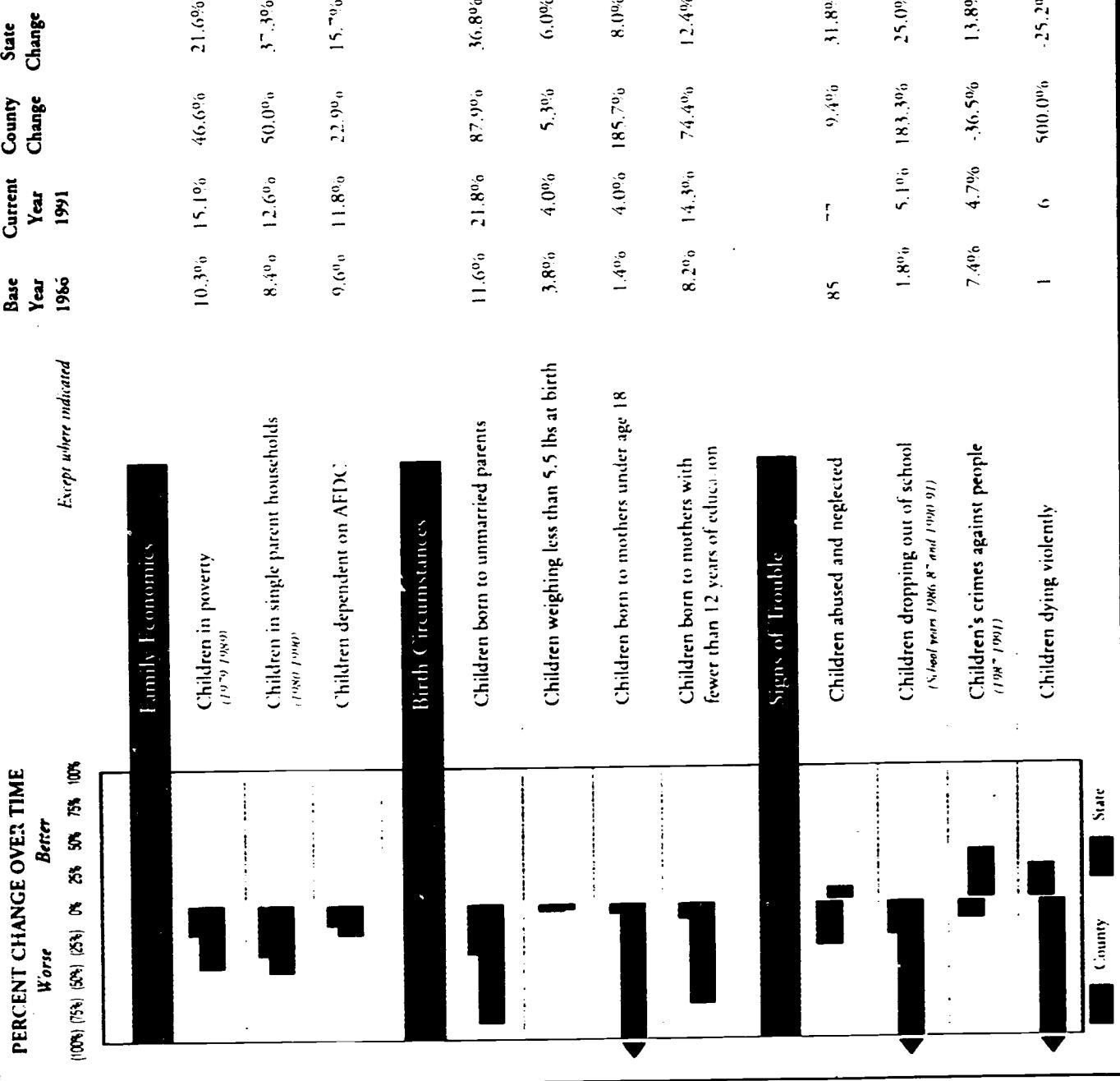
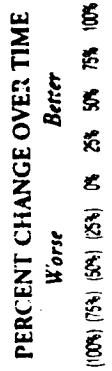
DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....12,872
- Children under age 18.....3,865
- African American.....2
- American Indian.....18
- Asian American.....54
- European American.....3,766
- Other.....25
- Hispanic (of all races).....42
- Children under age 6.....1,172
- Median family income.....\$27,445

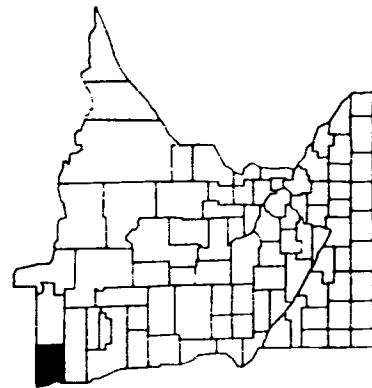
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.40%
 - Largest industry.....Retail trade: 17.9%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 16.5%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993).....7.50%

Kandiyohi

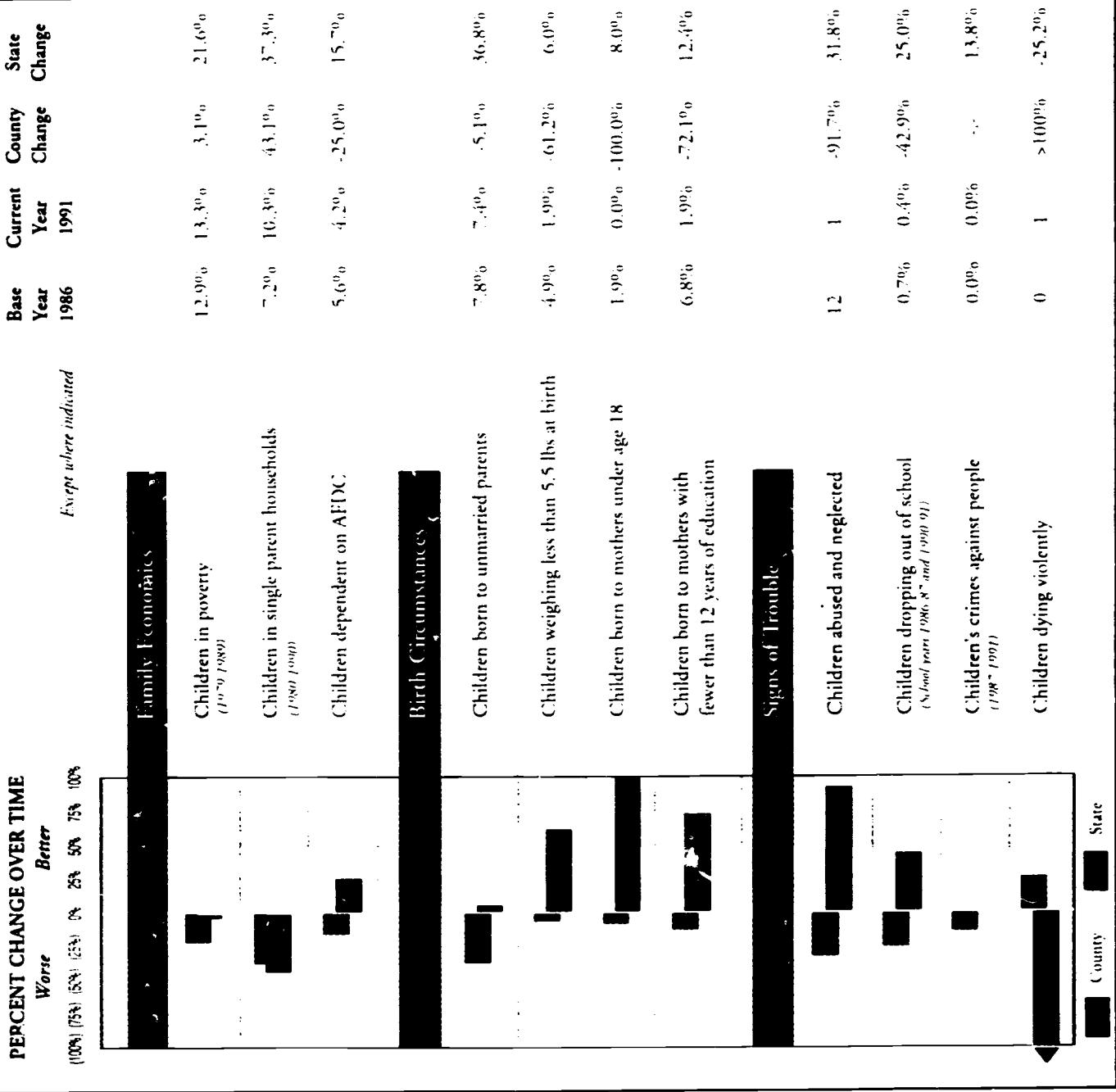


Kittson



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better
(1986 - 1990)	(8%)	(25%)
(1986 - 1993)	(8%)	(25%)
(1986 - 1998)	(5%)	(50%)
(1986 - 2003)	(75%)	(100%)



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....5,808
- Children under age 18.....1,511
- African American.....0
- American Indian.....0
- Asian American.....2
- European American.....1,504
- Other.....5
- Hispanic (of all races).....23
- Children under age 6.....492
- Median family income.....\$29,643

ECONOMICS

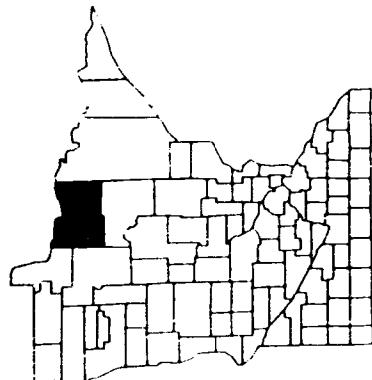
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.20%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 49.5%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 13.6%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....5.70%

172

173

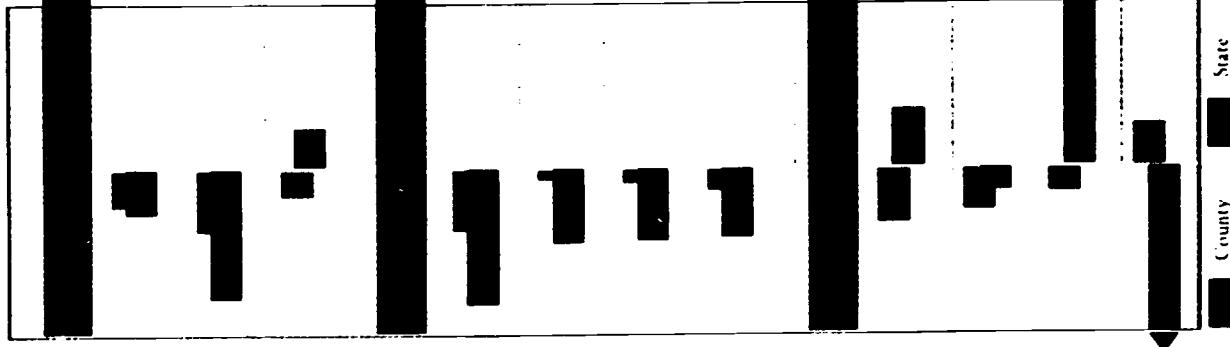


Koochiching



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better
1980 (1980)	23%	2%
1986 (1986)	25%	5%
1990 (1990)	15%	10%

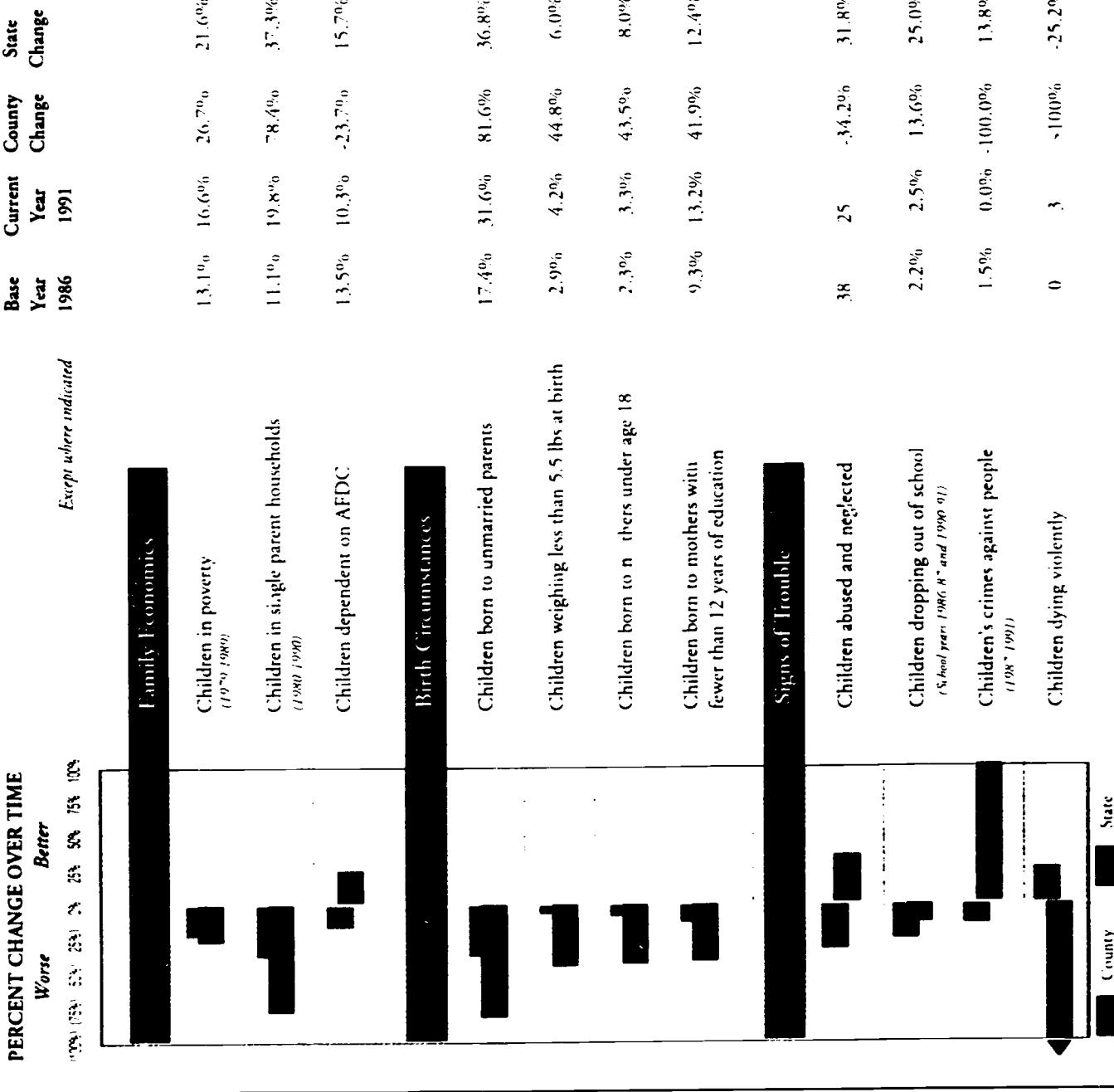


DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....16,603
- Children under age 18.....4,219
- African American.....13
- American Indian.....170
- Asian American.....23
- European American.....3,959
- Other.....54
- Hispanic (of all races).....74
- Children under age 6.....1,223
- Median family income.....\$28,211

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....8.90%
 - Largest industry.....Construction, 38.7%
 - Second largest industry.....Non-durable goods manufacturing: 21.3%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Construction
 - Slowest.....State and local govt
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....6.5%



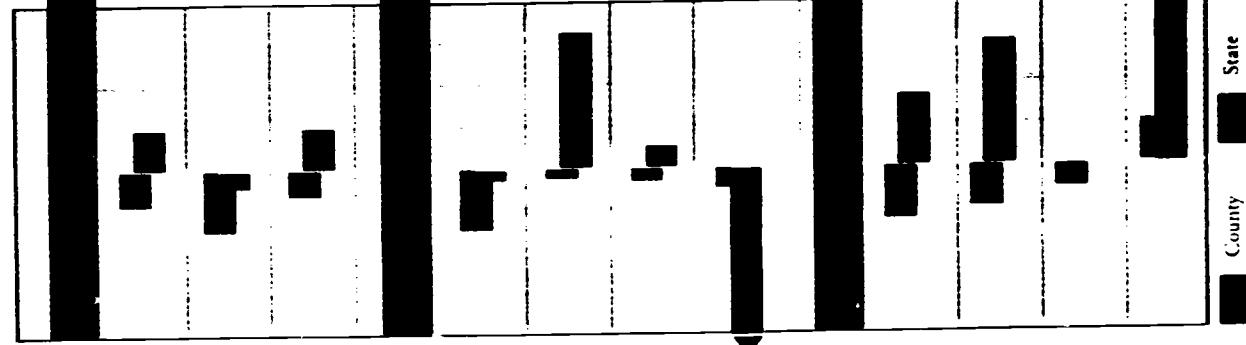
174

175

Lac Qui Parle

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better						
(100%)	(75%)	(50%)	(25%)	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Children dependent on AFDC	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Birth Circumstances								
Children born to unmarried parents	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Children born to mothers under age 18	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Signs of Trouble								
Children abused and neglected	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Children dropping out of school (School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%
Children dying violently	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

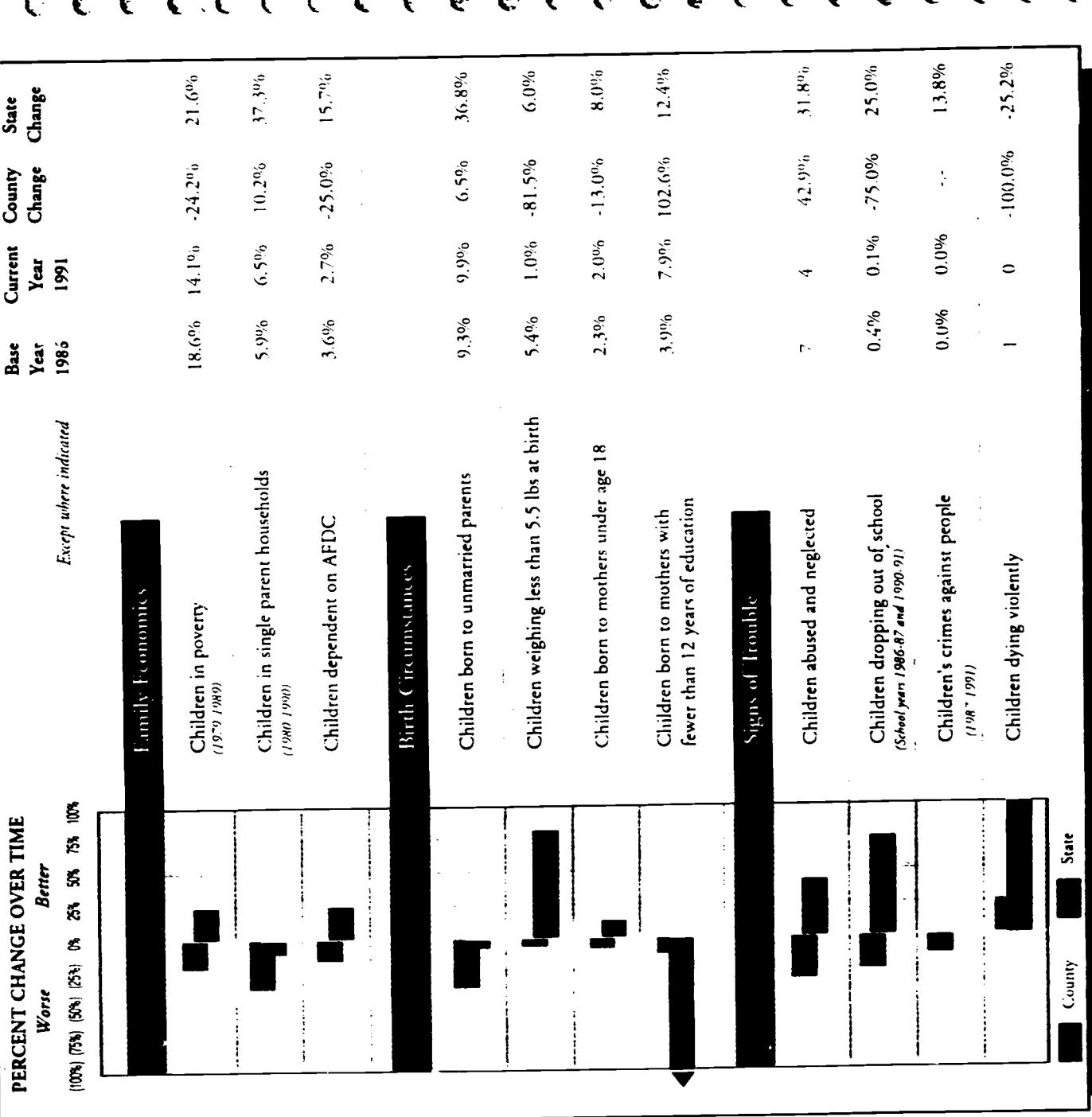
- Total population 8,944
- Children under age 18 2,354
 - African American 4
 - American Indian 5
 - Asian American 11
 - European American 2,328
 - Other 6
 - Hispanic (of all races) 10
- Children under age 6 748
- Median family income \$25,987

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 2.30%
 - Largest industry Farming: 37.5%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 14.5%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest State and local govt.
 - Slowest Wholesale trade 3.80%
- Unemployment rate (1993) 100.0%

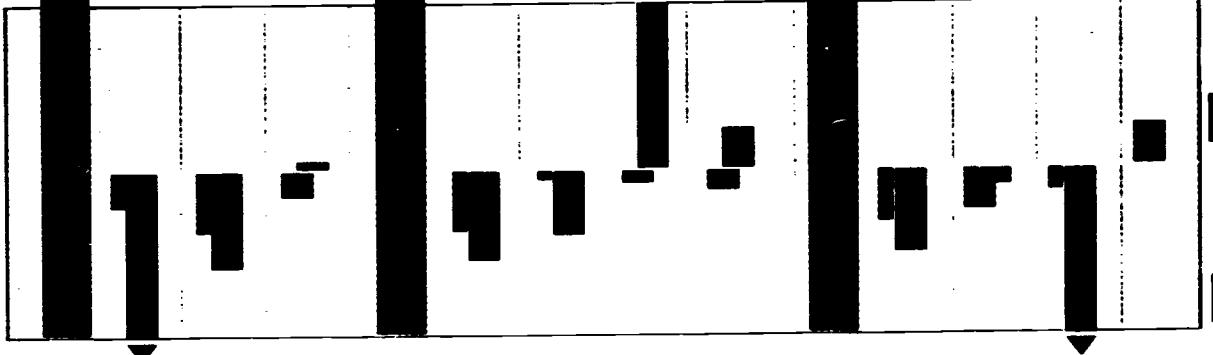
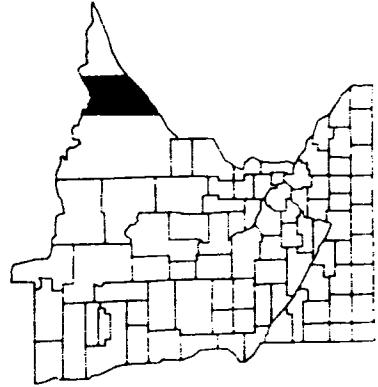
176

XV



177

Lake



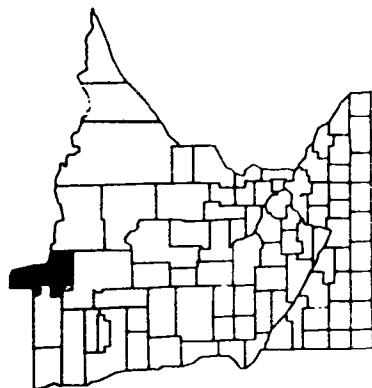
Demographics (1990)

- Total population 10,448
- Children under age 18 2,513
- African American 3
- American Indian 23
- Asian American 15
- European American 2,472
- Other 0
- Hispanic (of all races) 14
- Children under age 6 765
- Median family income \$28,067

Economics

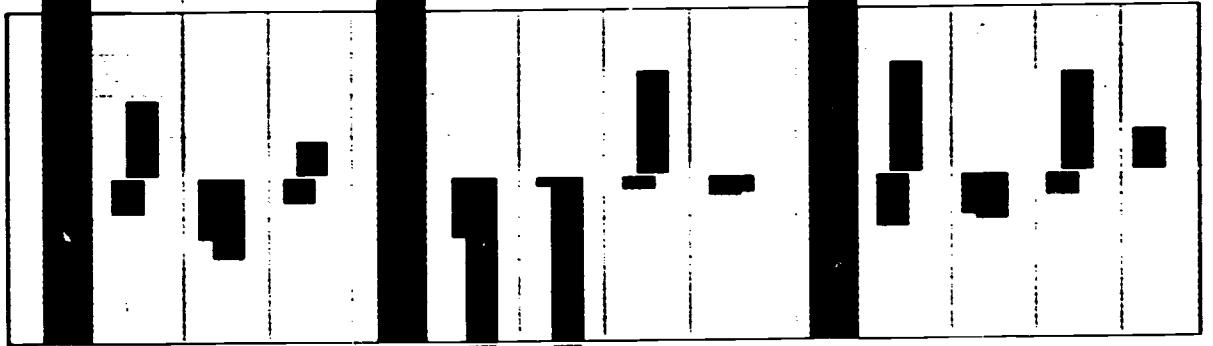
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 0.20%
 - Largest industry Mining: 20%
 - Second largest industry State and local gov.: 16.9%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Portable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Mining
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 6.20%

Lake of the Woods



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better		
(1986) (1988) (1990)	(1988) (1990) (1991)	(1988) (1990) (1991)		
Family Economics	20.5%	11.0%	-46.3%	21.6%
Children in poverty <i>(1979-1989)</i>	8.6%	12.8%	-48.8%	37.3%
Children in single parent households <i>(1980-1990)</i>	6.6%	5.2%	-21.2%	15.7%
Children dependent on AFDC	7.9%	24.6%	211.4%	36.8%
Birth Circumstances	3.2%	8.8%	175.0%	6.0%
Children born to unmarried parents	4.8%	1.8%	-62.5%	8.0%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	9.5%	10.5%	10.5%	12.4%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.2	4	-66.7%	31.8%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	1.8%	2.3%	27.8%	25.0%
Signs of Trouble	10.5%	6.0%	-60.7%	25.2%
Children abused and neglected	10.5%	6.0%	-60.7%	25.2%
Children dropping out of school <i>(All local years 1986-87 and 1990-91)</i>	10.5%	4.2%	-60.0%	13.8%
Children's crimes against people <i>(1987-1991)</i>	0	0	0	0
Children dying violently	2.4%	2.4%	0	0



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 4,096
- Children under age 18 1,143
- African American 0
- American Indian 12
- Asian American 4
- European American 1,127
- Other 0
- Hispanic (of all races) 12
- Children under age 6 405
- Median family income \$29,121

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate -1.0%
 - Largest industry Services: 19.5%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 19.3%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 2.40%

Le Sueur

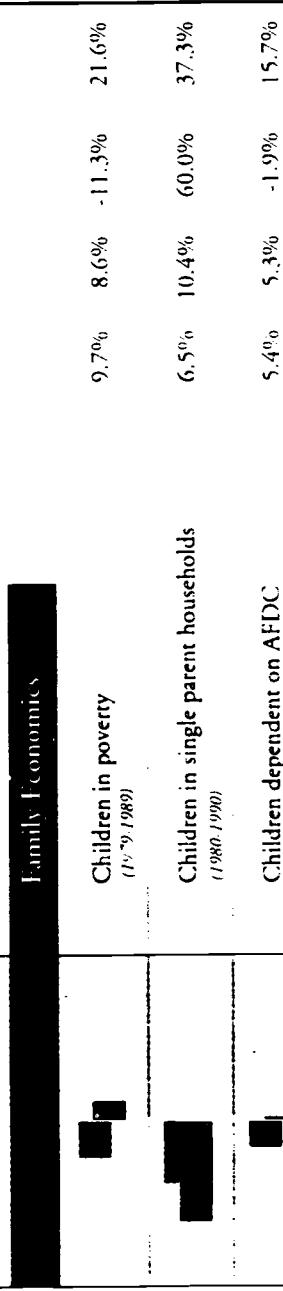
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

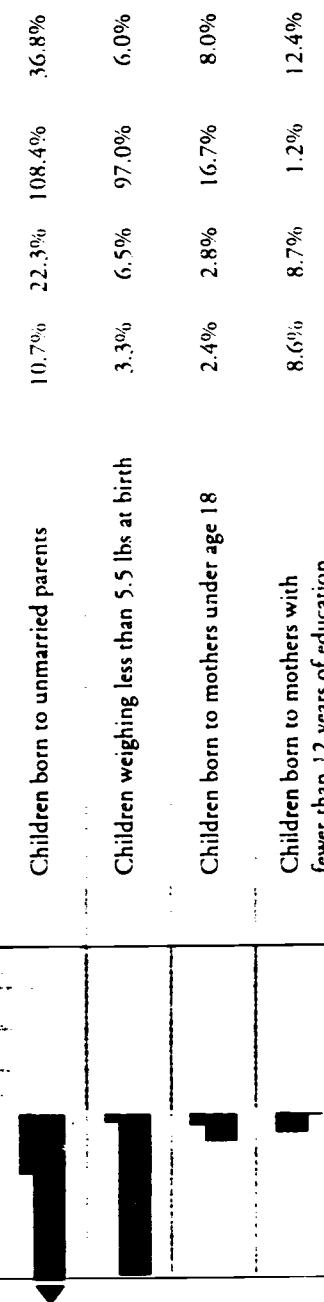
(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

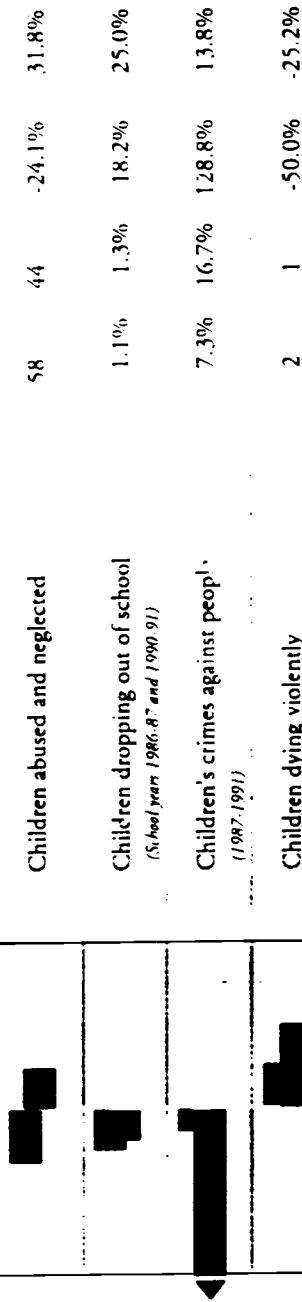
	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change 1986-1991	State Change 1986-1991
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Birth Circumstances



Signs of Trouble



County State

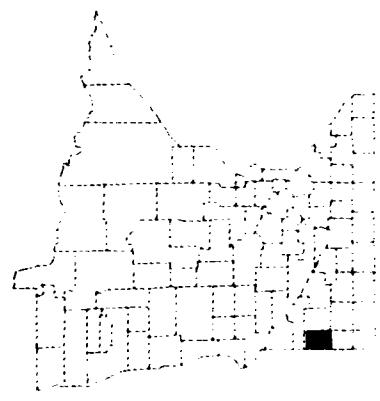
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.40%
 - Largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 16.7%
 - Second largest industry Services: 15.9%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Non-durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 4.70%

182

183

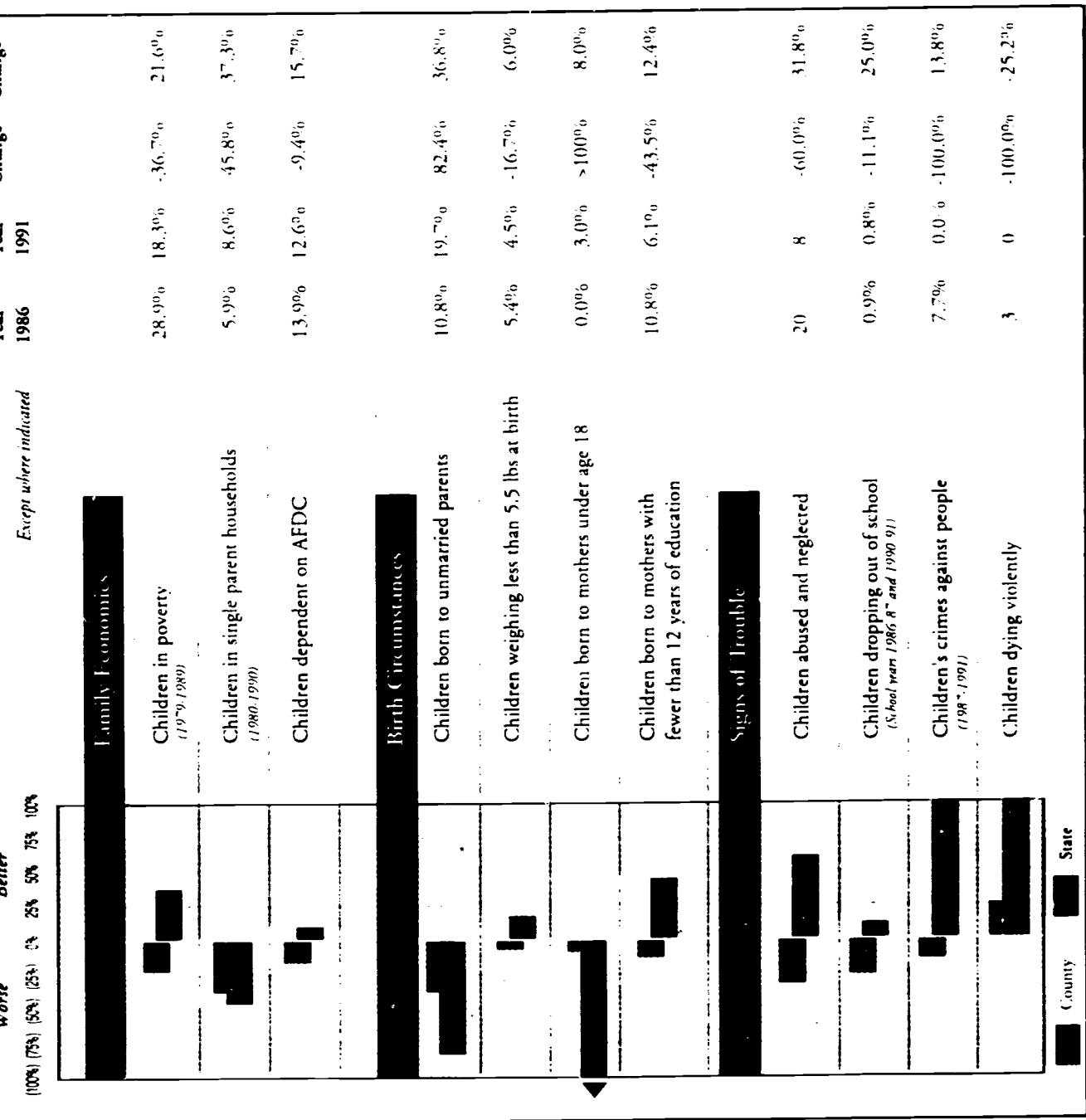
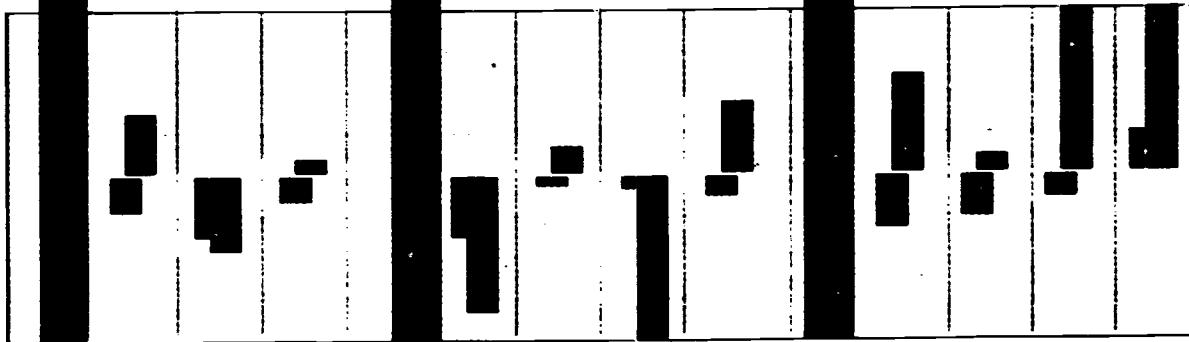
Lincoln



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% -25% -50% -100%



184

185

Lyon



	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1990	County Change	State Change
Ever where indicated				

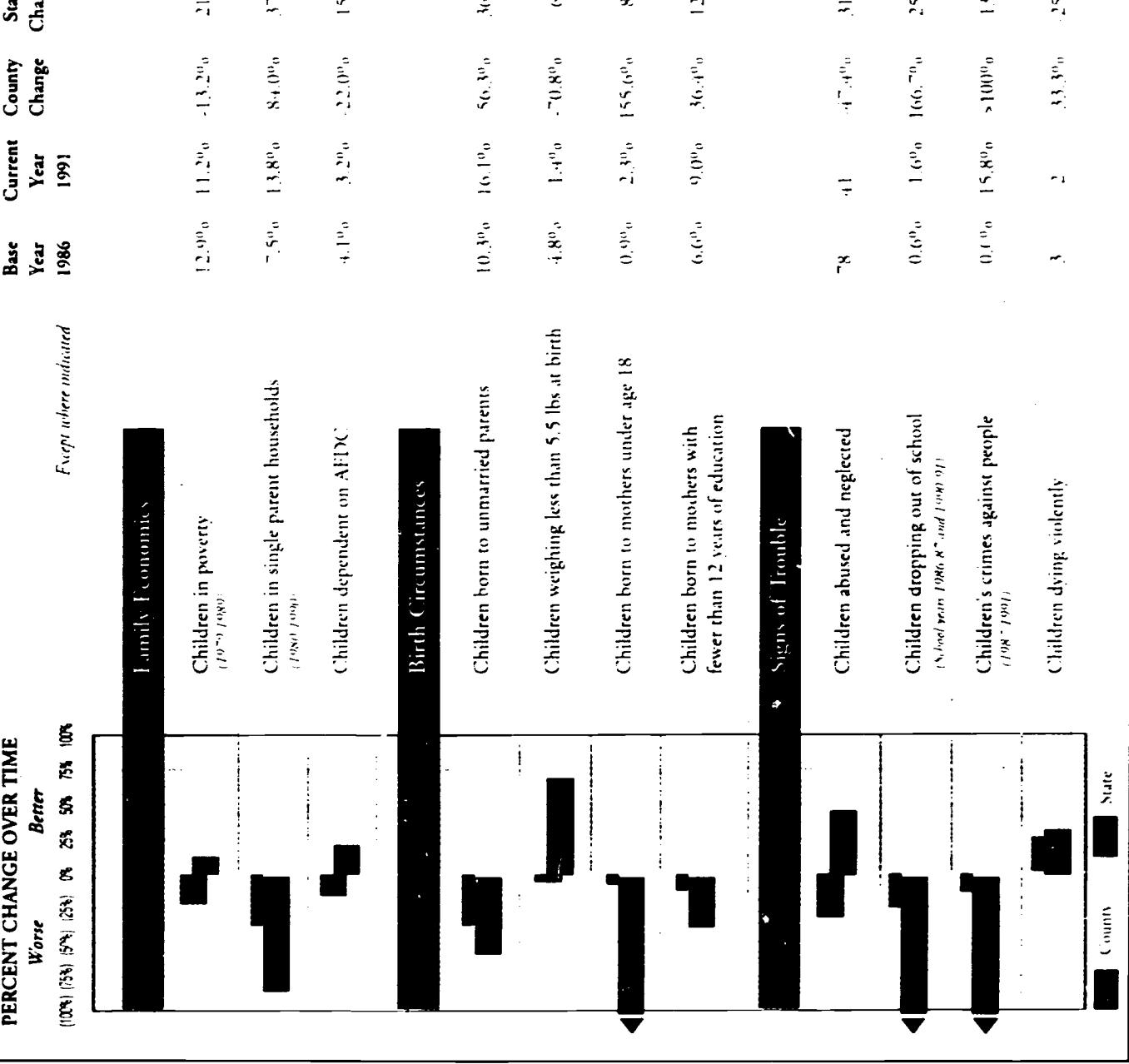
Demographics (1990)

- Total population 25,007
- Children under age 18 6,750
- African American 2%
- American Indian 18
- Asian American 6.3
- European American 6.53%
- Other 10.6
- Hispanic (of all races) 12.9
- Children under age 6 2.125
- Median family income \$30,582

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.7%
 - Largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing 17.8%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt. 16.9%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest: Non durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest: Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1990) 2.50%

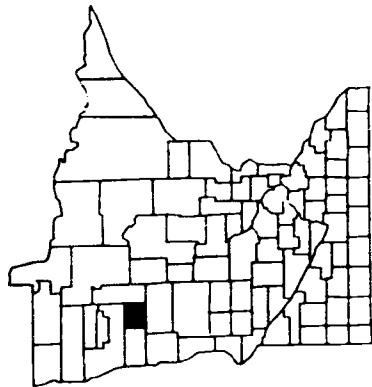
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187



Mahnomen

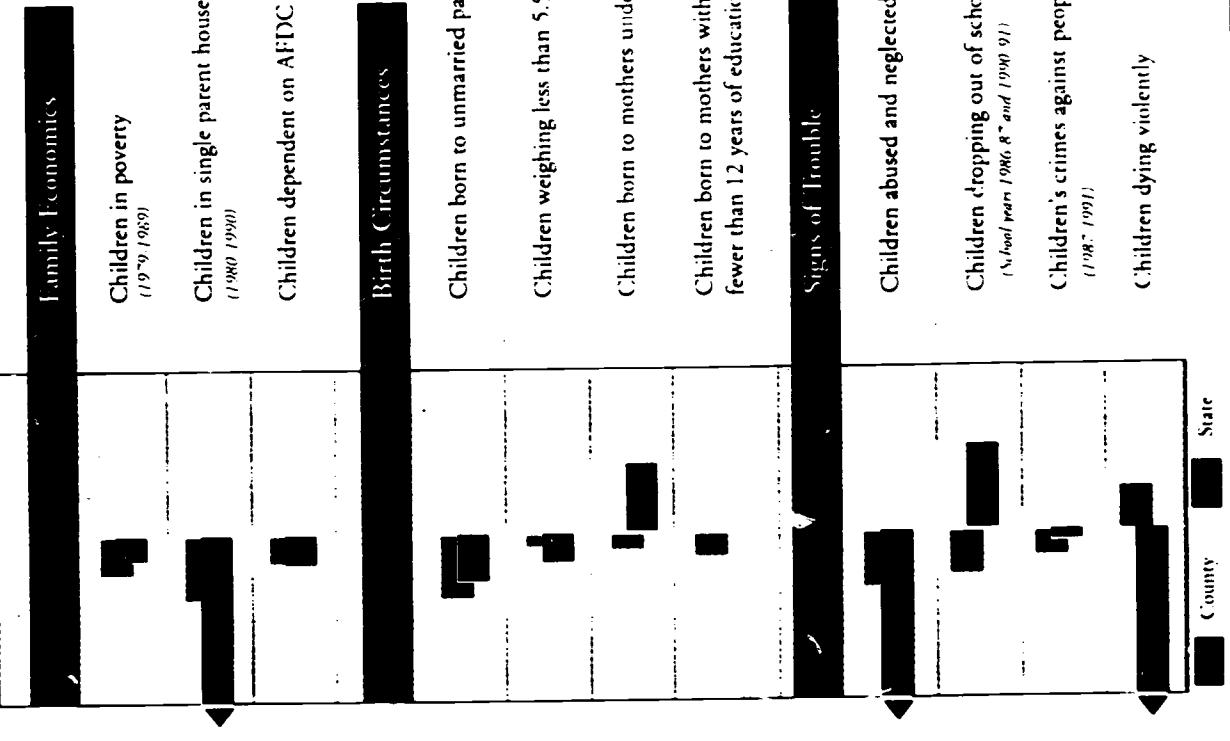


PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

Worse

(100%) (75%) (50%) 25% 50% 75% 100%



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....5,065
- Children under age 18.....1,574
- African American.....2
- American Indian.....518
- Asian American.....2
- European American.....1,052
- Other.....0
- Hispanic (of all races).....14
- Children under age 6.....422
- Median family income.....\$20,406

ECONOMICS

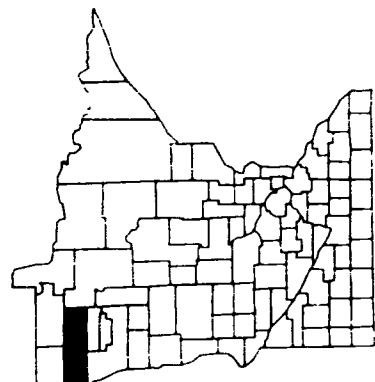
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....9.40%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 33.6%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 20.5%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fasted.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1991).....6.40%

188

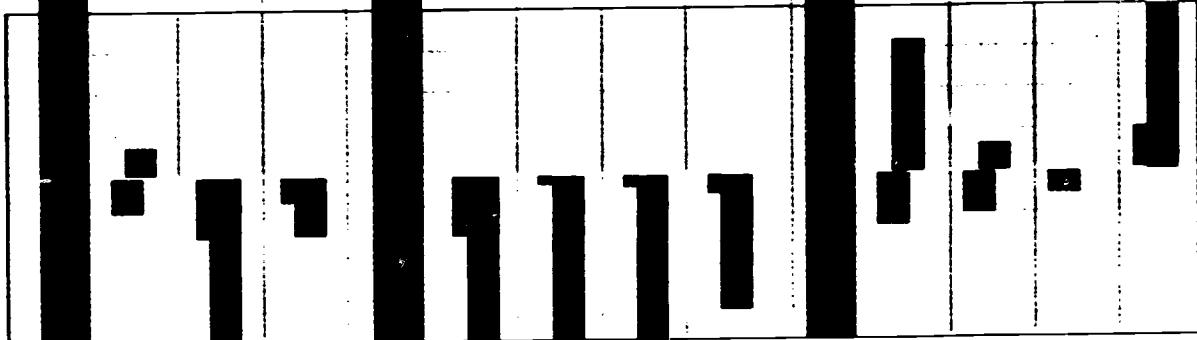
98

189

Marshall



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
Better
Worse
(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) (%) 25% 50% 75% 100%



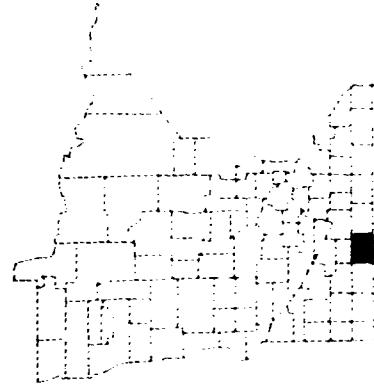
Demographics (1990)

- Total population.....11,055
- Children under age 18.....3,181
- African American.....4
- American Indian.....15
- Asian American.....10
- European American.....3,137
- Other.....15
- Hispanic (of all races).....28
- Children under age 6.....874
- Median family income.....\$26,132

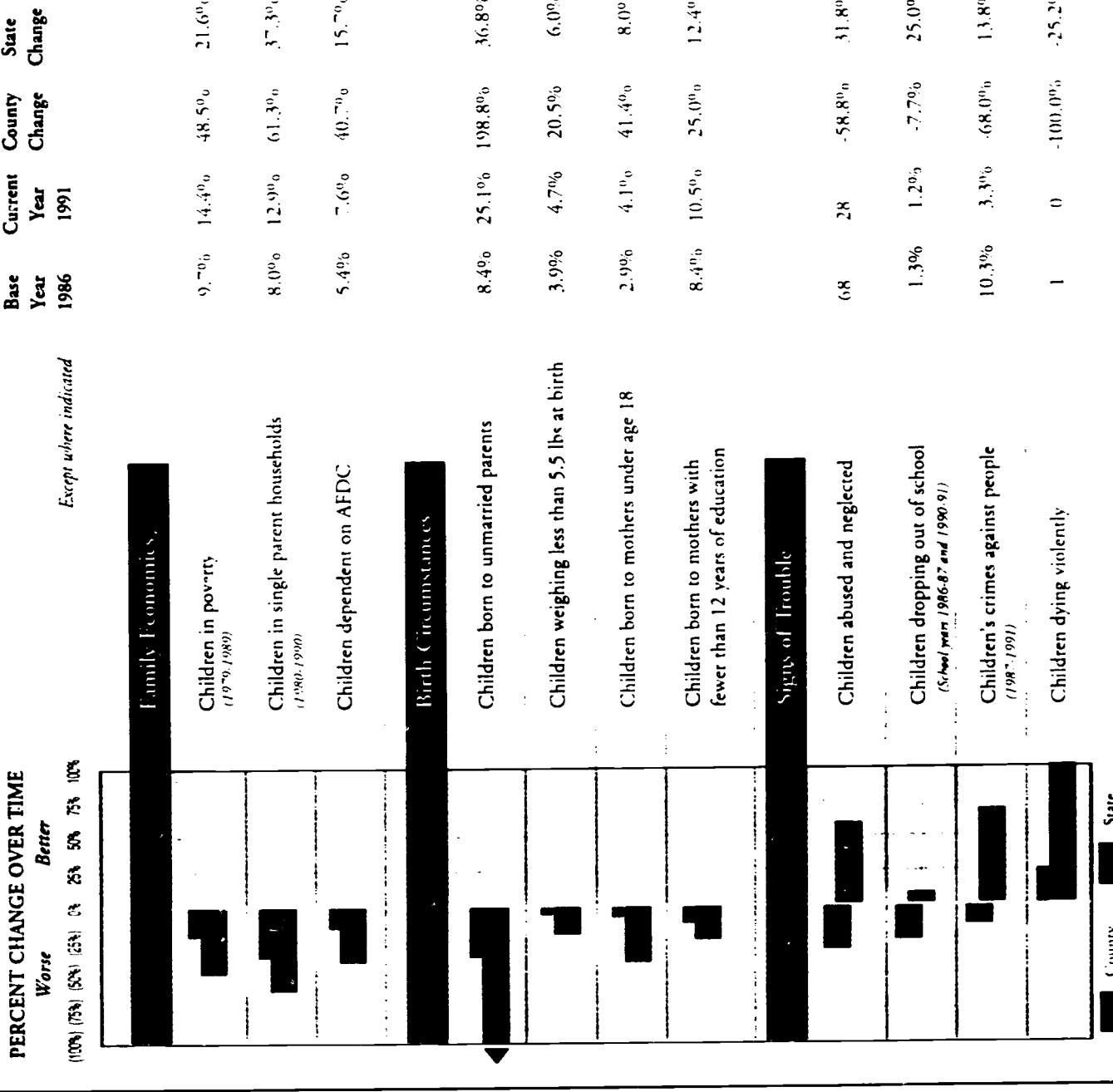
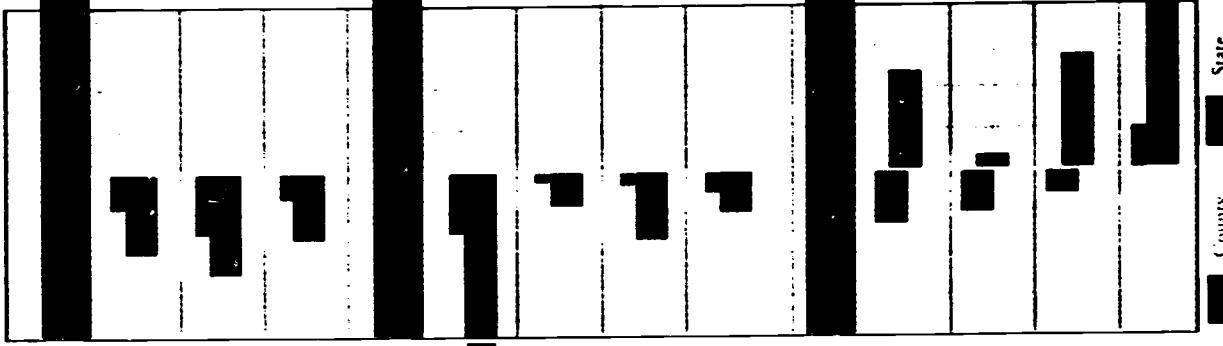
Economics

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.20%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 50.9%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local Govt.: 12.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....8.50%

Martin



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
Worse Better
(1986) (1991) (1986) 1991 25% 50% 75% 100%

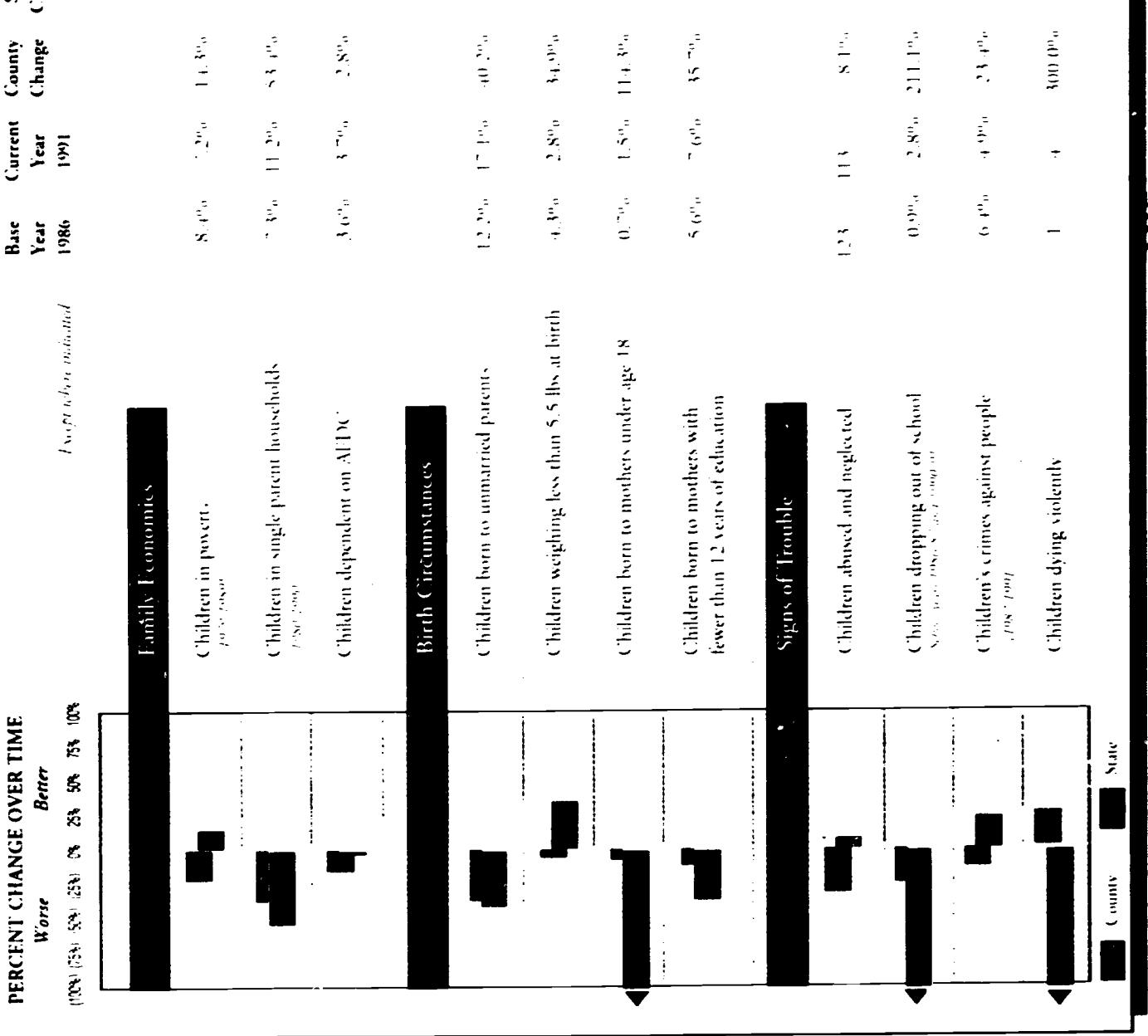


192

193



McLeod



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 32,340
- Children under age 18 9,301
- African American 4,466
- American Indian 41
- Asian American 45
- European American 9,109
- Other 60
- Hispanic (tot all races) 1,755
- Children under age 6 3,162
- Median family income \$35,033

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.9%
 - Largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing 25.5%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing 21.4%
 - Industry growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Construction
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 4.6%

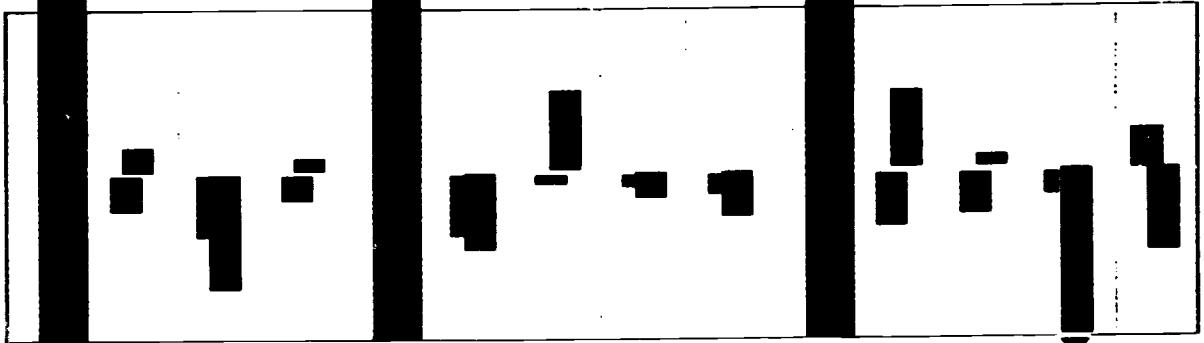
194

185

Meeker

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME *Better*

(100) 75% 50% 25% 0% 75% 100%



196

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

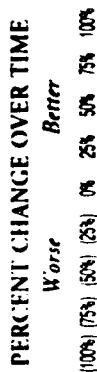
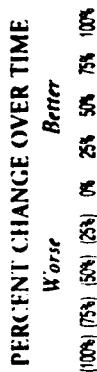
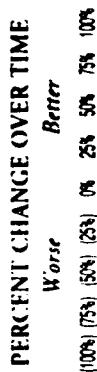
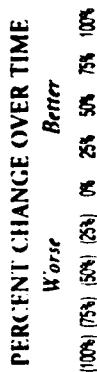
- Total population 21,014
- Children under age 18 6,137
- African American 6
- American Indian 8
- Asian American 63
- European American 6,003
- Other 57
- Hispanic (of all races) 101
- Children under age 6 1,972
- Median family income \$29,210

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.80%
 - Largest industry Farming: 21.8%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods 12.3%
- Industry Growth (1992/1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993) 6.40%

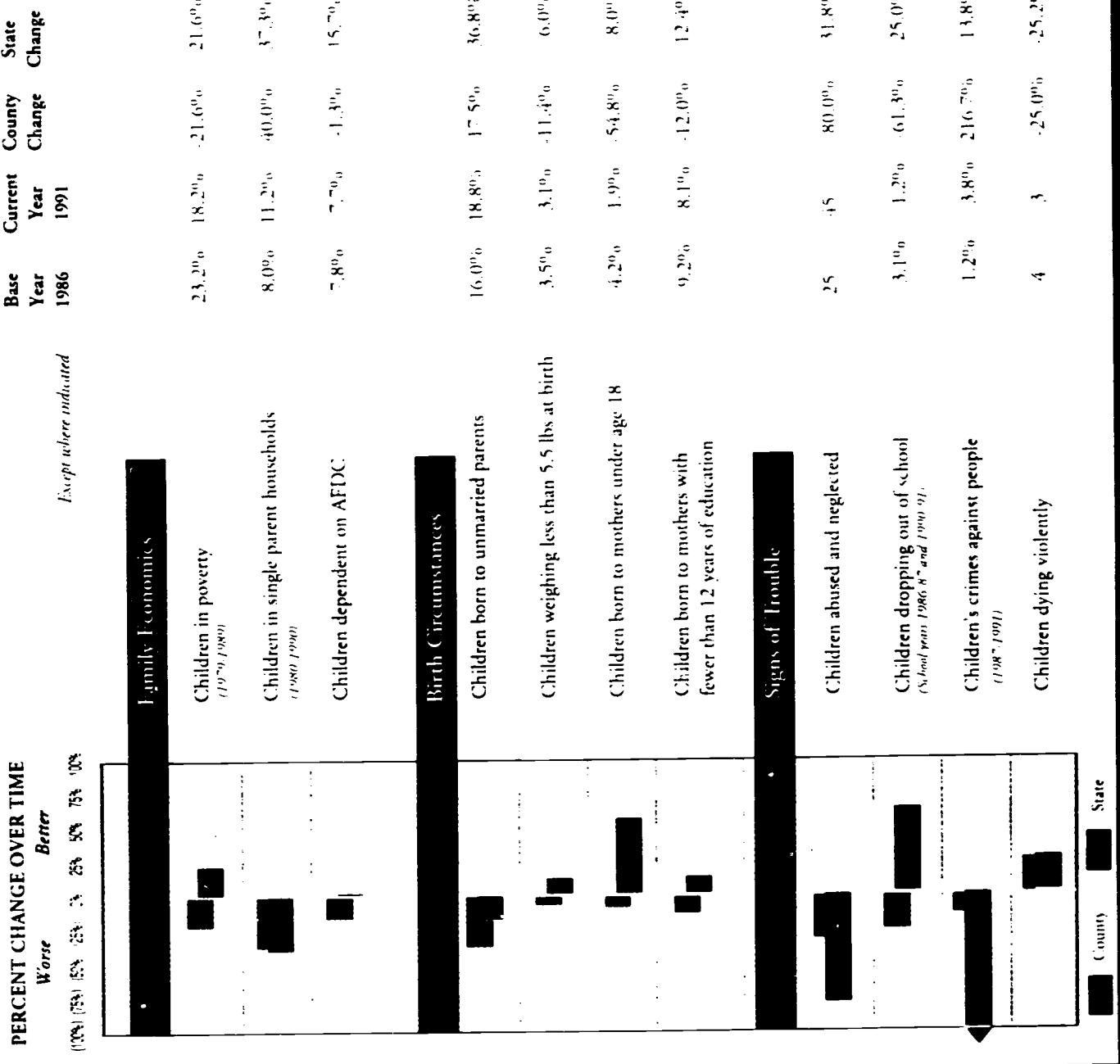
	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics	14.6%	12.3%	-15.8%	21.6%
Children in poverty (1989/1989)	14.6%	12.3%	-15.8%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980/1990)	6.5%	11.0%	69.2%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	6.9%	6.3%	-8.7%	15.7%

Mille Lacs



198

Morrison



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 29,701
- Children under age 18 9,281
- African American 5
- American Indian 6
- Asian American 64
- European American 9,195
- Other 11
- Hispanic (of all races) 55
- Children under age 6 2,909
- Median family income \$26,784

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.7%
 - Largest industry Services 18%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 14.4%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 6.00%

200

201

Mower

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

Worse
100% 75% 50% 25% 5% 75% 100%



Family Economics

- Children in poverty
(1990-1991)
- Children in single parent households
(1990-1991)
- Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

- Children born to unmarried parents
(1990-1991)
- Children weighing less than 5 lbs at birth
- Children born to mothers under age 18
- Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

- Children abused and neglected
- Children dropping out of school
(1990-1991)
- Children's crimes against people
(1990-1991)
- Children dying violently

• Unemployment rate (1993)

• Unemployment rate (1990)

State

County

Year

State

Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
1986	1991		

Fewer adults indicated

Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
1986	1991		

12.1%
12.3%
12.3%

12.3%
12.4%
12.4%

8.3%
9.9%
10.3%

5.8%
5.8%
5.8%

3.7%
3.7%
3.7%

4.4%
4.4%
4.4%

1.0%
1.0%
1.0%

6.1%
6.0%
6.1%

5.0%
5.0%
5.0%

4.0%
4.0%
4.0%

8.1
5.4

3.3%
3.3%

31.8%
31.8%

4.1%
3.5%
3.5%

14.6%
14.6%
14.6%

1.2%
5.8%
5.8%

38.3%
38.3%
38.3%

0.0%
0.0%
0.0%

25.2%
25.2%
25.2%

202

203

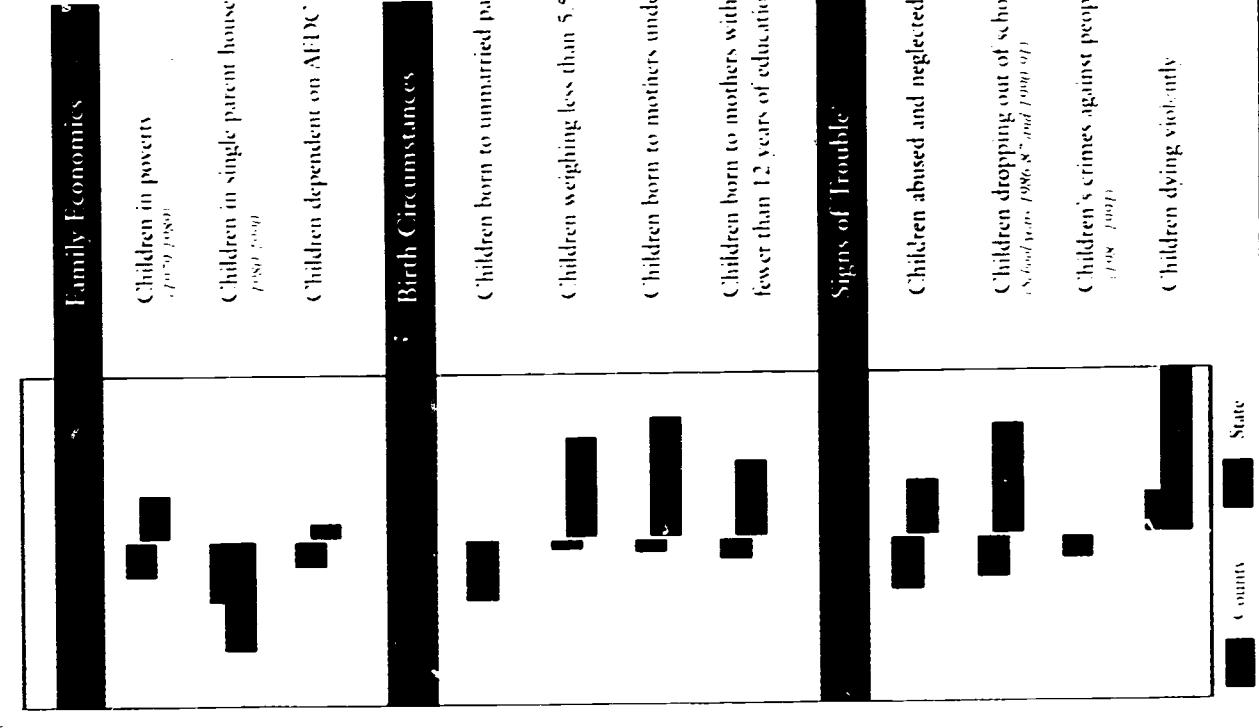
Murray

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Worsened indicated



204

STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Better

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Improved indicated

	Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Population	1986	1991	-1.1%	-1.1%

STATE ECONOMICS

Worse

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Worsened indicated

	Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
GDP	1986	1991	+2.1%	+2.1%

STATE INDUSTRY

Worse

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Worsened indicated

	Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Agriculture	1986	1991	+3.5%	+3.5%

STATE SERVICES

Worse

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Worsened indicated

	Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Retail trade	1986	1991	+100.0%	+100.0%

STATE SERVICES

Worse

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Worsened indicated

STATE SERVICES

Worse

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Worsened indicated

STATE SERVICES

Worse

(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

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STATE SERVICES

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Worsened indicated

STATE SERVICES

Worse

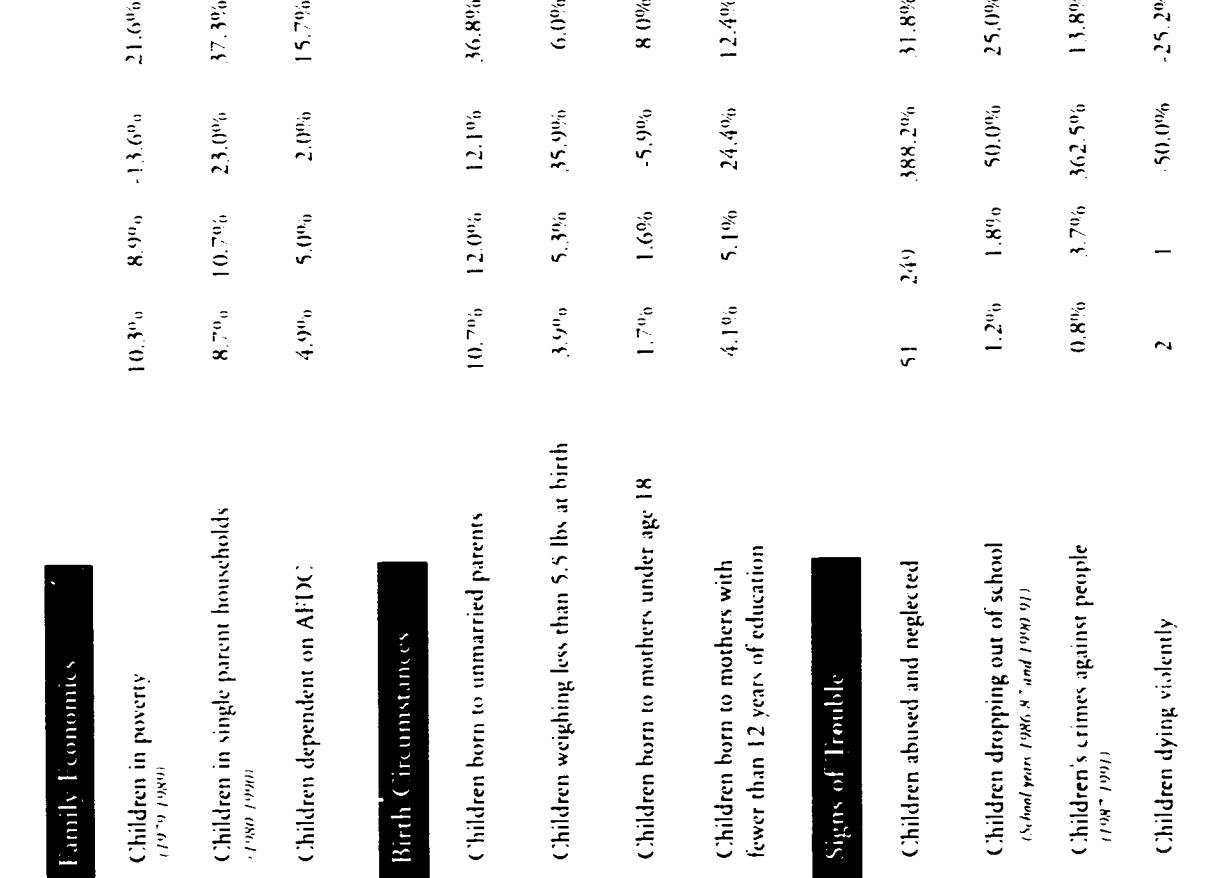
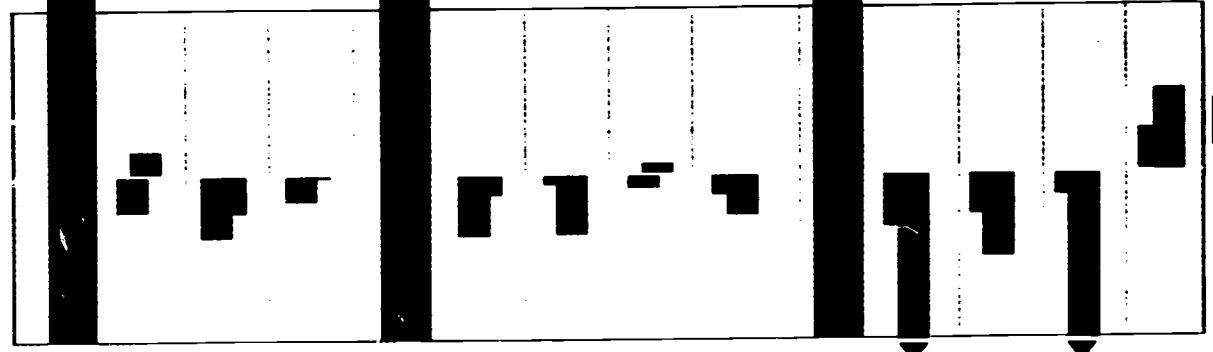
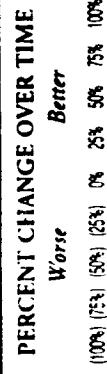
(1980) 75% 25% 5% 75% 100%

Worsened indicated

STATE SERVICES

Worse

Nicollet



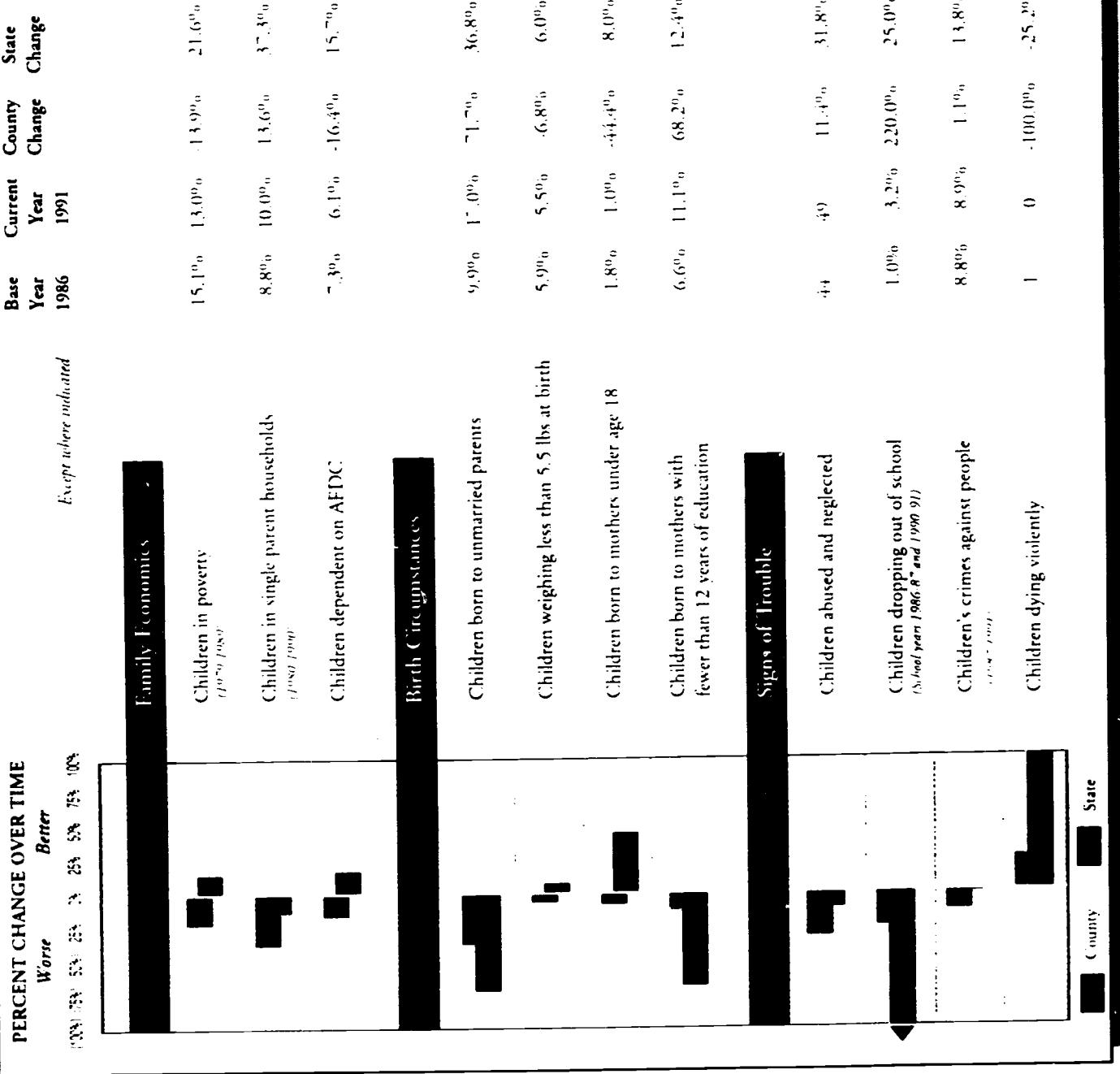
Demographics (1990)

- Total population 28,314
- Children under age 18 7,360
 - African American 21
 - American Indian 17
 - Asian American 7
 - European American 7,231
 - Other 20
 - Hispanic (of all races) 99
 - Children under age 6 2,473
 - Median family income \$36,521
- Economic Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate + 80%
 - Largest industry Non durable goods 17.9%
 - Second largest industry Services 17.9%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Non durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Farming -3.10%
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 5.0%

206

207

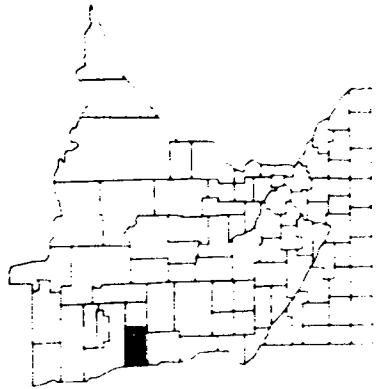
Nobles



208

209

Norman



ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.7%
 - Largest industry Farming: 46.7%
 - Second largest industry State and local government: 12.2%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 5.6%

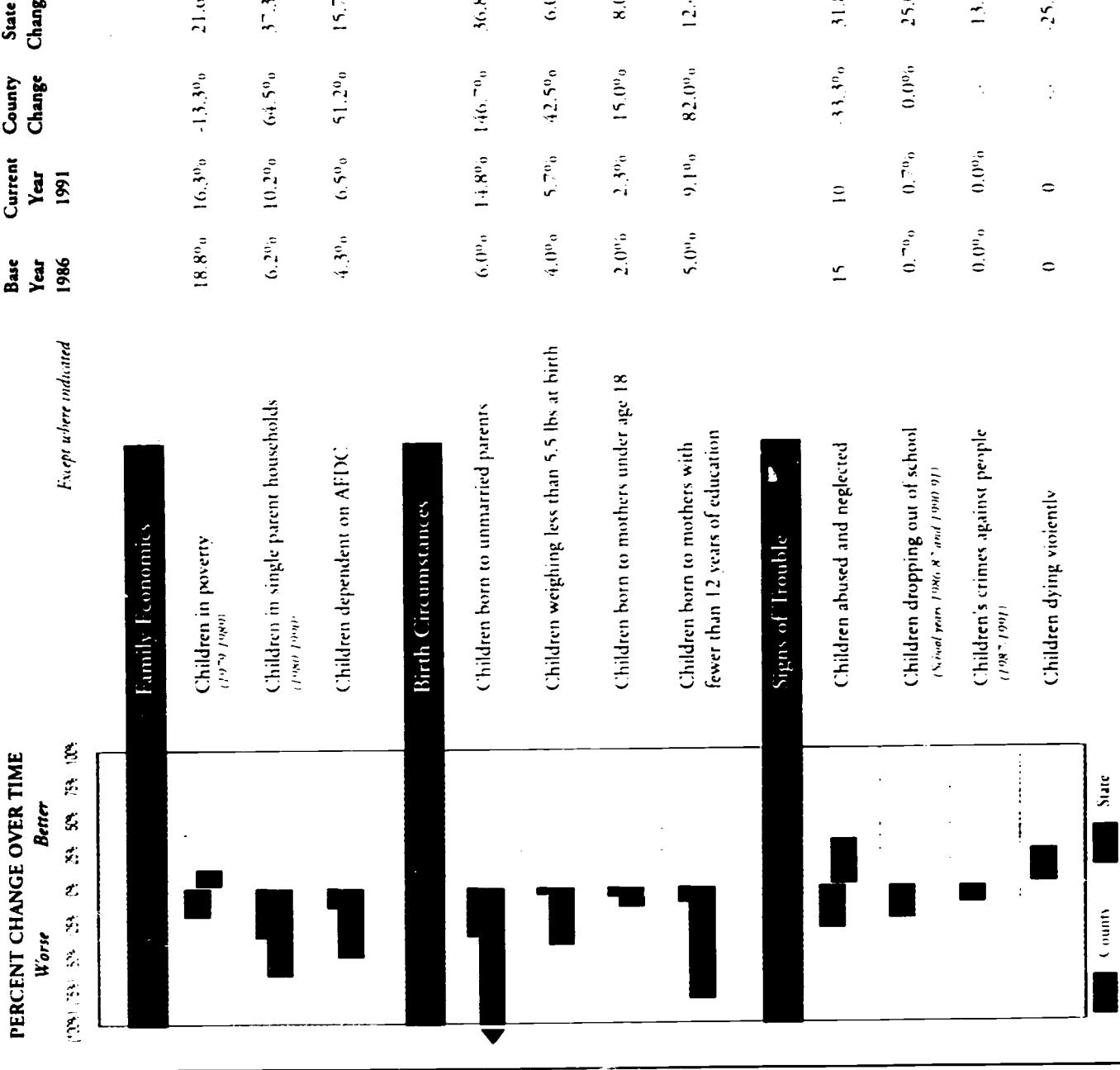
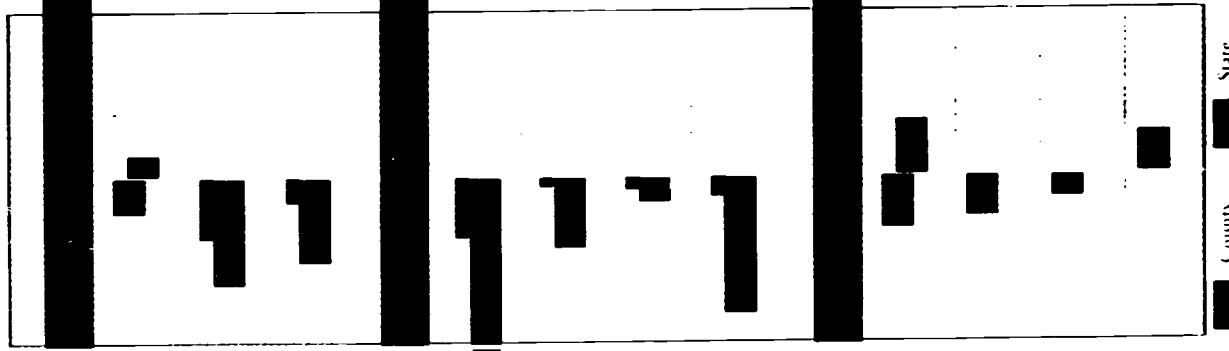
EDUCATION

- Profile (1990)
 - High school graduation rate 77.0%
 - Postsecondary enrollment 15.1%
- Enrollment by race/ethnicity
 - African American 46
 - Asian American 6
 - European American 2,110
 - Other 13
 - Hispanic (tot all races) 52
 - Children under age 6 579
- Median family income \$26,413

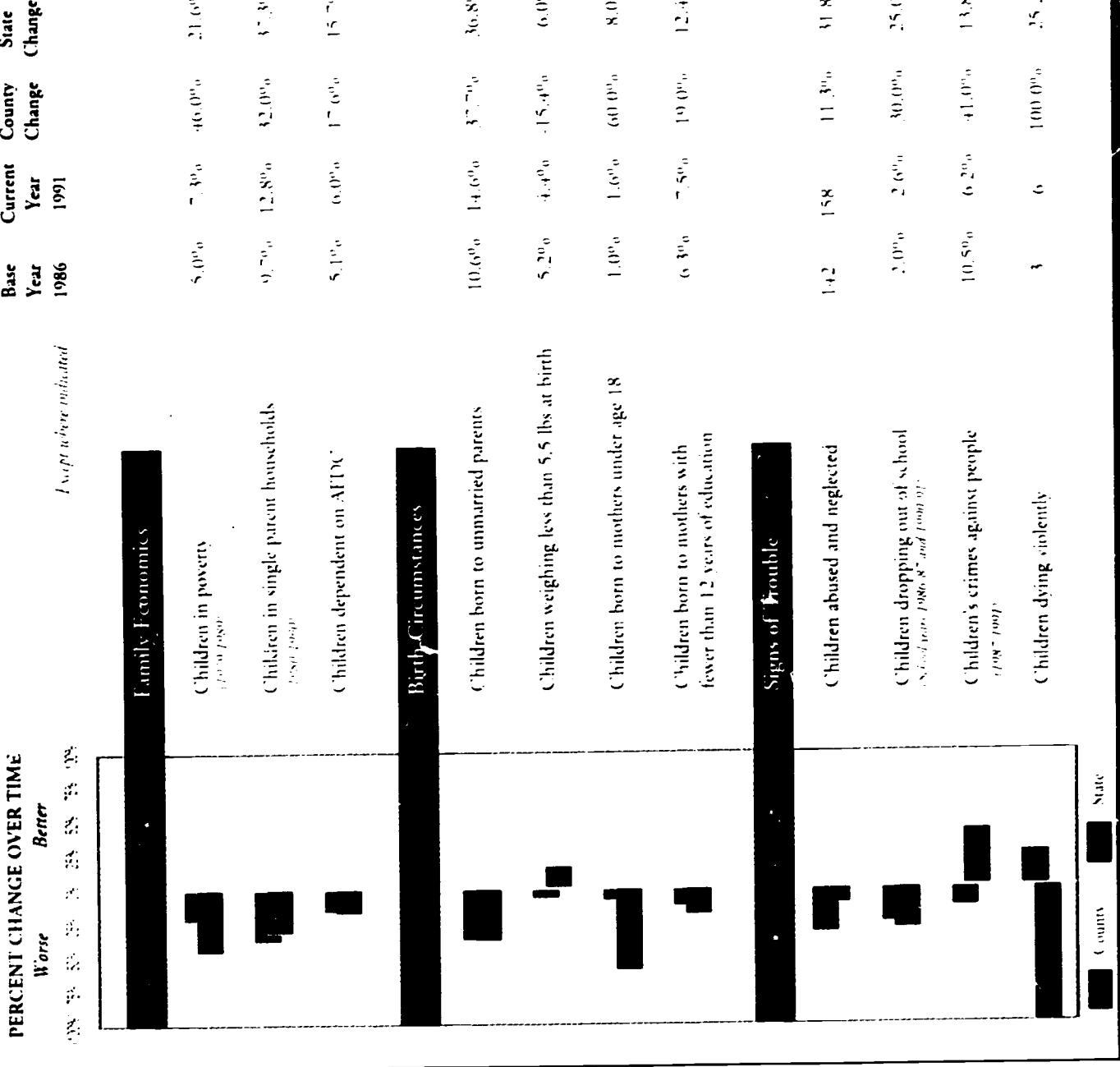
- Median family income
 - County \$19,700
 - State \$26,413
- Median household income
 - County \$19,700
 - State \$26,413
- Median family size
 - County 3.1
 - State 3.0

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Better	Worse
1980	100	100
1986	103	98
1990	103	98
1993	103	98
1997	103	98



Olmsted

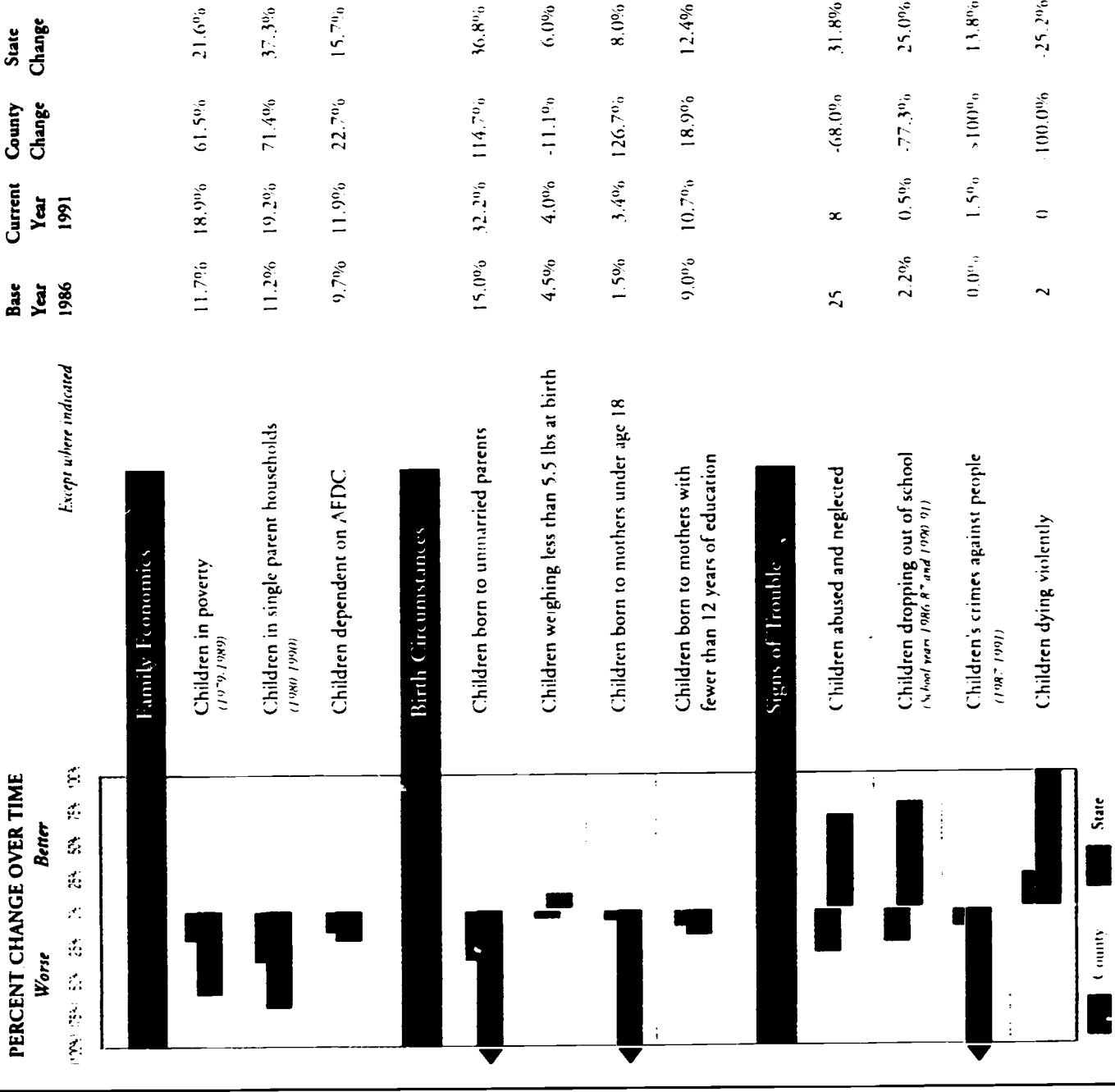
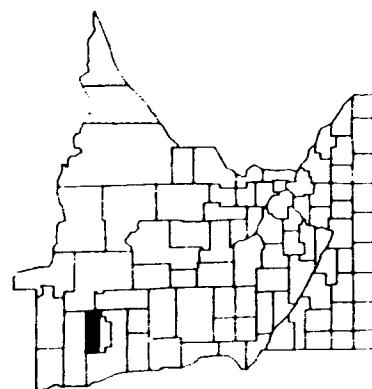


212

213



Pennington



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....13,494
- Children under age 18.....3,632
- African American.....3
- American Indian.....30
- Asian American.....27
- European American.....3,505
- Other6
- Hispanic (of all races).....92
- Children under age 6.....1,096
- Median family income.....\$27,301

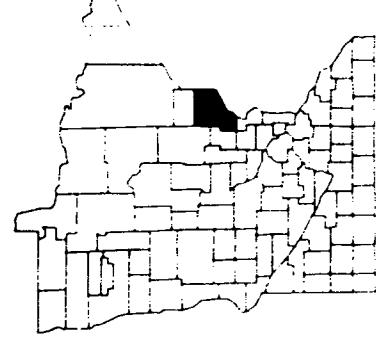
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....+4.7%
 - Largest industry.....Services +19.6%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt +17.0%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Mining
 - Slowest.....Transportation/public utilities
- Unemployment rate (1993).....5.40%

216

217

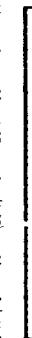
Pine



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse

(1984) (1988) (1991) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Family Economics

	Except where indicated			Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
	1980 (1989)	1988 (1990)	1991				
Children in poverty	16.6 ⁰ ₀	15.8 ⁰ ₀	-4.8 ⁰ ₀				21.6 ⁰ ₀
Children in single parent households	12.0 ⁰ ₀	13.6 ⁰ ₀	13.3 ⁰ ₀				37.3 ⁰ ₀
Children dependent on AFDC	12.5 ⁰ ₀	13.1 ⁰ ₀	4.8 ⁰ ₀				15.7 ⁰ ₀

Birth Circumstances

	1980 (1989)	1988 (1990)	1991				
Children born to unmarried parents	16.1 ⁰ ₀	27.9 ⁰ ₀	73.3 ⁰ ₀				39.8 ⁰ ₀
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	4.5 ⁰ ₀	5.1 ⁰ ₀	13.3 ⁰ ₀				6.0 ⁰ ₀
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.7 ⁰ ₀	6.2 ⁰ ₀	120.6 ⁰ ₀				8.0 ⁰ ₀
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	13.7 ⁰ ₀	20.3 ⁰ ₀	48.2 ⁰ ₀				12.4 ⁰ ₀

Signs of Trouble

	1980 (1989)	1988 (1990)	1991				
Children abused and neglected	31	11	-64.5 ⁰ ₀				31.8 ⁰ ₀
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-8 and 1990-91)	2.2 ⁰ ₀	2.8 ⁰ ₀	27.3 ⁰ ₀				25.0 ⁰ ₀
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	5.9 ⁰ ₀	2.9 ⁰ ₀	-50.8 ⁰ ₀				13.8 ⁰ ₀
Children dying violently	1	0	-100.0 ⁰ ₀				25.2 ⁰ ₀

■ County ■ State

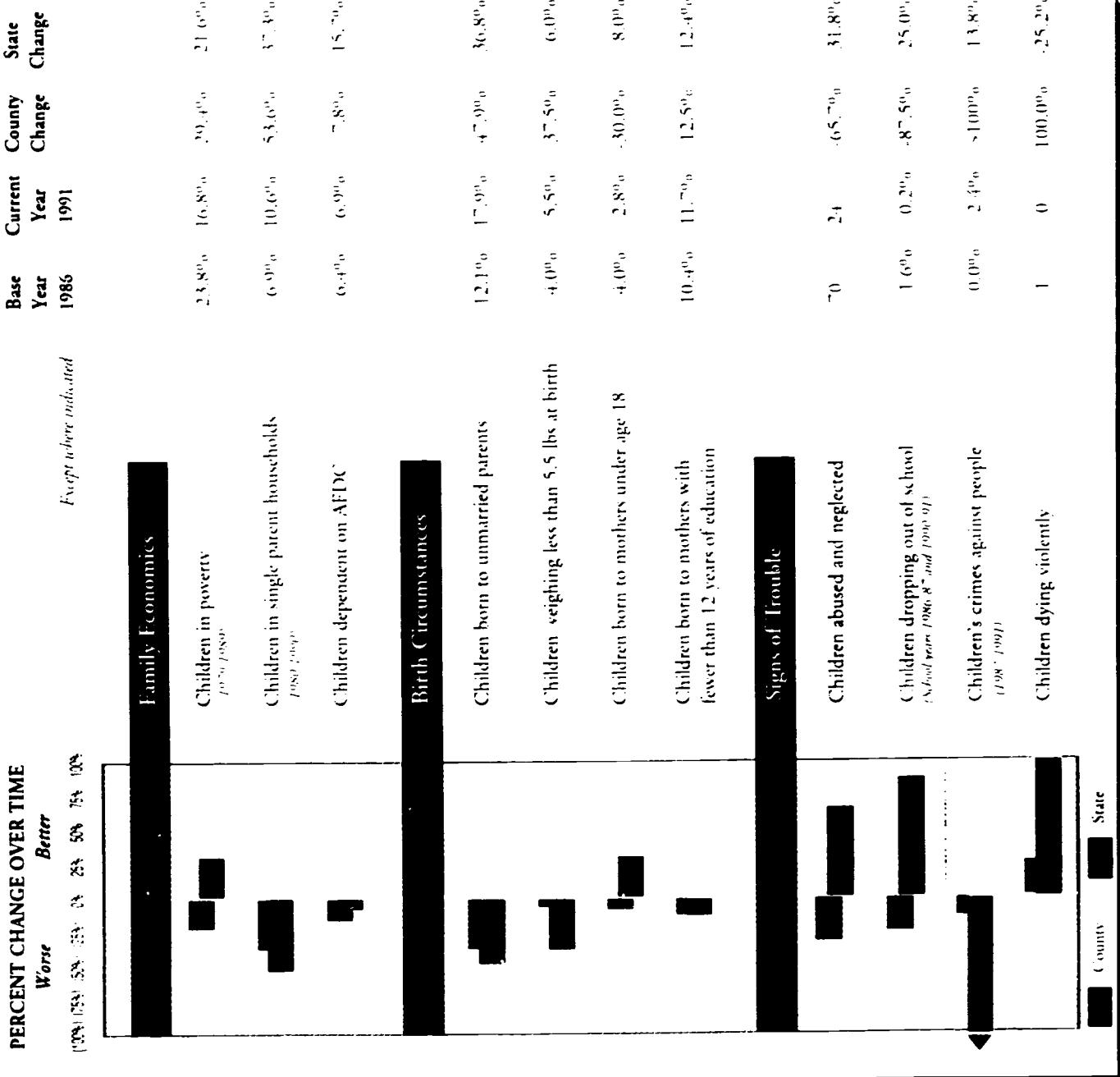
ECONOMICS

- profile (1990)
- Economic growth rate.....6.50⁰₀
- Largest industry.....State and local govt.: 21.9⁰₀
- Second largest industry.....Retail trade: 15.3⁰₀
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Transportation/public utilities
- Unemployment rate (1993).....5.00⁰₀

218

219

Pipestone

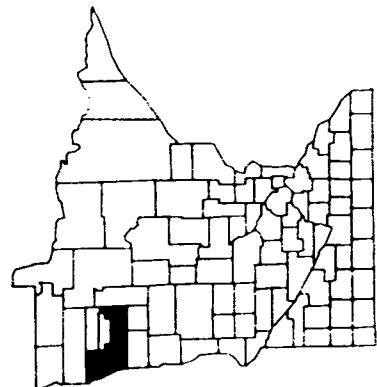


220

221



Polk

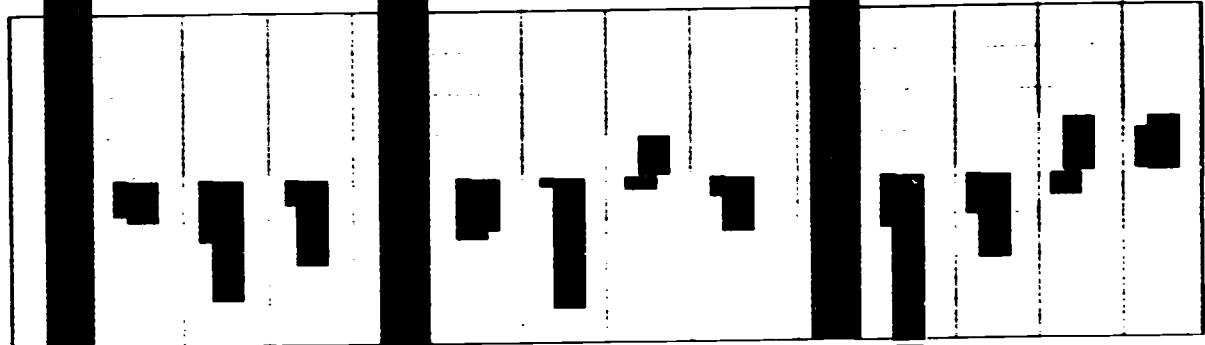


PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse

Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

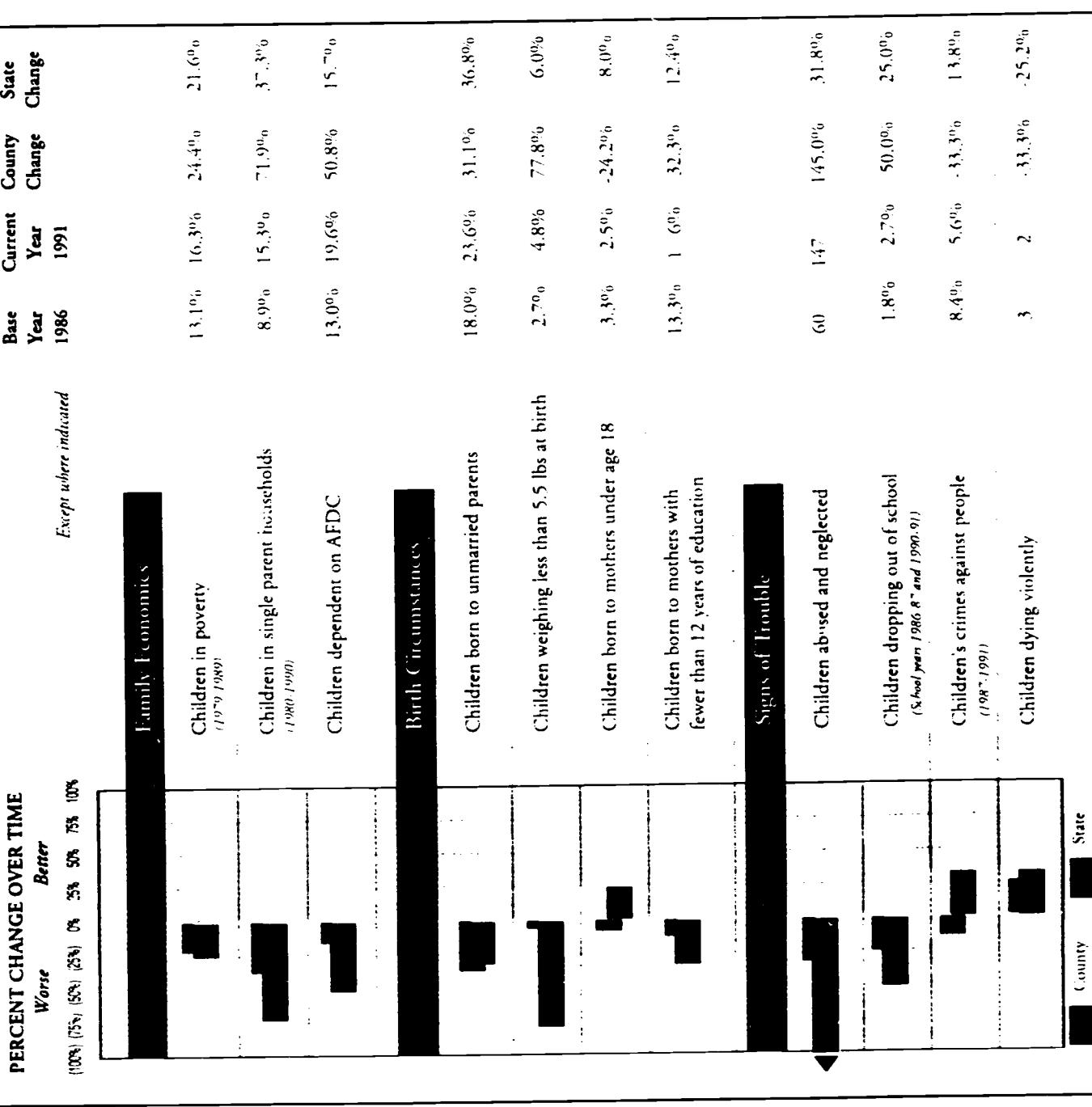


DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....33,466
- Children under age 18.....9,161
- African American.....39
- American Indian.....135
- Asian American.....52
- European American.....8,751
- Other.....184
- Hispanic (of all races).....416
- Children under age 6.....2,885
- Median family income.....\$28,373

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.80%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 24.6%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 19.9%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Wholesale trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....6.70%



222

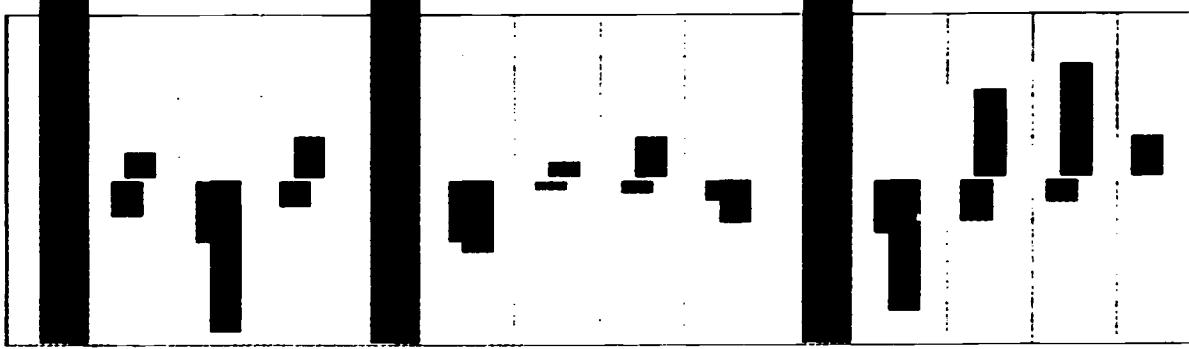
223



Pope

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	Worse	Better
(1980-1990)	5%	2%
(1980-1990)	2%	5%
(1980-1990)	7%	10%
Family Economics		
Children in poverty <i>(1980-1990)</i>	10%	10%
Children in single parent households <i>(1980-1990)</i>	10%	10%
Children dependent on AFDC	10%	10%
Birth Circumstances		
Children born to unmarried parents	10%	10%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	10%	10%
Children born to mothers under age 18	10%	10%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	10%	10%
Signs of Trouble		
Children abused and neglected	10%	10%
Children dropping out of school <i>(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)</i>	10%	10%
Children's crimes against people <i>(1988-1991)</i>	10%	10%
Children dying violently	10%	10%



ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 4.80%
 - Largest industry Farming: 25.7%
 - Second largest industry Services: 17.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 4.20%

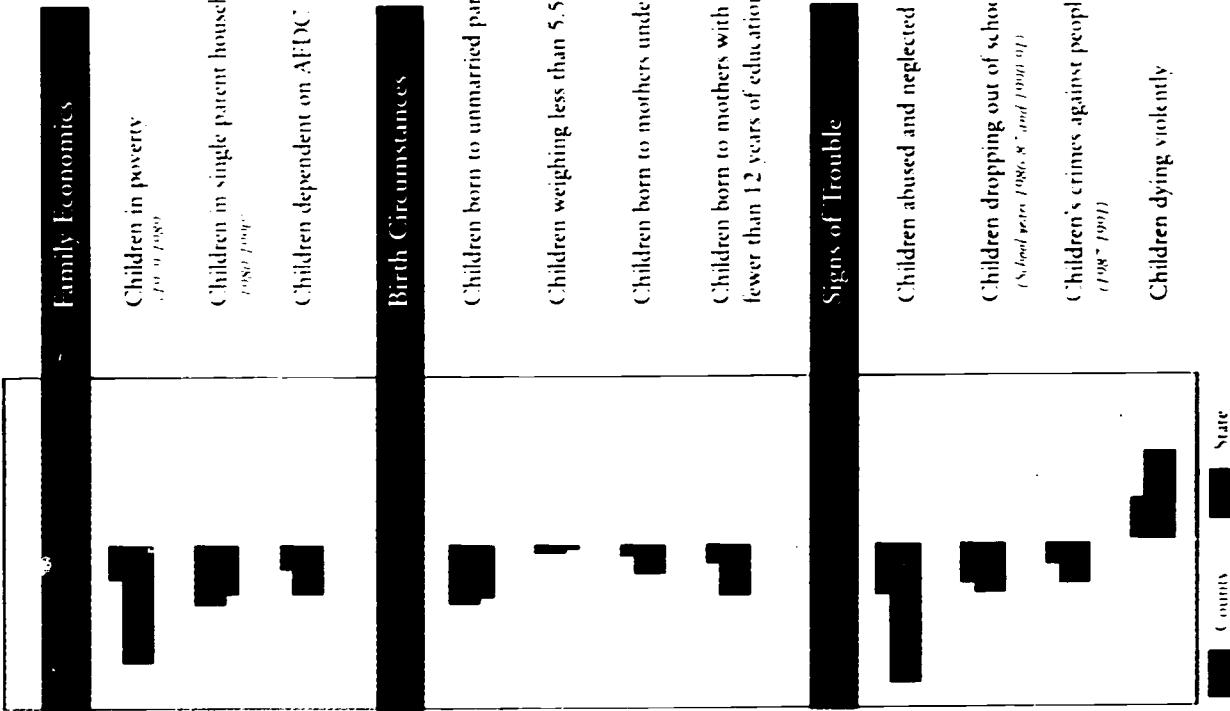
224

225

Ramsey

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME Worse Better

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991



ECONOMIC PROFILE (1990)

- Total population 498,222
- Children under age 18 119,997
- African American 87,18
- American Indian 1,547
- Asian American 12,382
- European American 344,981
- Other 2,369
- Hispanic (of all races) 54,466
- Children under age 6 46,279
- Median family income \$39,976

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.50%
 - Largest industry Services 22.0%
 - Second largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing 19.0%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Retail trade 3.70%
 - Slowest Unemployment rate (1991) 1.3%

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics	10.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	17.2% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	-2.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	21.6% <small>(1986-1990)</small>
Children in poverty	17.2% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	22.5% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	30.8% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	37.3% <small>(1986-1990)</small>
Children in single parent households	14.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	18.3% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	30.7% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	15.7% <small>(1986-1990)</small>

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Children dependent on AFDC	21.4% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	28.4% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	32.7% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	36.8% <small>(1986-1990)</small>
Children born to unmarried parents	6.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	6.2% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	3.3% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	6.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	3.3% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	3.9% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	18.2% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	8.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>

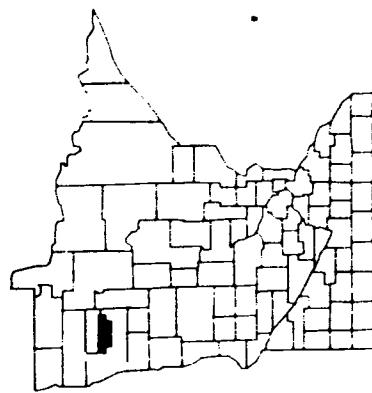
	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Children born to mothers under age 18	10.4% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	13.7% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	31.7% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	12.4% <small>(1986-1990)</small>
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	4.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	6.4% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	30.6% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	25.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>

Signs of Trouble

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Children abused and neglected	6.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	1.2% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	84.3% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	31.8% <small>(1986-1990)</small>
Children dropping out of school	4.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	6.4% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	30.6% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	25.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>
Children's crimes against people	6.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	7.5% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	25.0% <small>(1986-1990)</small>	13.8% <small>(1986-1990)</small>



Red Lake

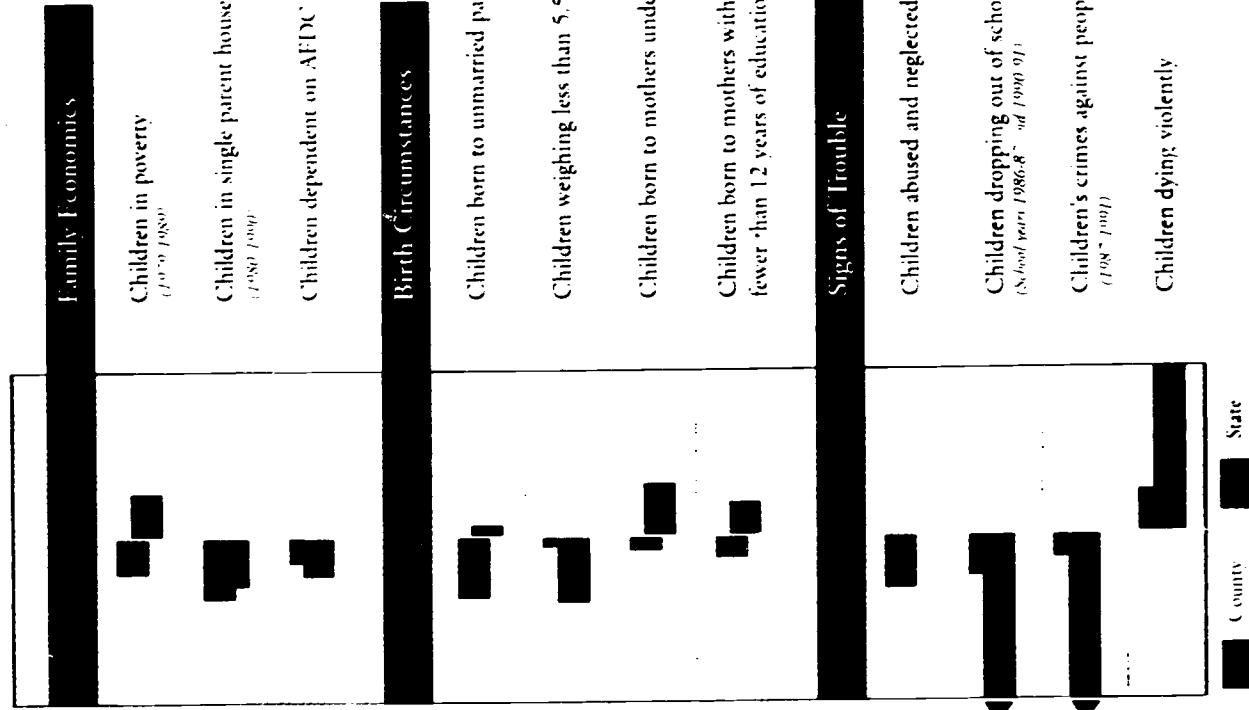


PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse **Better**

(1980) 53% 53% 23% 58% 58% 98%

Percent where indicated



	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
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Family Economics

Children in poverty

(1980-1980)

Children in single parent households

(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 - 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County

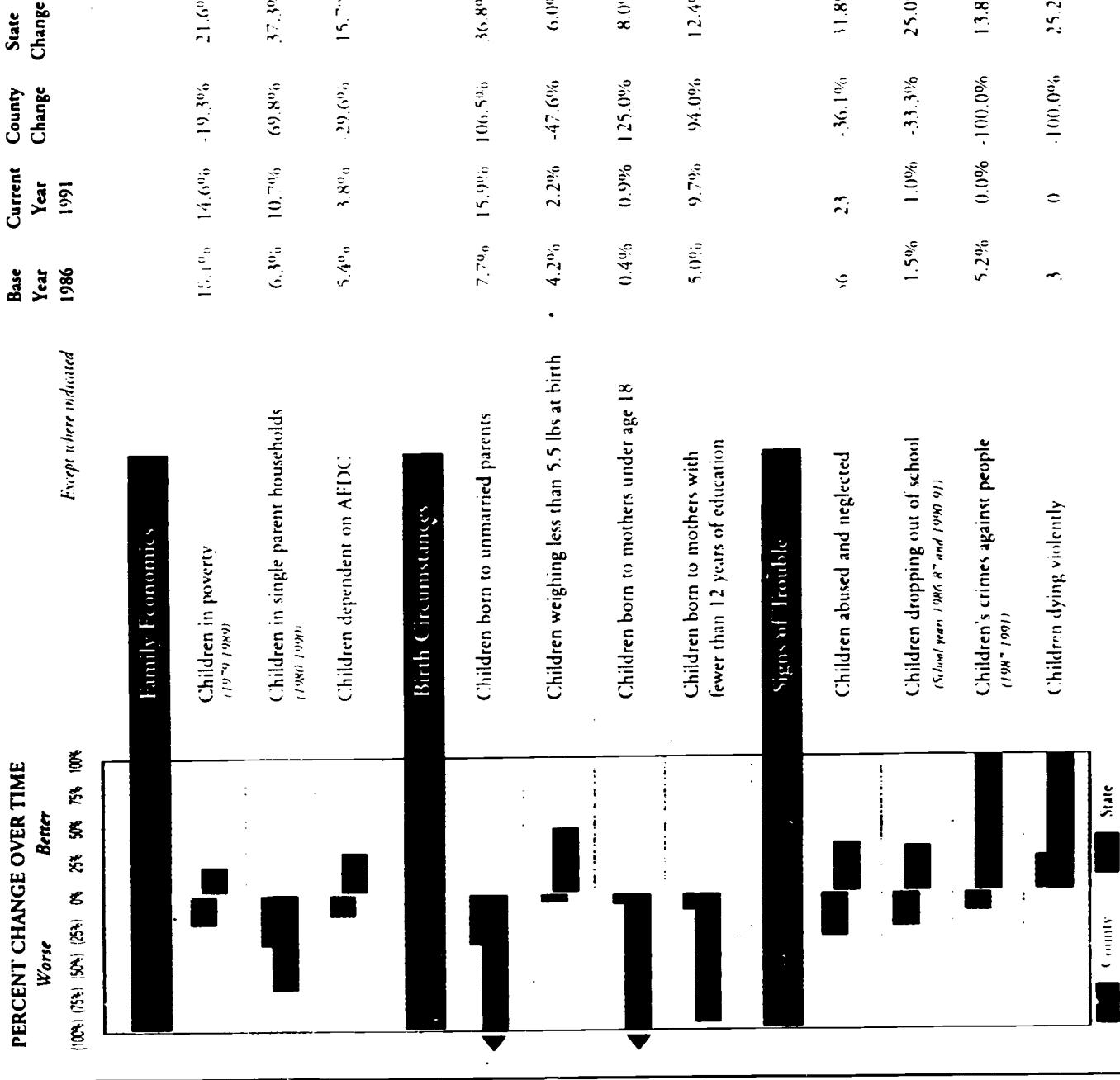
State

228

229



Redwood



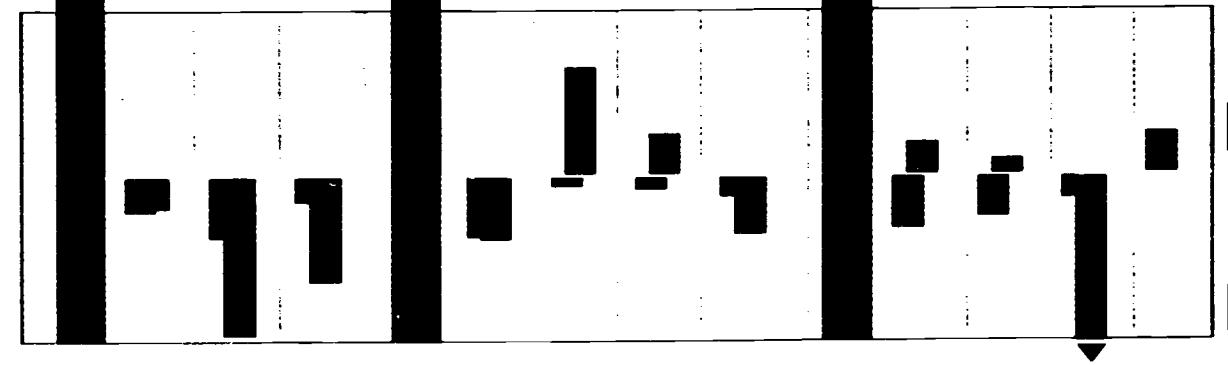
230

231

Rénnville

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better
Worse
(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics	14.6%	17.5%	19.9%	21.6%
Children in poverty <i>(1979-1989)</i>	5.3%	10.4%	96.2%	37.3%
Children in single parent households <i>(1980-1990)</i>	3.6%	5.9%	63.9%	15.7%
Children dependent on AFDC	9.6%	13.3%	38.5%	36.8%

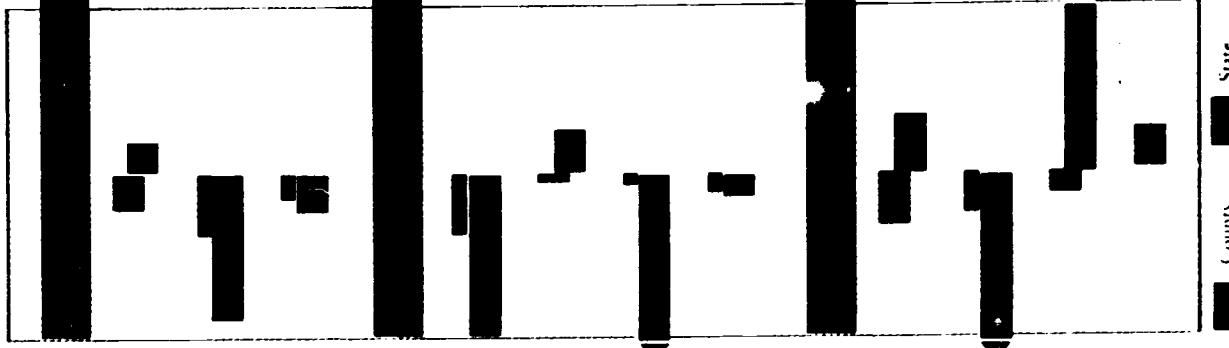
Birth Circumstances

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Children born to unmarried parents	4.0%	1.4%	-65.0%	6.0%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	3.2%	2.4%	-25.0%	8.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	6.0%	8.1%	35.0%	12.4%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	35	28	-20.0%	31.8%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	1.0%	0.9%	-10.0%	25.0%
Children dropping out of school <i>(National mean 1986, 87, and 1990 data)</i>	0.0%	4.1%	>10.0%	13.8%
Children's crimes against people <i>(1982-1991)</i>	2	2	0.0%	25.2%
Children dying violently				

County State



Rock



ECONOMICS

- Total population 9,826
- Children under age 18 2,803
- African American 6
- American Indian 24
- Asian American 18
- European American 2,753
- Other 2
- Hispanics (of all races) 9
- Children under age 6 859
- Median family income \$28,811

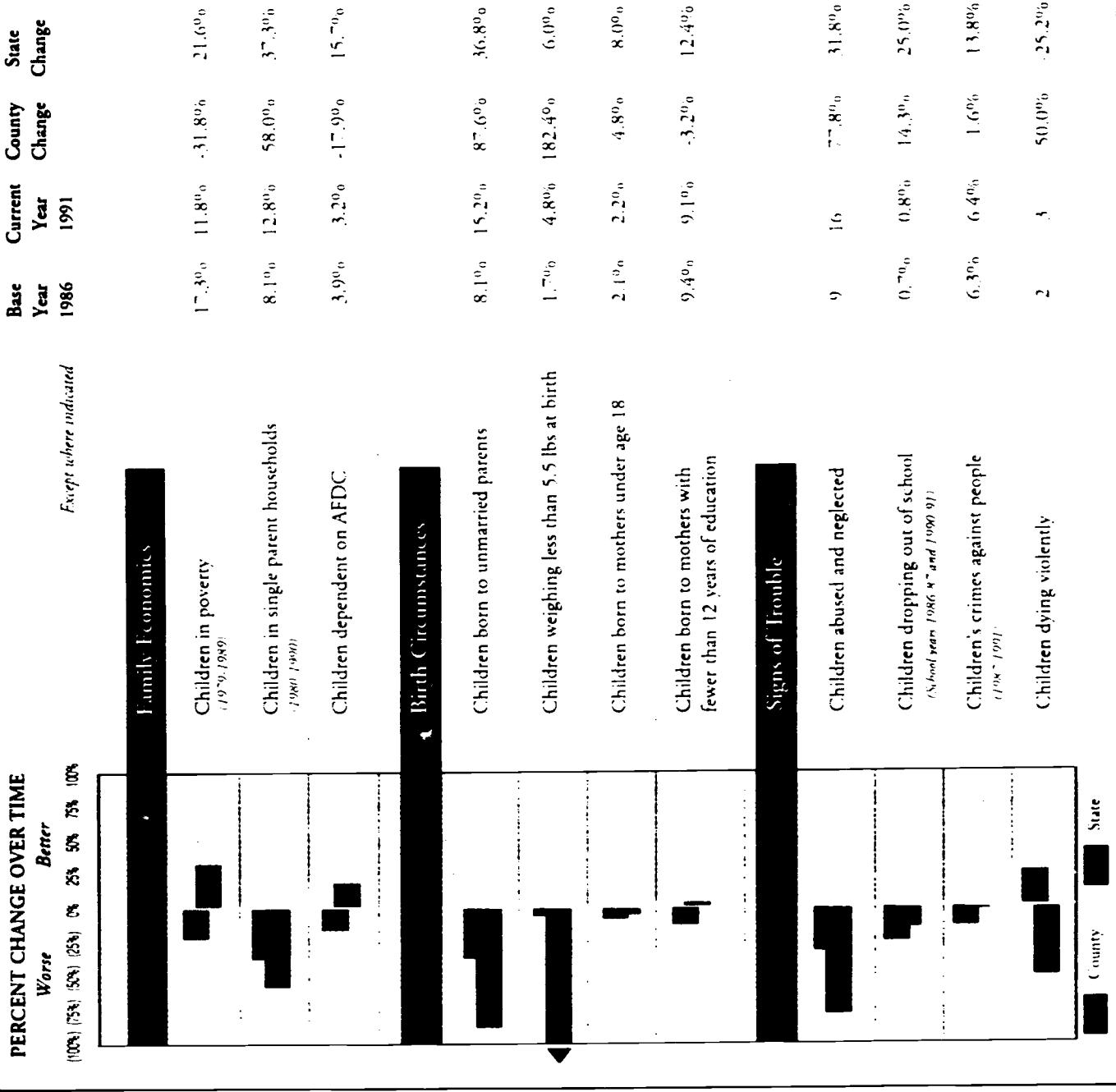
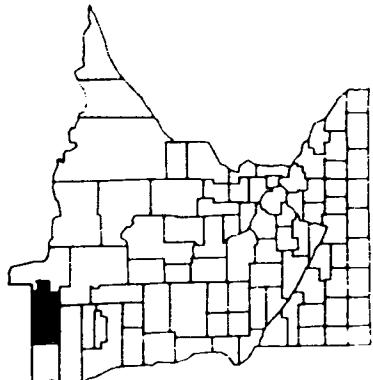
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 3.10%
 - Largest industry Farming 33.3%
 - Second largest industry Services 13.1%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest State and local govt
 - Slowest Farming 2.30%
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 11.2%

236

237

Roseau



Demographics (1990)

- Total population 15,042
- Children under age 18 4,658
- African American 2
- American Indian 68
- Asian American 39
- European American 4,543
- Other 6
- Hispanic (of all races) 10
- Children under age 6 1,702
- Median family income \$30,251

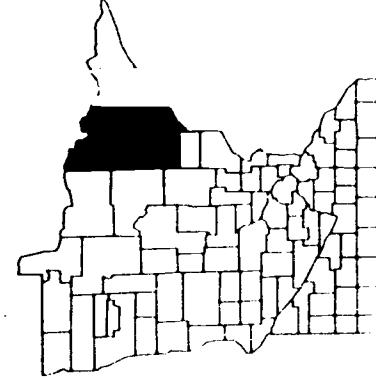
Economics

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 12.60%
 - Largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 52.4%
 - Second largest industry Farming: 16.3%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 3.10%

238

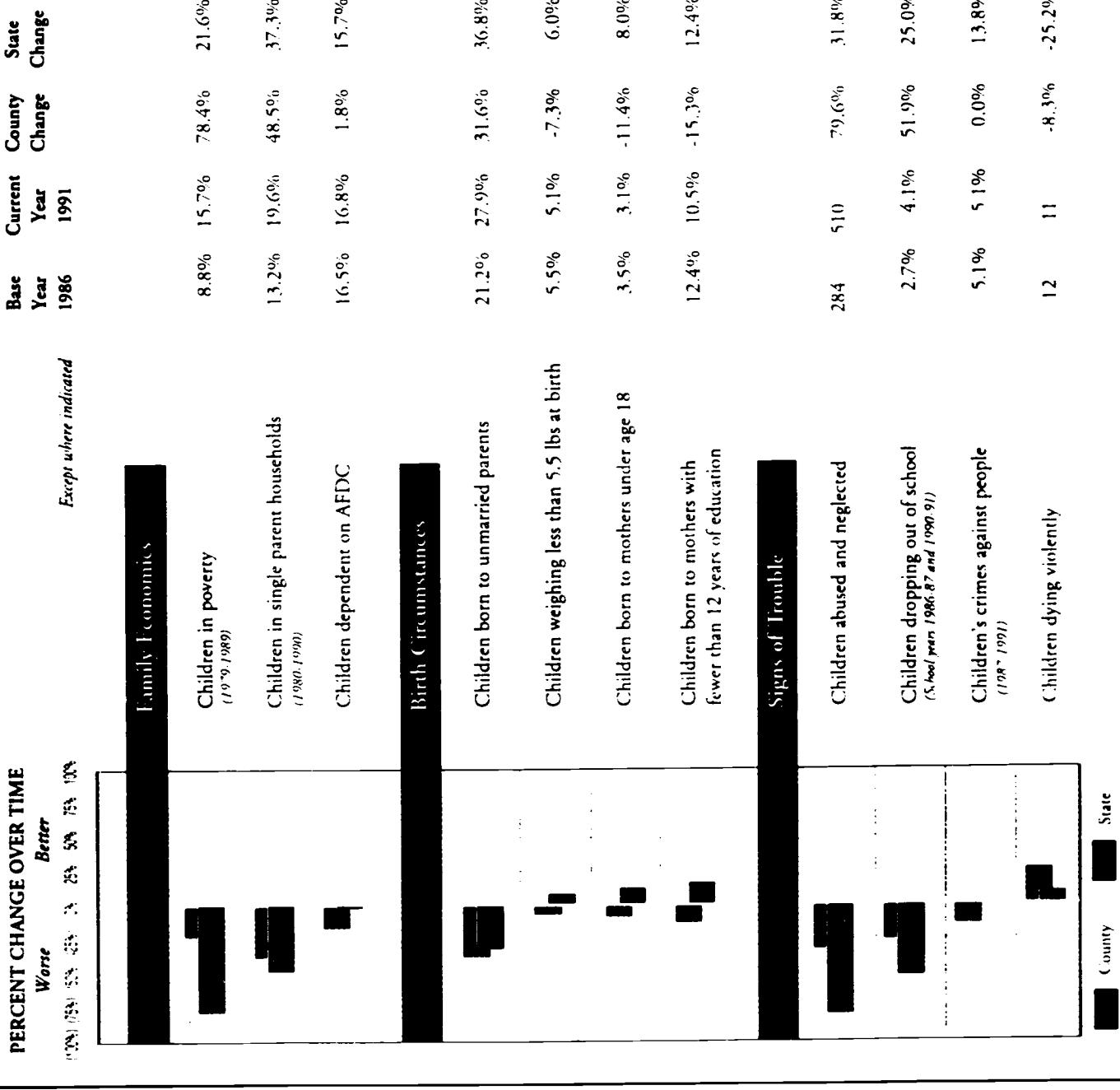
239

St. Louis



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

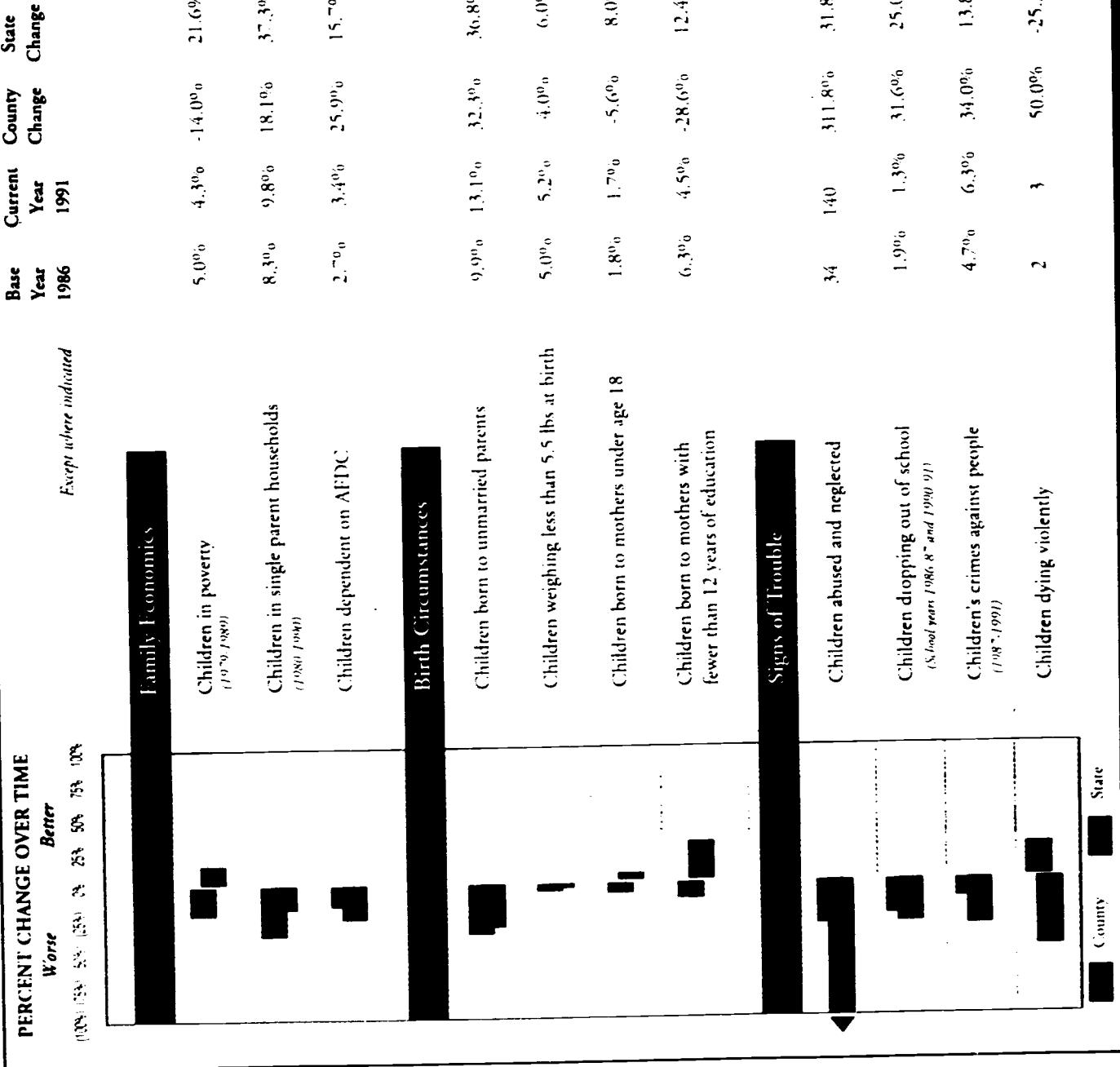
	Worse	Better
(1980-1989)	5%	2%
(1980-1990)	2%	3%
(1980-1991)	5%	3%
(1980-1992)	2%	3%
(1980-1993)	5%	3%



240

241

Scott

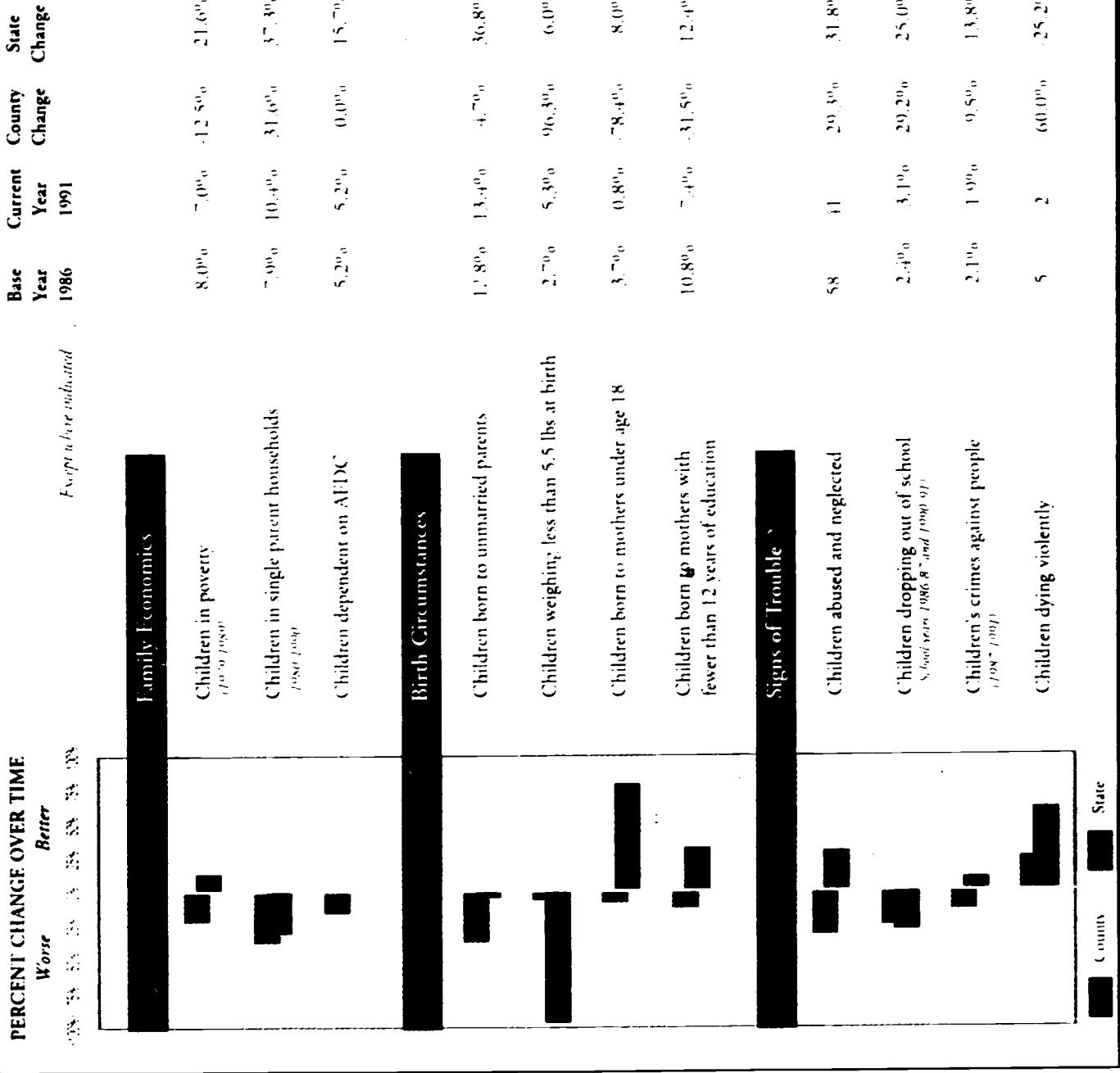


242

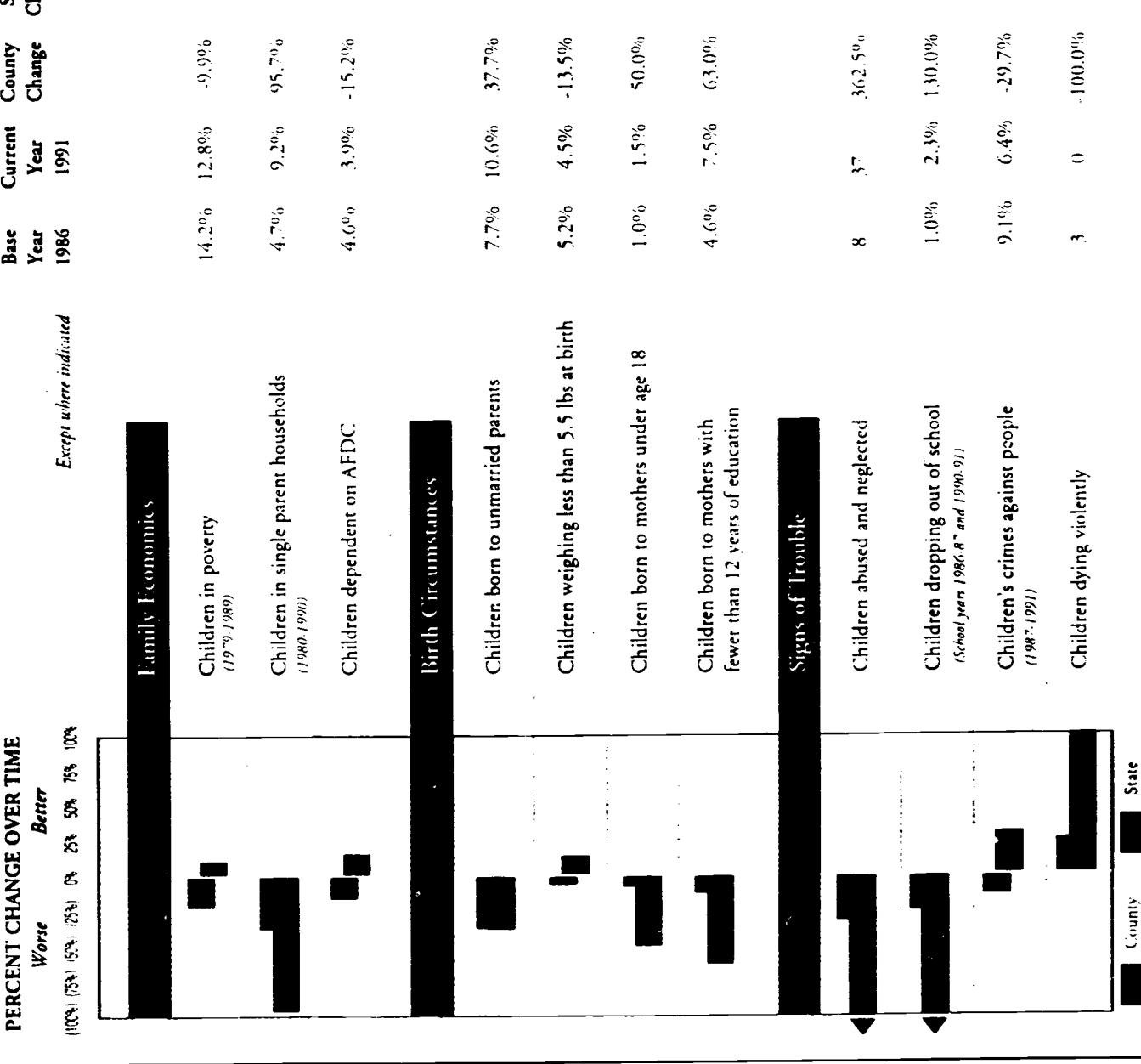
243



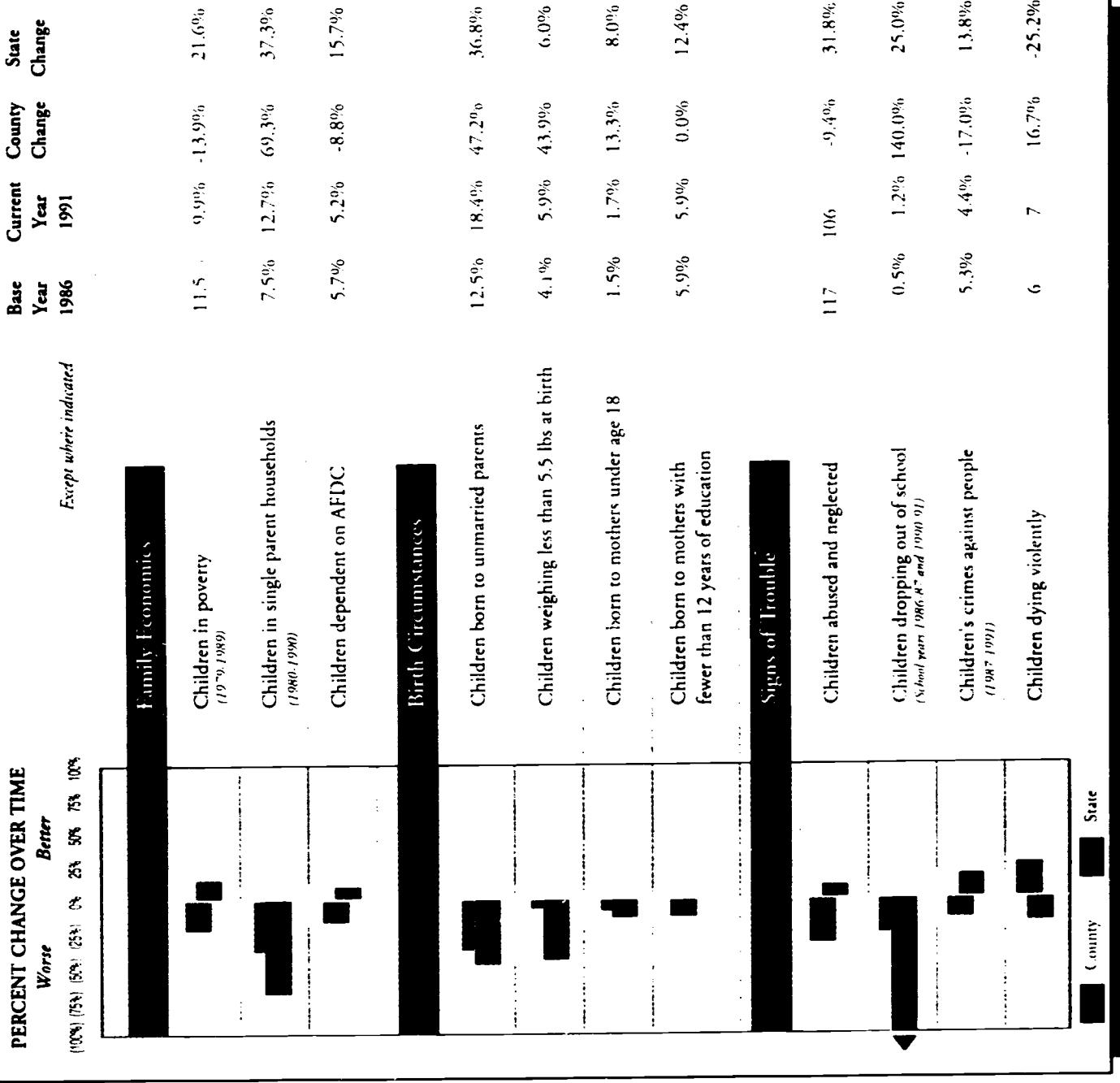
Sherburne



Sibley



Stearns



Demographics (1990)

- Total population.....119,268
- Children under age 18.....33,430
 - African American.....205
 - American Indian.....178
 - Asian American.....176
 - European American.....32,806
 - Other.....65
 - Hispanic (of all races).....203
- Children under age 6.....10,985
- Median family income.....\$32,949

Economics

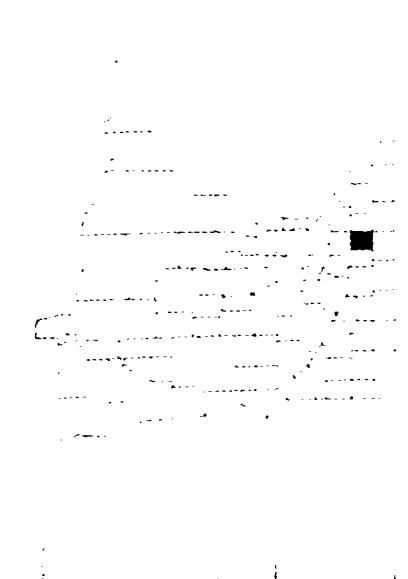
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....8.1%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 23.1%
 - Second largest industry.....Retail trade: 15.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Transportation/public utilities
 - Slowest.....Transportation/public utilities
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....4.20%

248

249



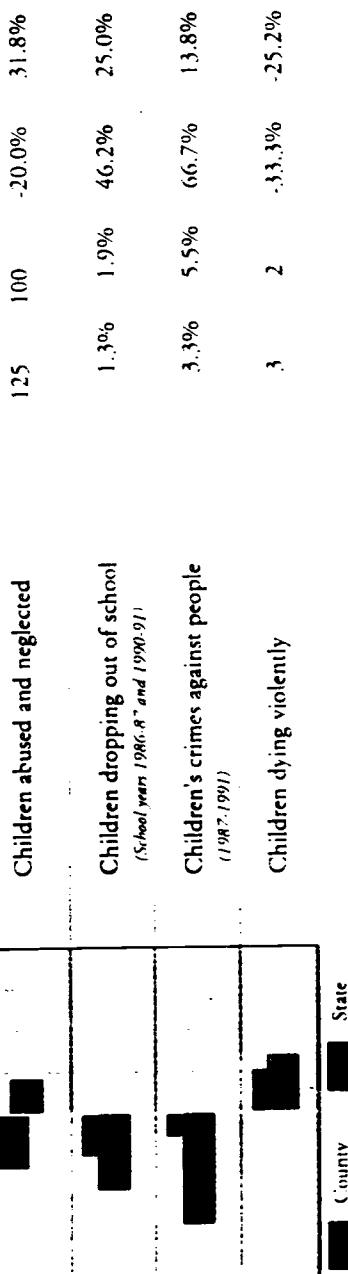
Steele



ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....6.10%
 - Largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing: 3.3%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 1.0%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....
 - Slowest.....
 - Unemployment rate (1990).....3.80%

ECONOMICS



250

251

Stevens

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

Worse

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990



	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1990	County Change	State Change
Families where headed by females	18.4%	15.2%	+17.4%	+21.6%

Families where headed by females

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1980-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1989)

Children dependent on AFDC

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1989-90)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Fastest growing service industry

Slowest growing service industry

County

State

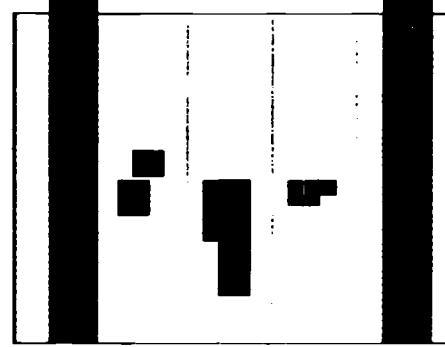
252

253



Swift

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
 Worse Better
 (1980) 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

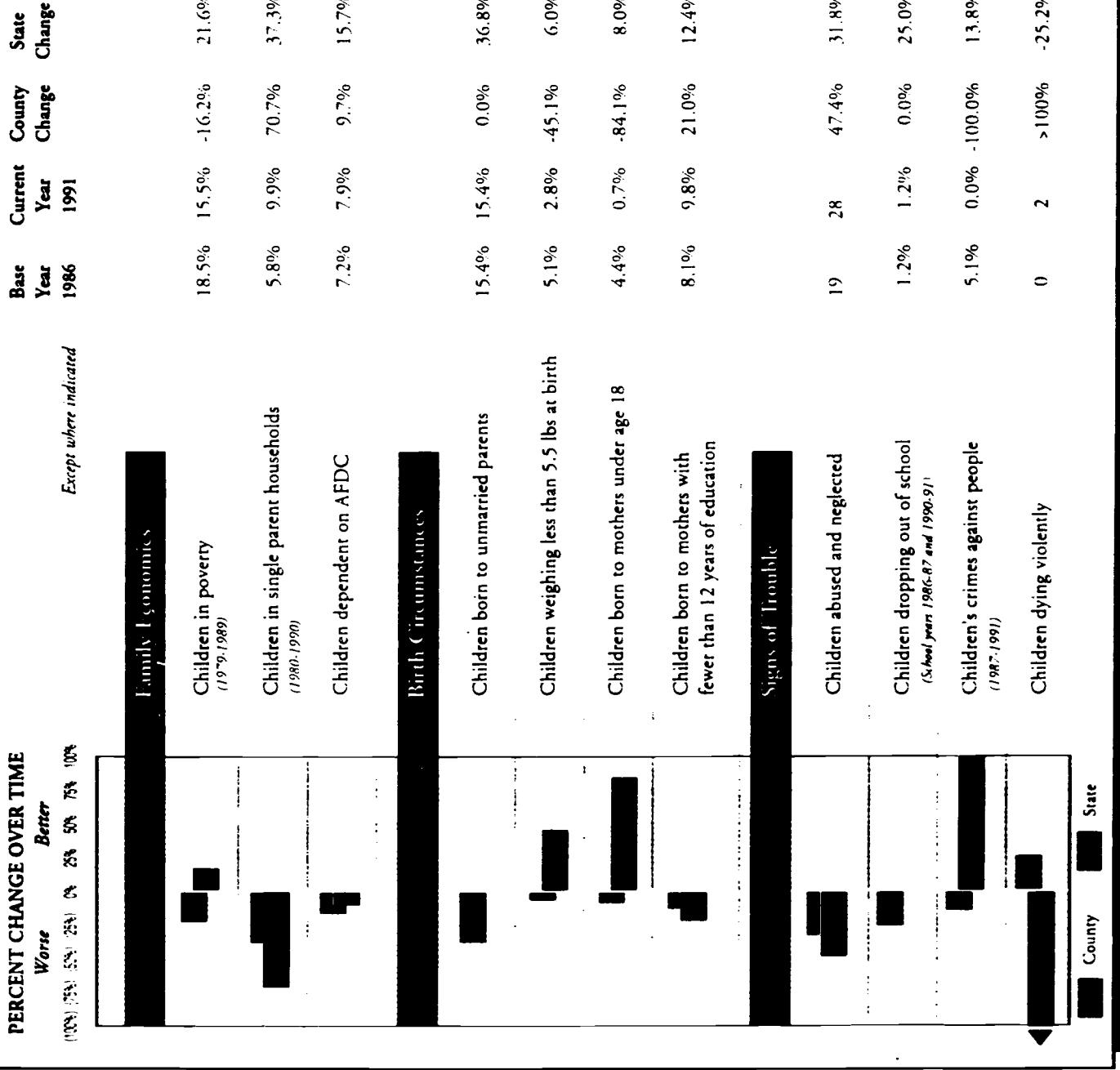
- Total population.....10,784
- Children under age 18.....2,797
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....2
 - Asian American.....19
 - European American.....2,769
 - Other.....7
 - Hispanic (of all races).....39
- Children under age 6.....843
- Median family income.....\$24,434

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic Growth rate.....5.10%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 36.3%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 14.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....3.90%

254

1994 Report

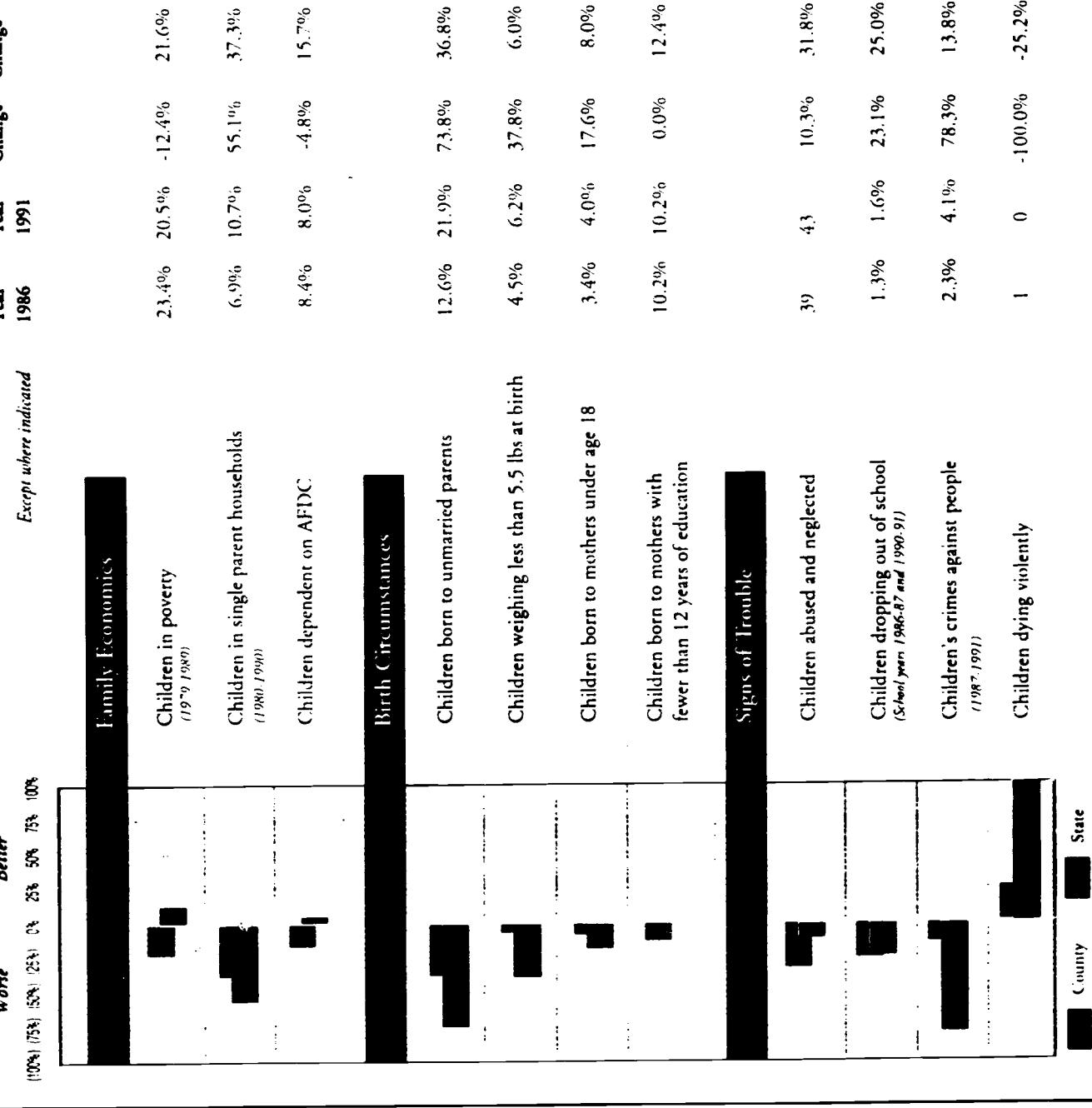
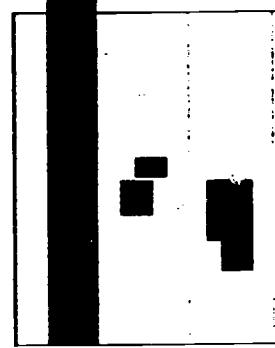


255

101

Todd

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
Better
 Worse
 (1980) (1984) (1988) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



256

12

1994 Report

257

Traverse

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse

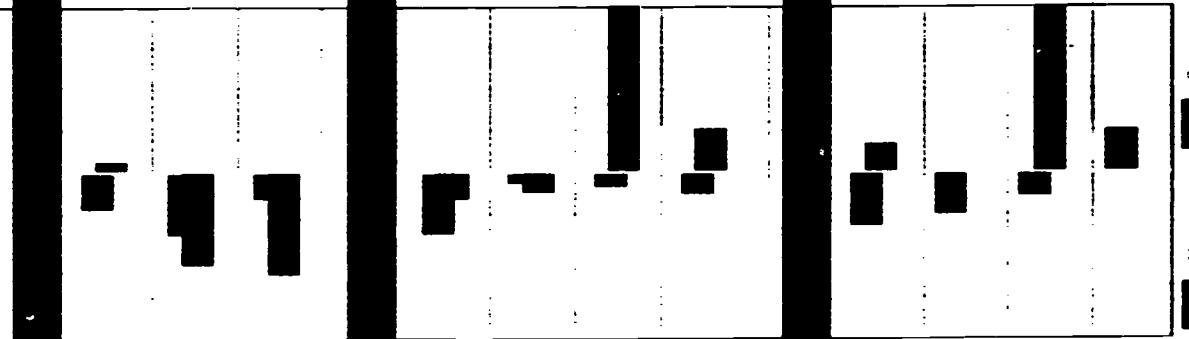
(10%) (5%) (2%) 0% 2% 5% 7% 10%

Better

(10%) (5%) (2%) 0% 2% 5% 7% 10%

Except where indicated

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
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258

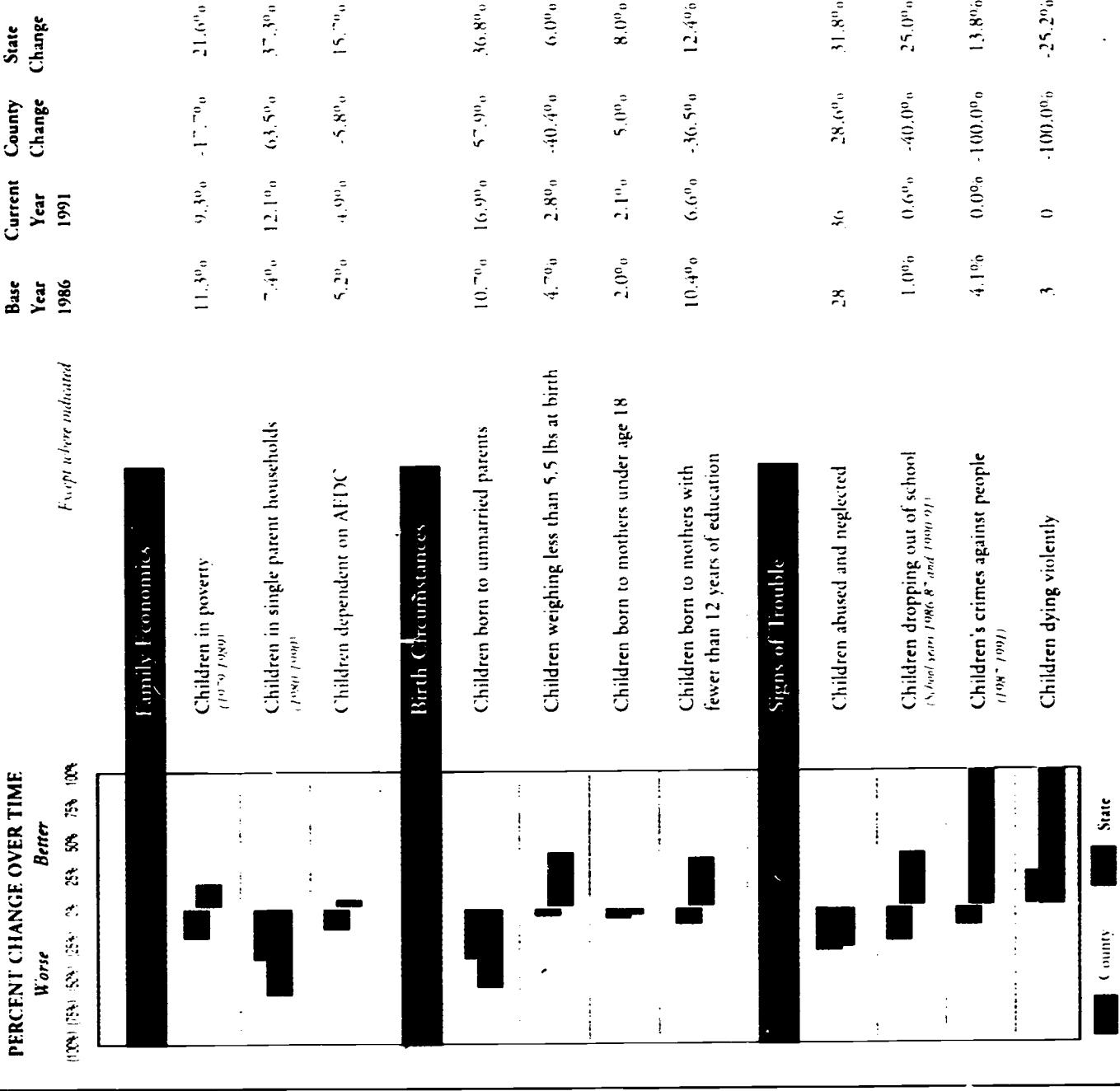
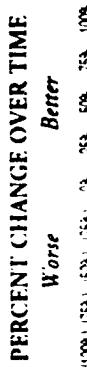
	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
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	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
<i>Except where indicated</i>				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	21.4%	20.2%	-5.6%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	5.7%	8.9%	56.1%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	4.7%	7.6%	61.7%	15.7%

259

259

Wabasha



Demographics (1990)

- Total population.....19,793
- Children under age 18.....5,692
- African American.....2
- American Indian.....2
- Asian American.....20
- European American.....5,668
- Other.....0
- Hispanic (of all races).....32
- Children under age 6.....1,902
- Median family income.....\$32,023

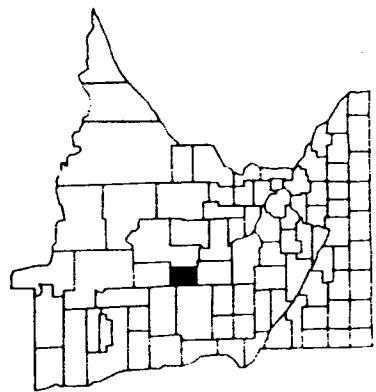
Economics

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....3.9%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 16.1%
 - Second largest industry.....Farming: 14.9%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Transportation/public utilities
 - Slowest.....Durable goods: manufacturing
 - Unemployment rate (1991).....3.8%

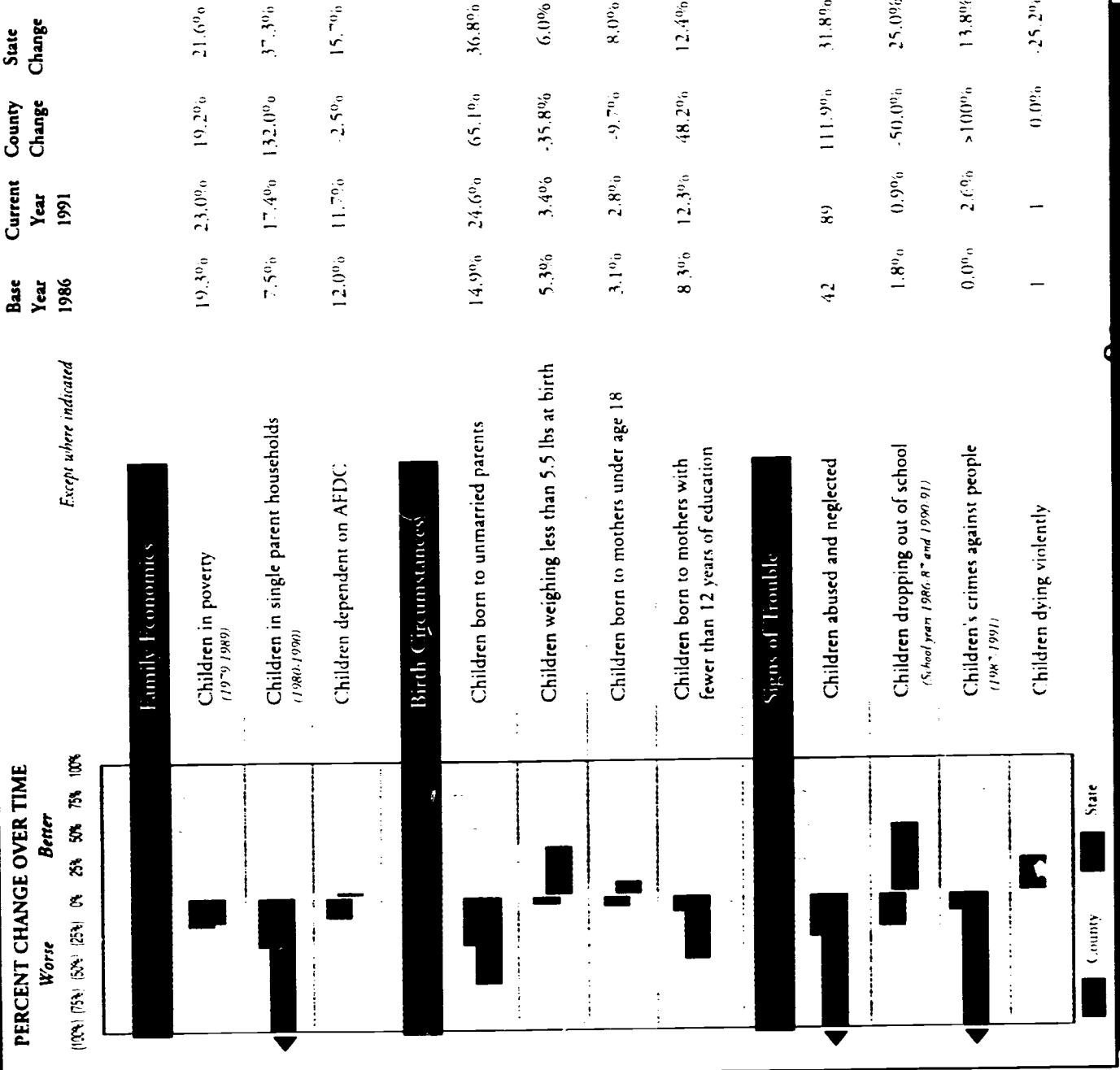
260

261

Wadena



Except where indicated



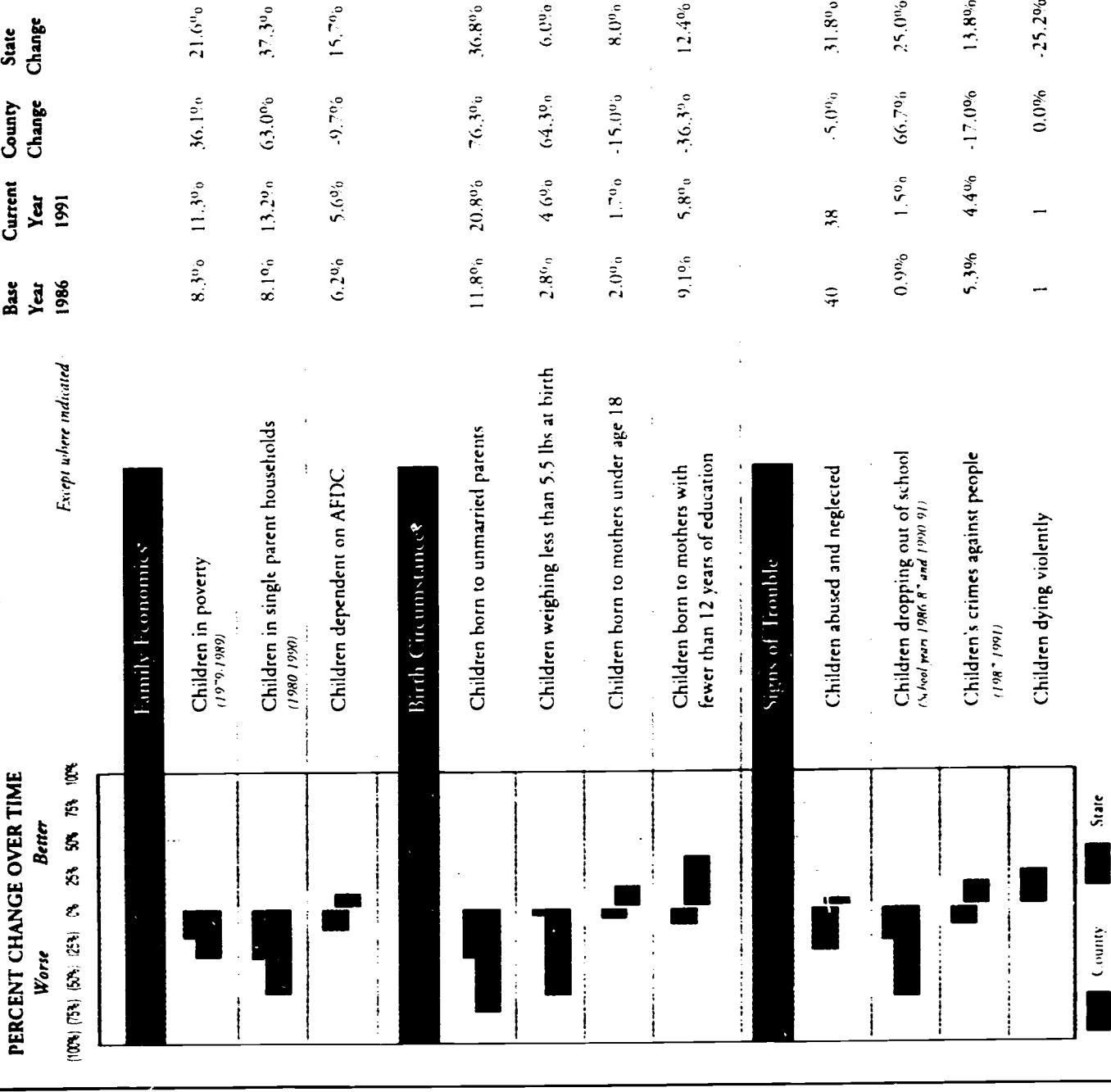
Demographics (1990)

- Total population.....13,171
- Children under age 18.....3,733
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....34
 - Asian American.....14
 - European American.....3,685
 - Other.....0
 - Hispanic (of all races).....4
- Children under age 6.....1,188
- Median family income.....\$22,872

Economics

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....+5.60%
 - Largest industry.....State and Local Govt.: 18.5%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 17.6%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993).....5.50%

Waseca



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....18,226
- Children under age 18.....5,210
 - African American.....17
 - American Indian.....17
 - Asian American.....35
 - European American.....5,113
 - Other.....28
 - Hispanic (of all races).....61
- Children under age 6.....1,631
- Median family income.....\$32,282

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....6.2%
 - Largest industry.....Non-durable goods manufacturing: 23.0%
 - Second largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing: 17.9%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993).....4.10%

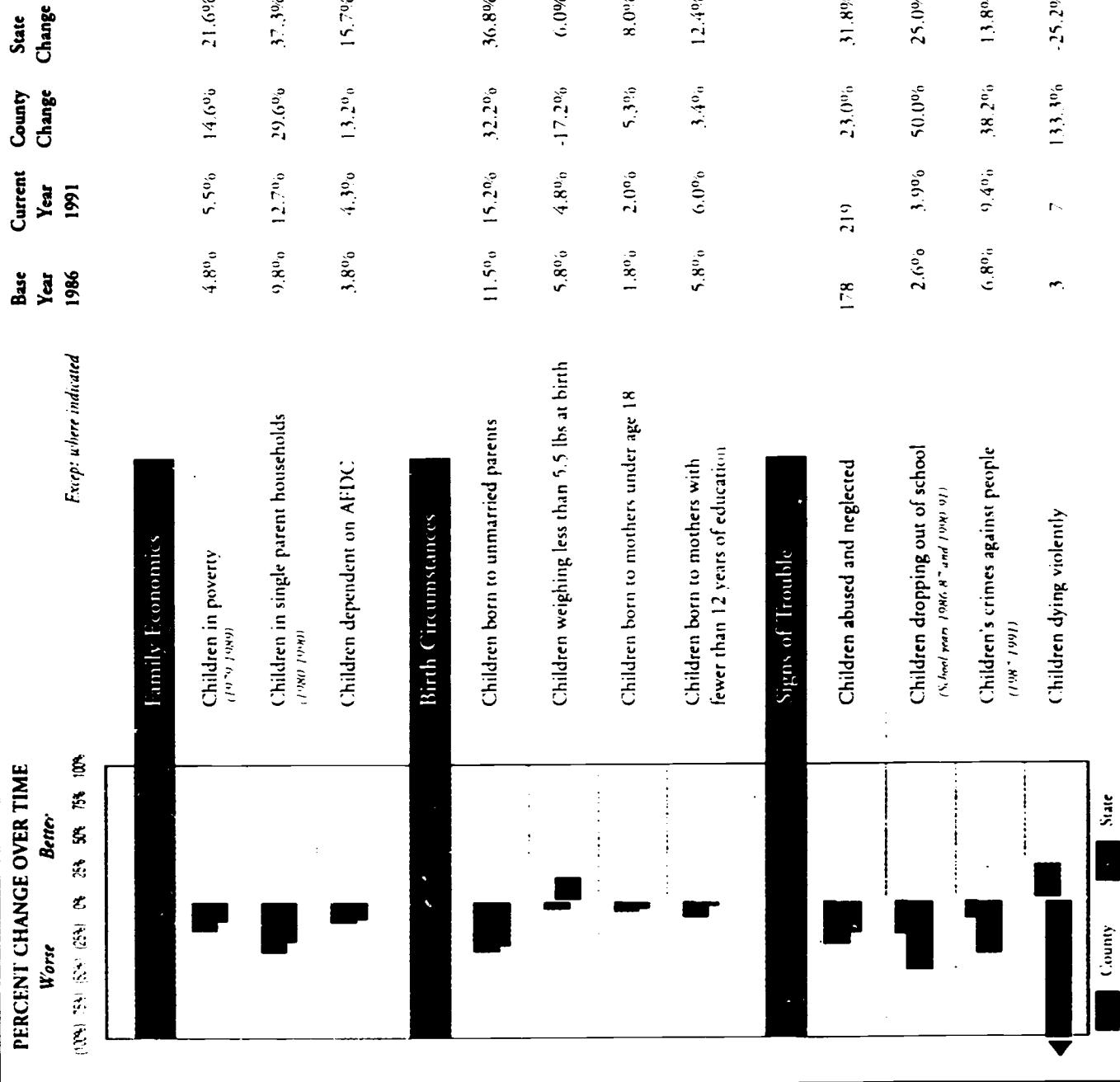
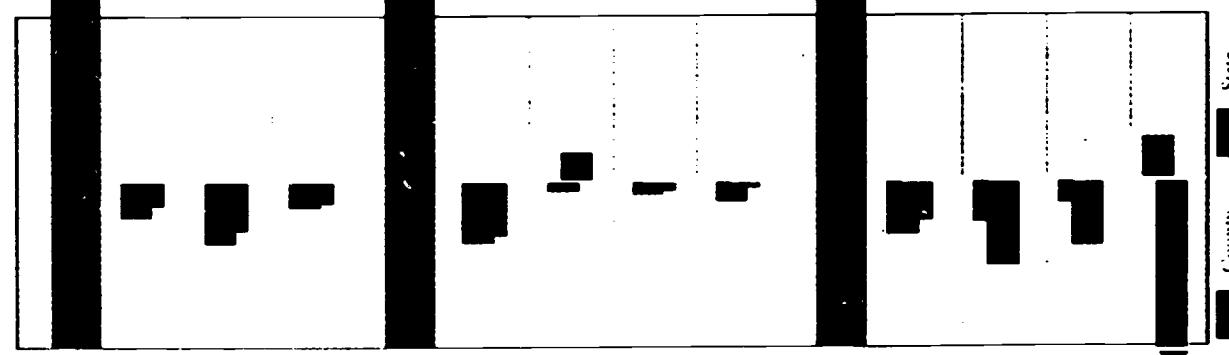
264

265

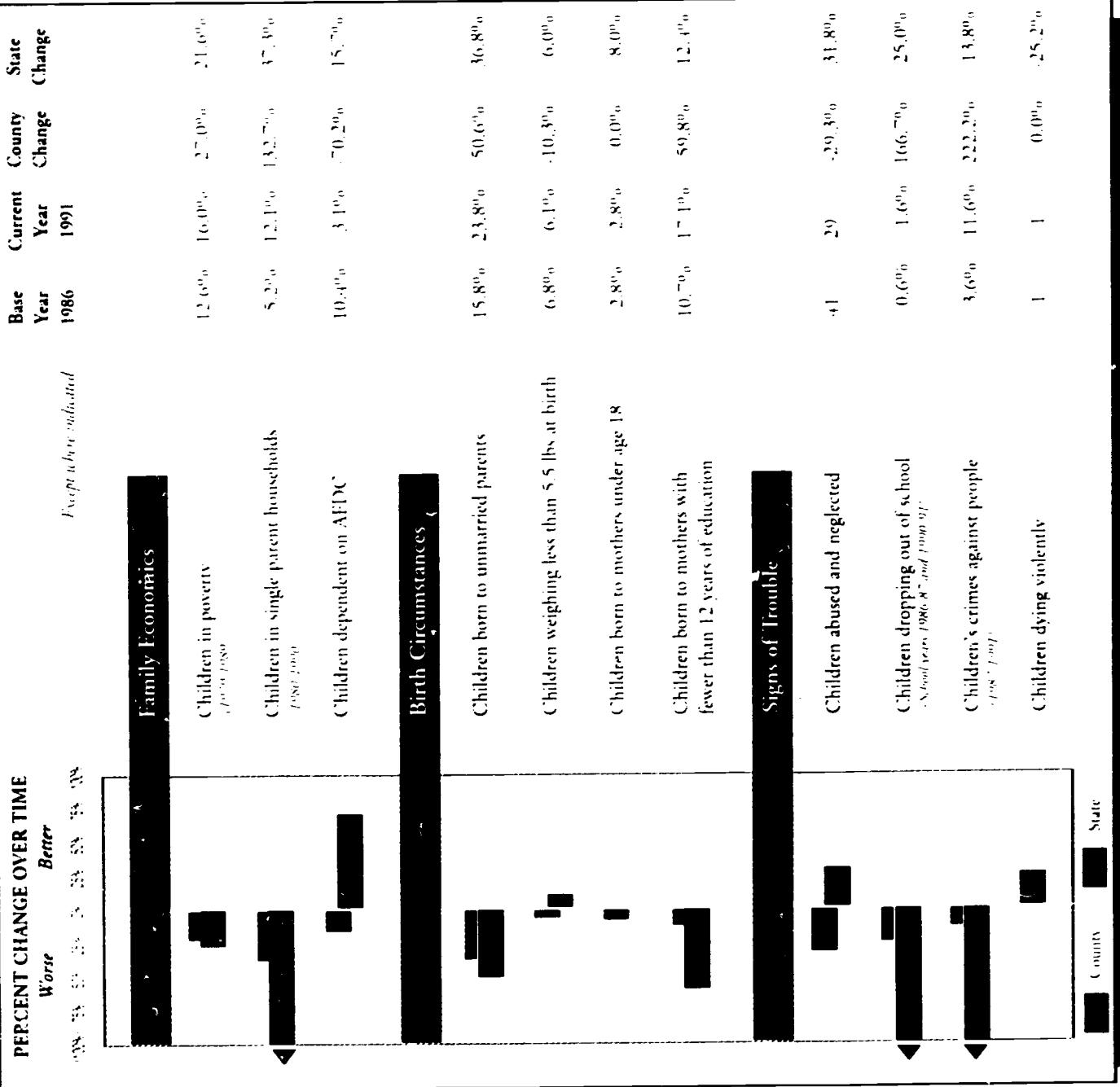
Washington

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

	<i>Better</i>	<i>Worse</i>
(1980) 15% 18%	25%	25%
(1990) 15%	25%	25%
100%	100%	100%



Watowwan



Demographics (1990)

- Total population 12,236
- Children under age 18 3,265
- African American 20
- American Indian 2
- Asian American 30
- European American 2,968
- Other 215
- Hispanic (of all races) 245
- Children under age 6 1,105
- Median family income \$27,675

Economics

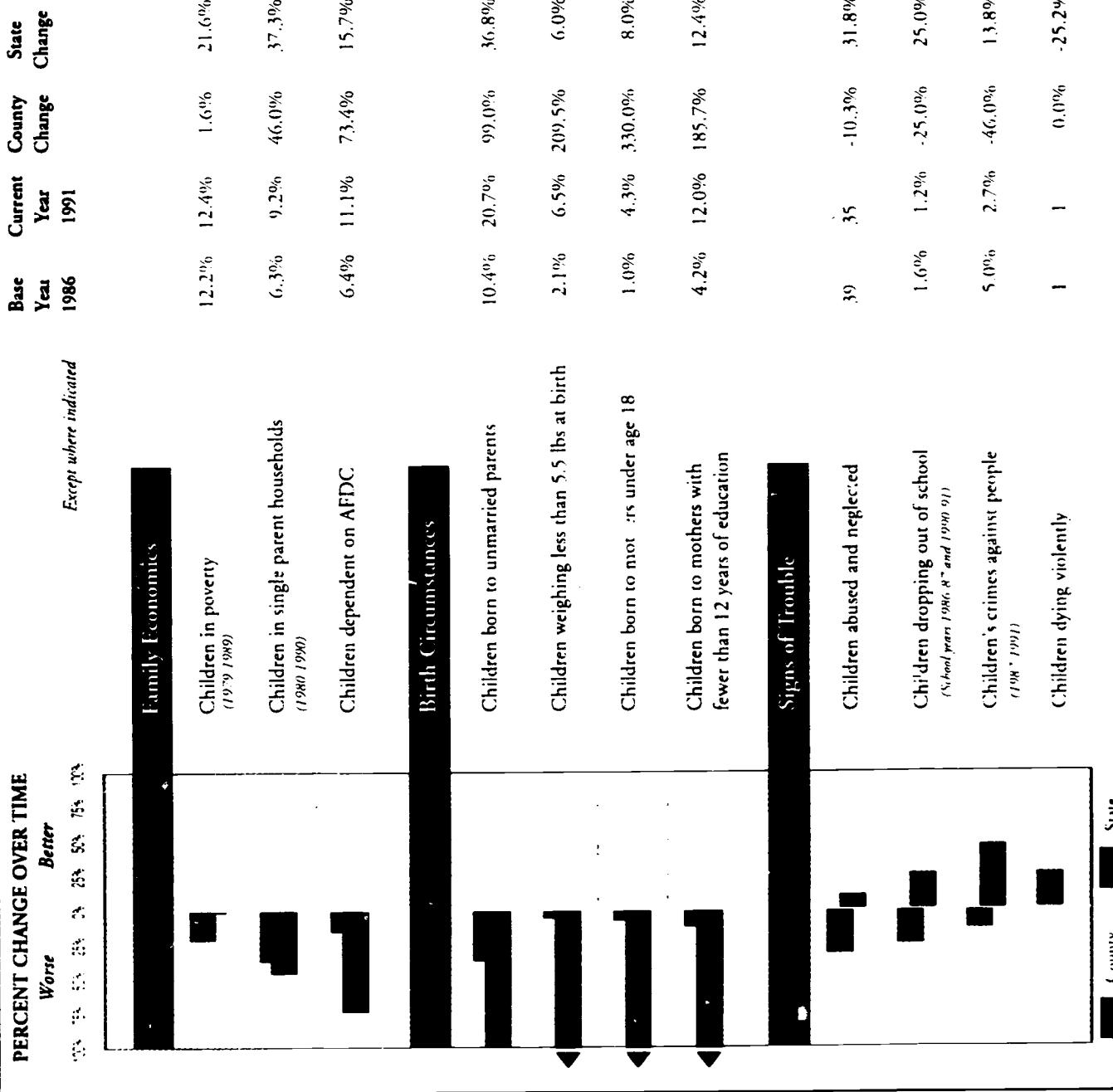
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 3.90%
 - Largest industry Farming, 25.5%
 - Second largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing, 21.3%
 - Industry growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Non durable goods manufacturing, Farming
 - Slowest Unemployment rate (1990) 4.00%

268

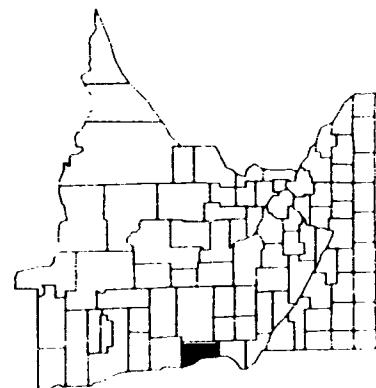
269

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME
Better
 Worse
 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated
 1986 1991



Wilkin



Demographics (1990)

- Total population 7,603
- Children under age 18 2,112
- African American 0
- American Indian 25
- Asian American 5
- European American 2,073
- Other 9
- Hispanic (of all races) 36
- Children under age 6 658
- Median family income \$28,726

Economics

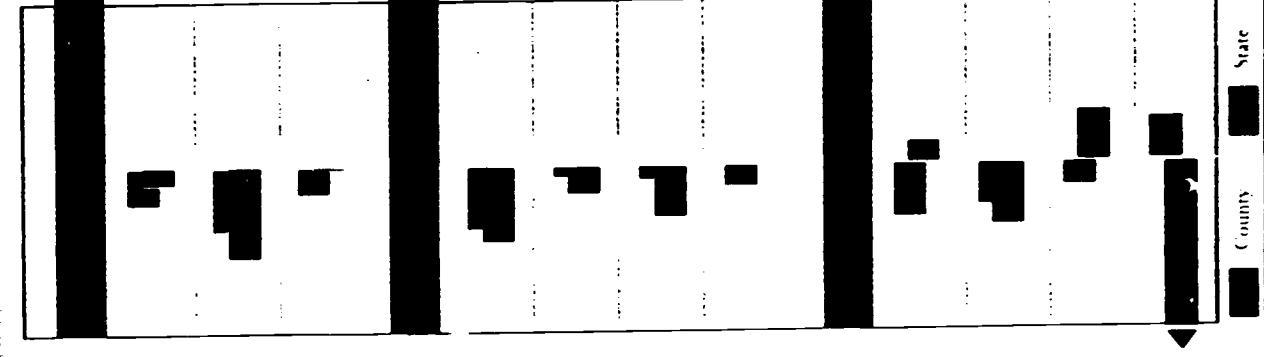
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 3.70%
 - Largest industry Farming: 35.3%
 - Second largest industry Services: 19.6%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest growing industry Services
 - Slowest growing industry Retail trade
 - Unemployment rate (1991) 2.80%

Winona

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

(1986) (1987) (1988) (1989) (1990) (1991) (1992) (1993)



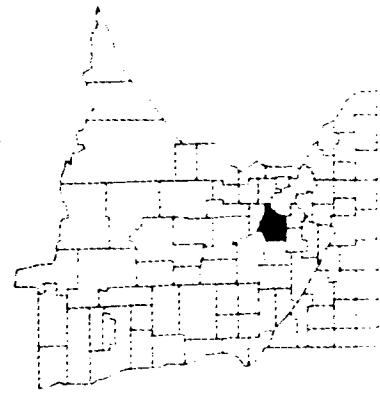
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.7%
 - Largest industry Services 19.8%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing 1.7%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1991)
 - County 2%
 - State 3.8%

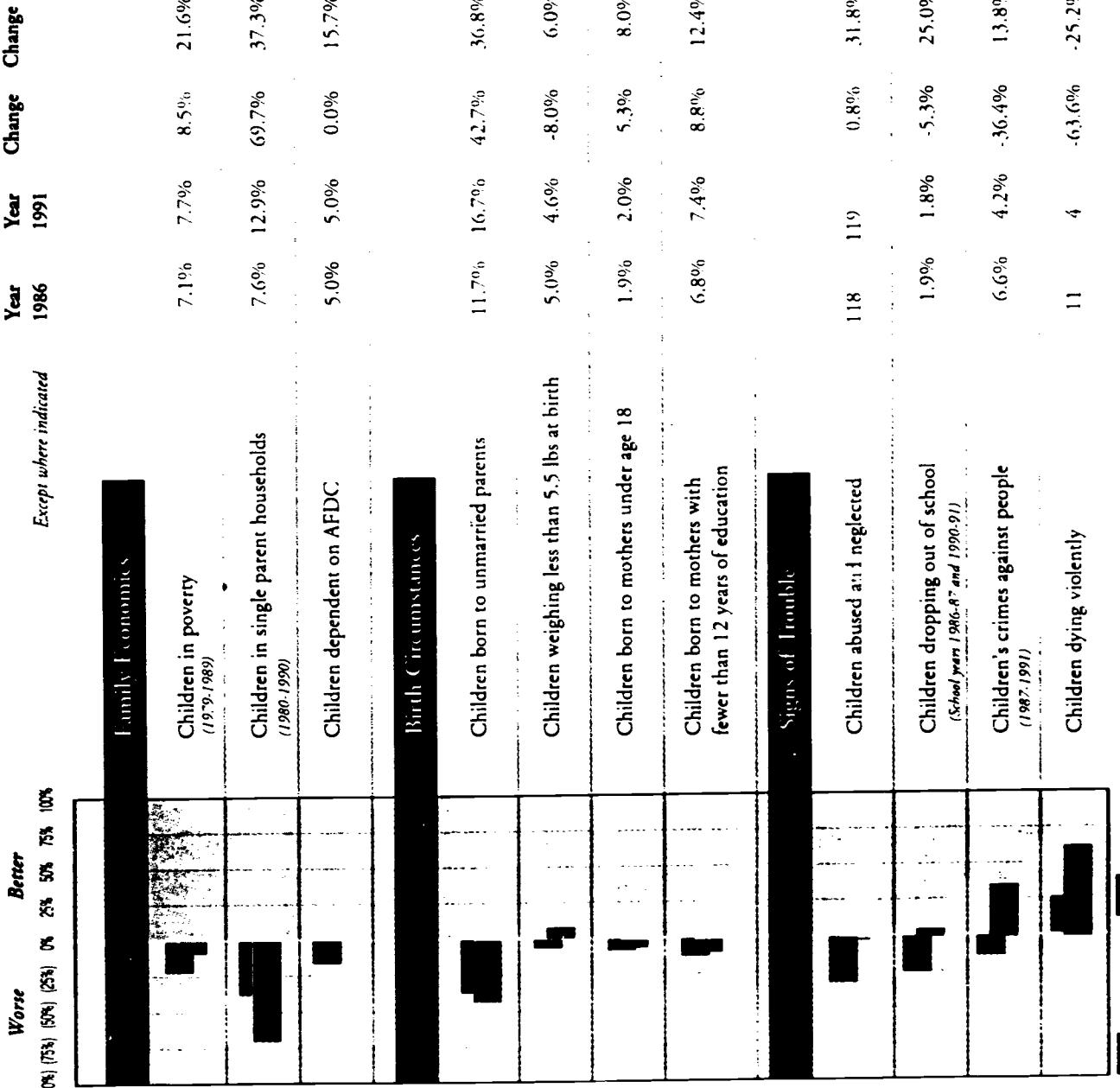
ECOLOGY

- Environment
 - Air quality index 100
 - Water quality index 100
 - Land quality index 100
- Natural Resources
 - Forest cover 21.6%
 - Water availability 37.3%
 - Soil quality 15.7%
- Energy
 - Energy consumption per capita 10.5%
 - Energy efficiency 10.5%

Wright



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



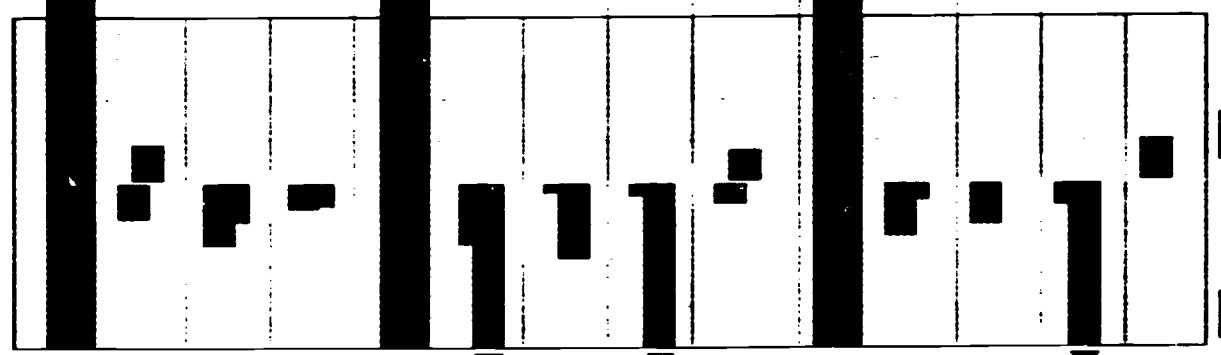
Yellow Medicine

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse

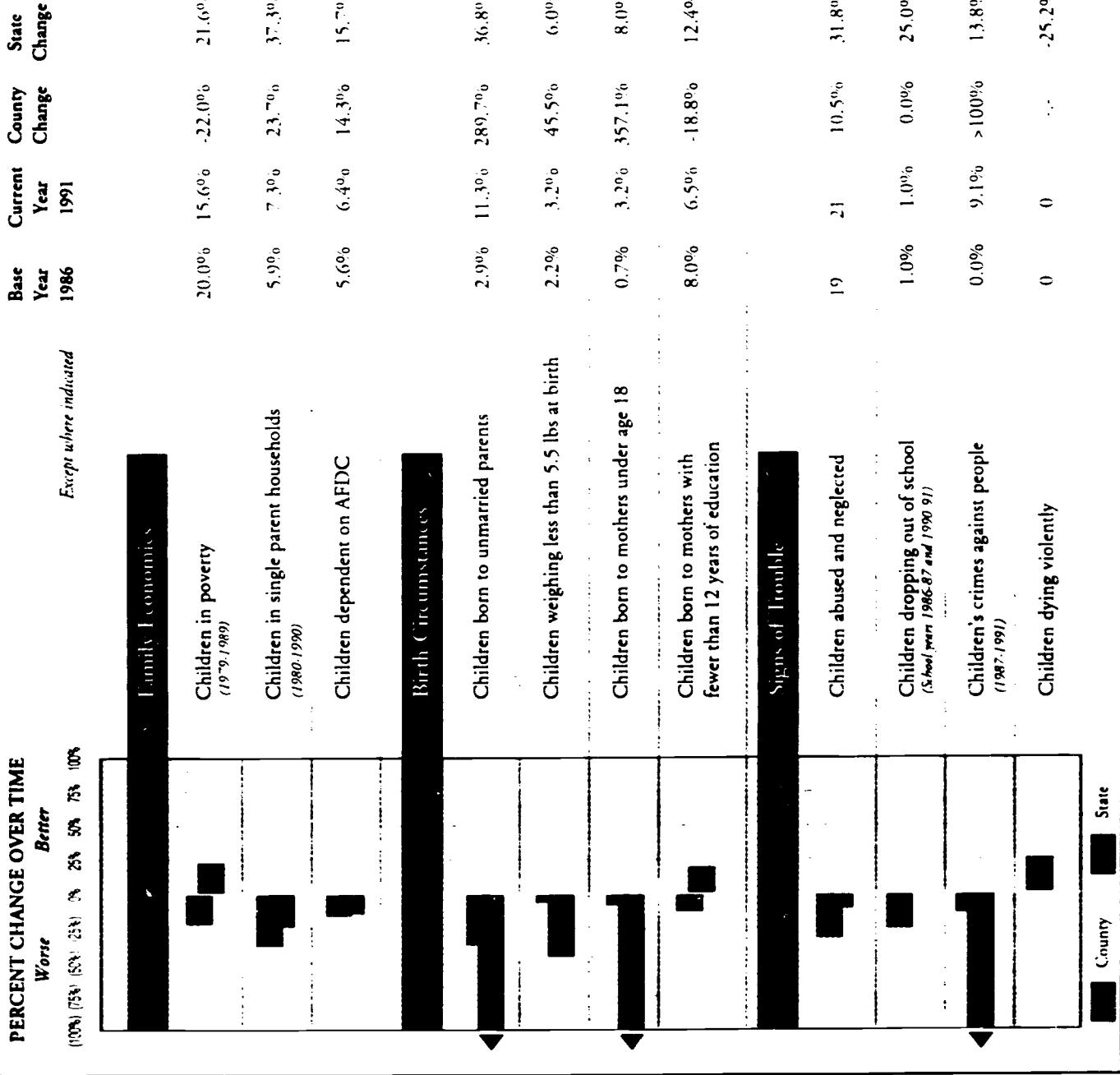
Better

(1986) (1990) (1991) (1992) (1993)



County State

276



277



color
or
green

1994

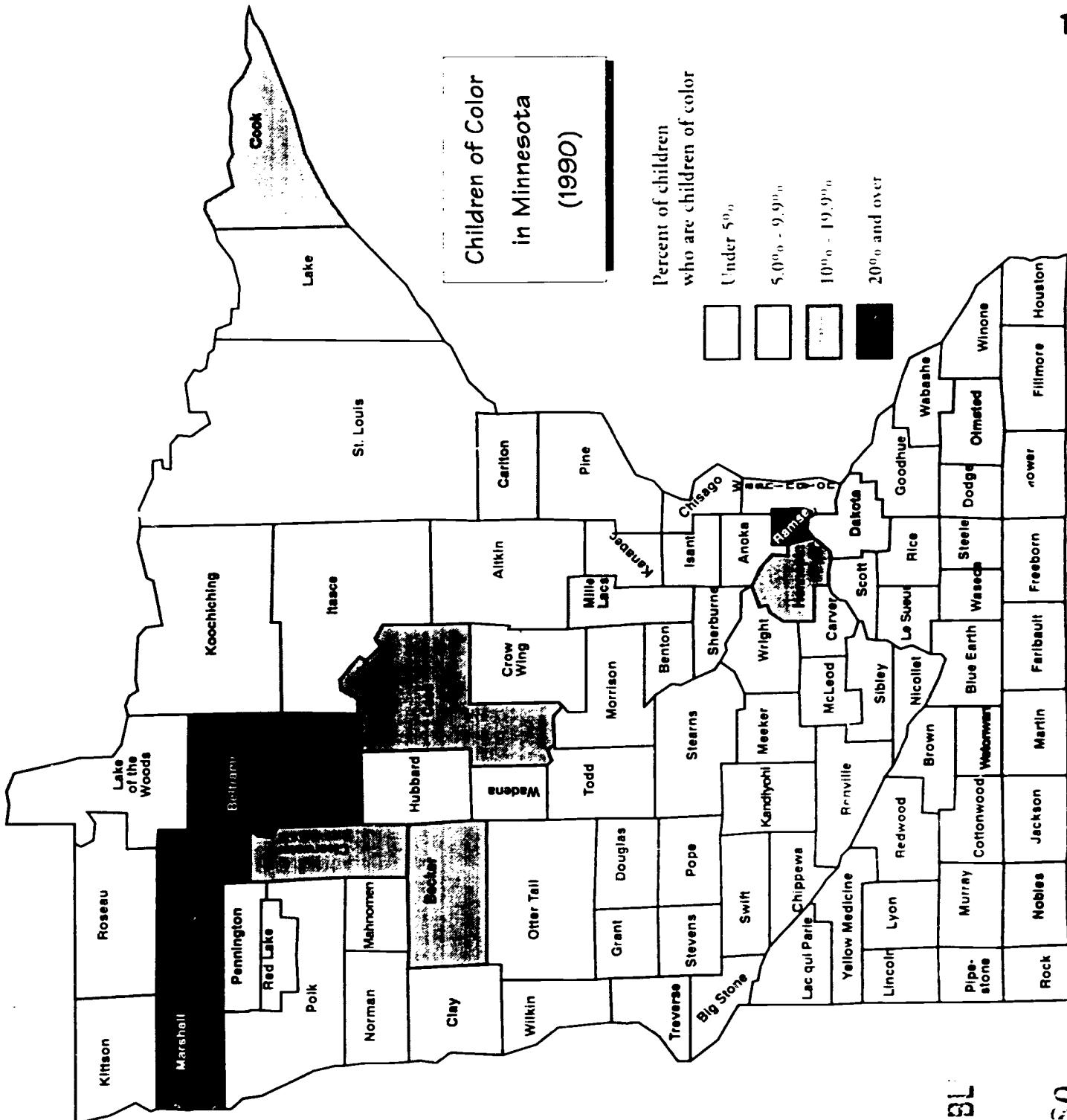
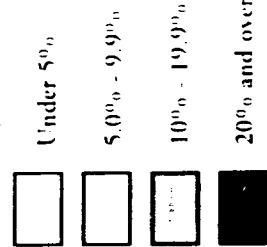
MINNESOTA KIDS COUNT

COUNTY AVAILABL

250

**Children of Color
in Minnesota
(1990)**

Percent of children
who are children of color



THE CRISIS FOR CHILDREN OF COLOR

Children of all races are in trouble in Minnesota. But, in every community, children of color are far more likely to be poor and suffer the hardships imposed by inadequate housing, unsafe neighborhoods, and lack of access to health care, than are children of European descent. Moreover, because of the "white-out" effect of Minnesota's overwhelmingly European American population, the plight of children of color is often masked and too easily ignored.

Without specific strategies to raise the overall quality of life for families of color in Minnesota, the circumstances for children of color will only worsen. Strategies must also be designed to ensure that programs and services intended for all children reach children and families in communities of color. Combating racism in all its forms is also crucial to improving the lives of children of color.

According to the 1990 Census, 8.5% (99,753) of Minnesota's children are children of color and 91.5% (1,068,156) are European American. While the majority of children of color (67.9%) live in the two major metropolitan counties, Hennepin and Ramsey, at least some children of color live in each of the other 85 counties. Well over half of American Indian children, children designated as being of an "other" race, and children of Hispanic descent live outside Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

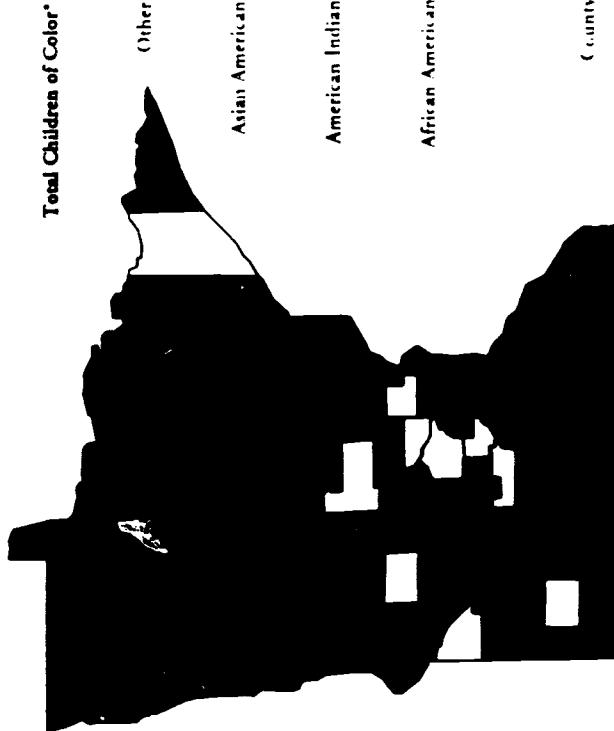
By taking "a closer look" at Minnesota's children, we see the special problems faced by children of color. Minnesota KIDS COUNT looks at three indicators — poverty, low birthweight, and school dropout — that together illustrate the economic crisis underlying the lives of children of color in Minnesota.

"When Indian incomes are level with yours, when our schools are as good as yours, our houses are warm, our kids as safe and our woods and streams as clean as yours, when our babies first open their eyes to as bright a future as yours, then we'll talk about level playing fields."

Marge Antergom,
Chief Executive Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.

Children of Color in Poverty

**Counties in which poverty
rates for children of color
are higher than the state
average for all children
(12.4%, 1989)**



Child poverty is the best overall indicator of child well-being. More than any other factor, family income makes a critical difference in the chances that a child will be healthy, succeed in school, and wait until adulthood before starting a family.

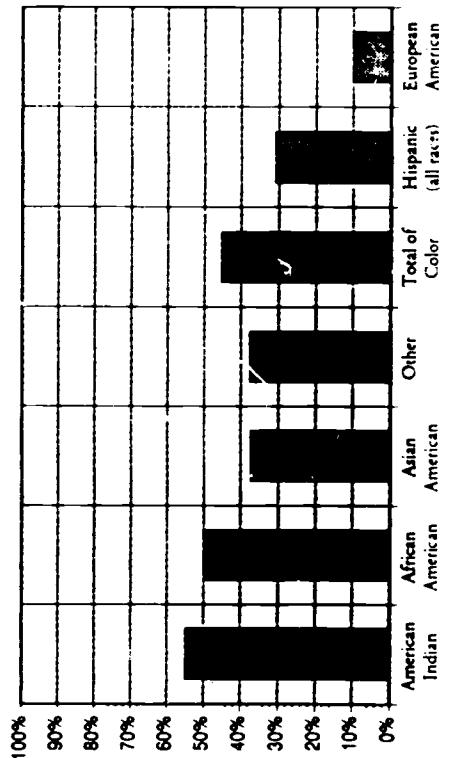
According to the 1990 Census, 45.1% of children of color in Minnesota are poor. The differences in poverty rates between groups of children are extreme ranging from a low of 9.7% for European American children to a high of 54.8% for American Indian children.

Children in Poverty, by Race, 1989

County	African American	American Indian	Asian American	European American	Hispanic
Blue Earth	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%
Benton	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Breckenridge	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
Big Stone	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Brainerd	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
Brown	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Cass	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%
Chisago	25.0%	20.9%	18.8%	10.0%	14.5%
Clay	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Cleaver	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Cook	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Cottonwood	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
Crow Wing	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Dakota	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%
Dodge	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%
Eaton	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Fairbank	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
Goodhue	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%
Hector	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Hennepin	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
Itasca	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Jordan	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Koochiching	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Lake	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Lane	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Mahnomen	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Mille Lacs	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Morrison	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Navy	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Norman	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Otter Tail	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Pine County	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Ramsey	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Red Lake	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Renville	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Rice	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Renville	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Sibley	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
St. Louis	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Wabasha	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Washington	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Wilkin	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Wright	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

*I.E.T. children does not include Hispanic children because they are counted within the other race categories.
e.g., a European Hispanic child would be counted as European

1989 Poverty Rates, by Race in Minnesota



- Child Poverty by Race in Minnesota, 1990 Census
 - American Indian children 54.8%
 - African American children 49.5%
 - Children of "other" races/ethnic groups 37.5%
 - Asian and Pacific Islander American children 37.1%
 - Total children of color 45.1%
 - Children of Hispanic descent (all races) 30.7%
 - European American children 9.7%

In 1989, the rate of poverty for children of color exceeded the statewide average for all children (12.4%) in 77 of Minnesota's 87 counties.

	American Indian	African American Indian	Asian American	Other	Total of Color	Hispanic (all races)	European American
Wade	0.0%	85.8%	13.6%	60.6%	34.0%	13.7%	71.6%
Kandiyohi	0.0%	85.8%	13.6%	60.6%	34.0%	13.7%	71.6%
Kirzson	0.0%	85.8%	13.6%	60.6%	34.0%	13.7%	71.6%
Koochiching	0.0%	43.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	17.7%	65.2%
Lac Qui Parle	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	13.0%	71.6%
Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	14.2%	33.0%
Lyon	55.6%	33.3%	7.9%	74.5%	49.1%	10.2%	65.9%
Lincoln	44.4%	28.6%	4.0%	34.8%	18.0%	8.7%	17.1%
Lc Suerur	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	16.8%	100.0%
Lake of the Woods	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lyon	55.6%	33.3%	7.9%	74.5%	49.1%	10.2%	65.9%
Mahnomen	0.0%	59.2%	0.0%	0.0%	58.7%	22.9%	35.7%
Marshall	75.0%	59.2%	0.0%	0.0%	49.1%	10.2%	65.9%
Martin	75.0%	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	59.5%	14.7%
McLeod	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	93.1%	20.3%	14.6%
McRae	0.0%	24.4%	8.9%	89.5%	34.5%	14.6%	42.2%
Mower	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.0%	12.7%	37.1%
Morrison	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	11.8%	18.9%
Nobles	0.0%	8.5%	2.3%	63.1%	38.7%	11.8%	50.9%
Nicollet	0.0%	100.0%	1.4%	0.0%	14.0%	9.0%	42.4%
Olmsted	0.0%	26.1%	2.3%	63.1%	23.2%	11.8%	50.9%
Pope	51.1%	79.6%	0.0%	0.0%	62.7%	14.9%	56.0%
Polk	0.0%	63.6%	7.7%	79.5%	57.6%	14.9%	60.3%
Ramsey	53.0%	42.9%	57.8%	33.5%	52.9%	8.3%	26.8%
Red Lake	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.2%	14.3%	88.4%
Redwood	0.0%	34.9%	33.3%	100.0%	66.9%	13.6%	30.0%
Rice	0.0%	38.1%	10.6%	48.6%	20.8%	8.1%	51.8%
Rock	100.0%	26.9%	61.1%	0.0%	38.0%	15.0%	0.0%
Saint Louis	34.5%	50.5%	23.1%	44.2%	14.2%	31.4%	23.5%
Roseau	100.0%	26.9%	61.1%	0.0%	22.8%	11.8%	60.0%
Scott	21.9%	24.2%	11.8%	0.0%	16.1%	4.2%	23.5%
Sheturen	0.0%	51.2%	2.2%	0.0%	11.7%	7.3%	0.0%
Siibey	0.0%	31.2%	2.2%	0.0%	11.7%	7.3%	0.0%
Stevens	29.4%	68.8%	63.6%	0.0%	45.3%	7.0%	55.8%
Swift	14.0%	33.3%	33.5%	60.3%	43.7%	9.5%	13.8%
Todd	0.0%	20.0%	56.8%	0.0%	32.1%	13.5%	57.5%
Waばashia	68.2%	20.0%	50.0%	21.1%	20.8%	6.84%	42.4%
Waconwan	30.9%	35.3%	9.8%	19.4%	20.5%	5.0%	15.3%
Willmar	22.2%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.3%	11.4%	13.6%
WInona	6.3%	57.1%	11.1%	100.0%	30.8%	12.4%	58.3%
Wright	0.0%	3.2%	5.4%	0.0%	12.6%	4.0%	11.8%
Yellow Medicine	55.6%	36.0%	36.8%	0.0%	36.0%	15.3%	11.4%

" " means that no children in this racial group lived in the county during the 1990 Census.

286



Low Birthweight Among Children of Color

Counties in which low birthweight rates for children of color are higher than the state average for all children (5.3%, 1991)

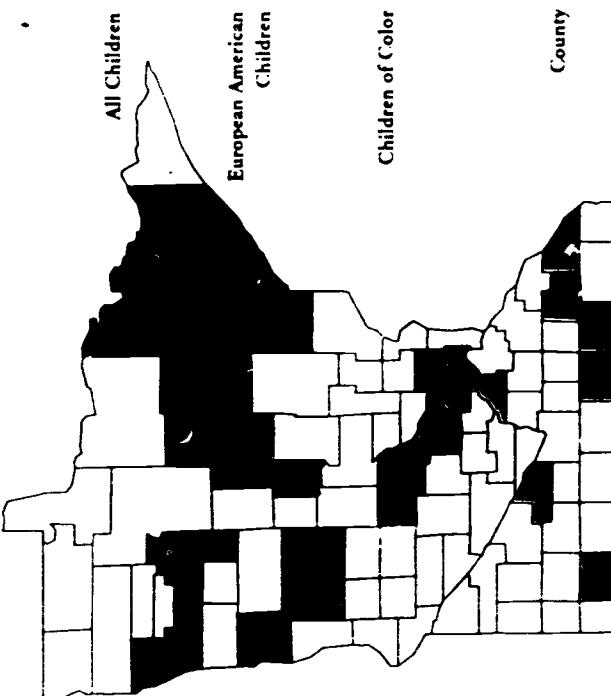
Low birthweight is an important indicator of a child's long-term health. Children with low birthweight are much more at risk for death during the first few months of life and for severe childhood illnesses. Later on they are more at risk than other children for learning disabilities that make it difficult to succeed in the classroom.

In 1991, children of color in Minnesota were at much higher risk for low birthweight and its consequences than were European American children. No group, other than European Americans, met or exceeded the national goal of 5.0% or fewer infants having a low birthweight. African American infants were twice as likely as the next highest group, Asian American children, to have a low birthweight and at nearly three times the risk of European American children. As a whole, 9.1% of children of color had a low birthweight in Minnesota in 1991, compared with 4.9% of European American children.

Low Birthweight Rates among Children, by Race, 1991

County	All Children	European American Children	Children of Color
Aitkin	0.0%	5.5%	5.2%
Anoka	8.1%	5.1%	5.2%
Benton	1.8%	4.8%	4.0%
Bergen	5.0%	5.4%	4.6%
Brown	50.0%	6.6%	6.9%
Cass	7.4%	4.9%	6.4%
Carver	5.0%	3.9%	3.9%
Chisago	0.0%	4.2%	4.1%
Chippewa	0.0%	6.0%	6.4%
Cook	0.0%	2.4%	4.1%
Cottonwood	3.7%	3.6%	2.2%
Crookston	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%
Crow Wing	4.8%	3.6%	5.2%
Dakota	4.5%	4.8%	5.5%
Dodge	0.0%	4.8%	6.1%
Douglas	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%
Fairbairn	0.0%	7.9%	7.9%
Felchmore	0.0%	8.0%	8.4%
Frederick	20.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Goodhue	8.6%	8.4%	8.6%
Groton	0.0%	3.9%	3.8%
Hanmer	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Hennepin	11.4%	4.8%	6.2%
Houston	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Hubbard	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%
Izanti	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Jackson	14.8%	5.0%	6.1%
Koochiching	0.0%	4.0%	4.7%
Lac qui Parle	0.0%	1.9%	4.0%
Lake of the Woods	0.0%	1.9%	2.2%
Lane	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Mahnomen	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Mille Lacs	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Morrison	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Mower	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Norman	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Otter Tail	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Pine City	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Ramsey	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Renville	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Rice	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Renville	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Riley	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Sibley	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
St. Louis	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Wabasha	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Washington	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Watonwan	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Wilkin	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Wright	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%

"—" means no children of color born in the county.

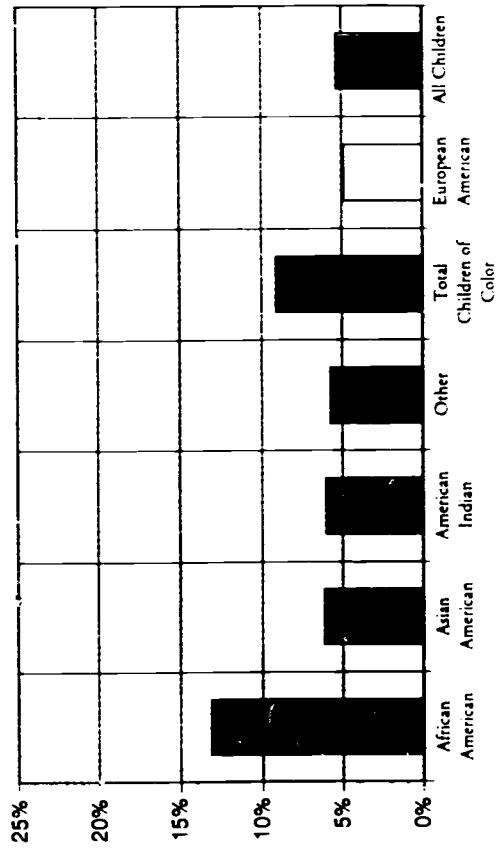


• Statewide Statistics

- African American children.....13.1%
- Asian and Pacific Islander American children.....6.1%
- American Indian children.....6.0%
- Children of "other" racial groups5.7%
- Total children of color.....9.1%
- European American children.....4.9%
- All children5.3%

In 1991, in 25 counties the proportion of children of color who weighed less than 5.5 pounds at birth exceeded the statewide low birthweight average for all children. (This table does not include Hispanic children because the Minnesota Department of Health treats "Hispanic" as an ethnic, not racial, designation.)

1991 Low Birthweight, by Race in Minnesota

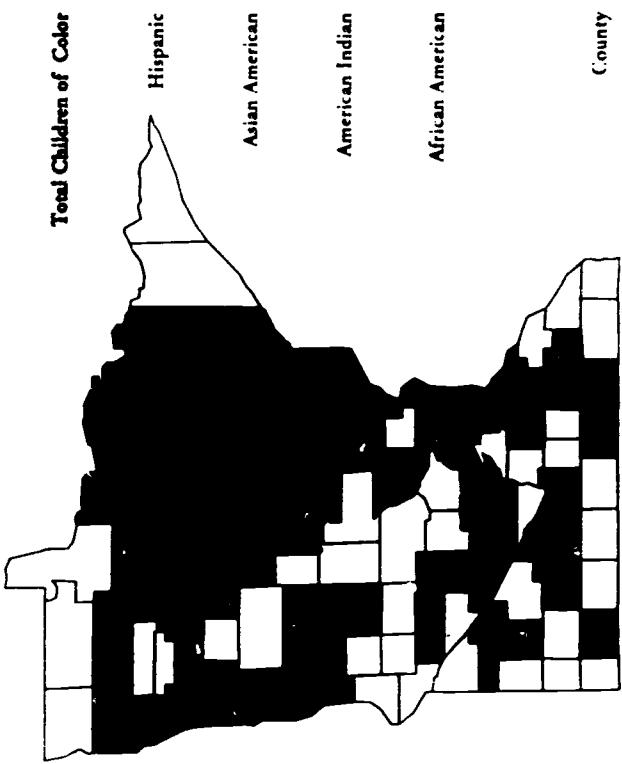


County	African American	Asian American	American Indian	Other	Total Children of Color	European American	All Children
Kandiyohi	0.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	10.2%	10.3%	10.3%
Kittson	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%
Koochiching	0.0%	4.6%	1.9%	1.9%	8.0%	8.6%	8.6%
Lac Qui Parle	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Lake	33.3%	4.3%	5.0%	5.0%	45.8%	5.0%	45.8%
Lyon	0.0%	1.5%	4.5%	4.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Lincoln	-	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Le Sueur	0.0%	9.4%	8.8%	8.8%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Lake - Woods	0.0%	3.3%	4.3%	4.3%	11.6%	4.0%	11.6%
Lyon	0.0%	1.5%	4.5%	4.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Mahnomen	0.0%	9.0%	8.6%	8.6%	26.2%	4.8%	26.2%
Marschall	-	0.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
Martin	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	5.6%	6.1%
Metcalf	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Morrison	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Mower	3.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	14.4%	5.4%	14.4%
Nicollet	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%
Noops	16.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	25.0%	5.5%	25.0%
Norman	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%
Olmsted	10.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	18.2%	4.4%	18.2%
Otter Tail	9.1%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	10.7%	5.7%	10.7%
Pine	0.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
Pipestone	0.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.8%	4.5%
Polk	7.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	16.9%	5.5%	16.9%
Pope	0.0%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
Ramsey	8.3%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	19.3%	6.2%	19.3%
Red Lake	0.0%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.8%
Redwood	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Rock	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Scott	5.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	5.7%
Sibley	0.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%
Sherburne	11.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	11.1%
Stevens	0.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%
Swift	-	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	-
Todd	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%
Traverse	0.0%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%
Wadena	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.4%	6.7%
Watonwa	0.0%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	6.2%
Washington	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%
Waseca	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Wataba	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Winneshiek	9.1%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	4.5%	9.1%
Wright	7.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	7.7%



School Dropout Rates Among Children of Color

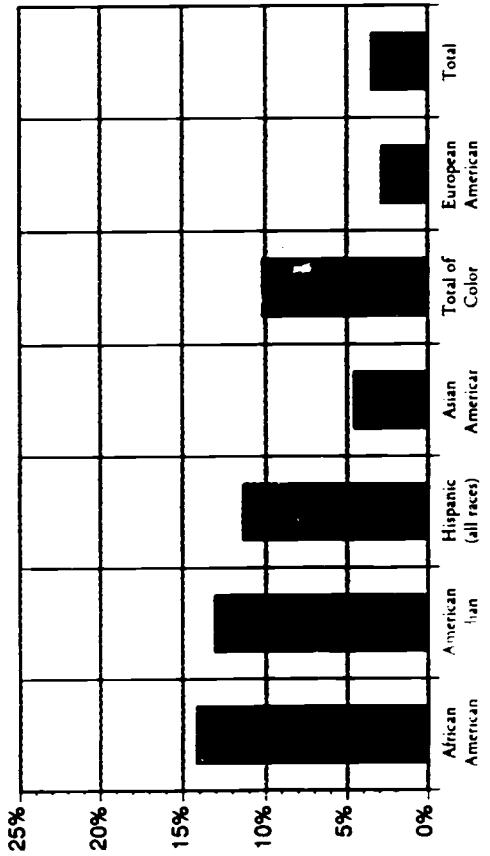
Counties in which the dropout rate for children of color is higher than the state average for all children (3.5%, 1991-92)



School dropout rates further demonstrate the wide chasm between children of color and children of European descent. According to the national KIDS COUNT report, Minnesota has the highest high school graduation rate in the country. However, these commendable graduation statistics hide the fact that thousands of children of color drop out of school each year. This is a good example of how generalized, statewide data can mask serious problems experienced by large and definable groups of children.

In school year 1991-92, 10.3% of children of color in Minnesota dropped out of school, as compared to 2.8% of European American children.

1991-92 Dropouts Rates, by Race in Minnesota



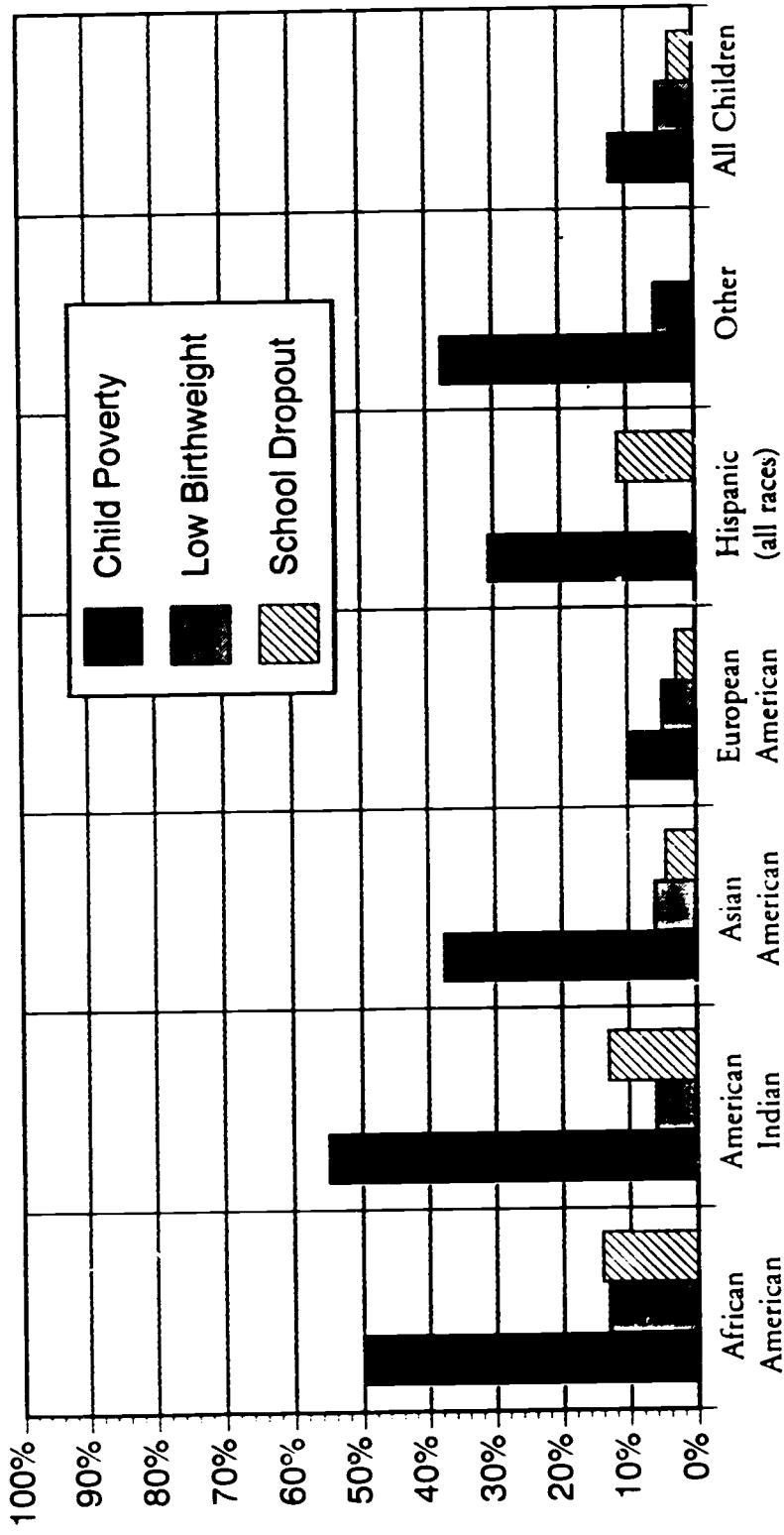
Statewide Statistics

- African American children 14.1%
- American Indian children 13.0%
- Children of Hispanic descent (all races) 11.3%
- Asian and Pacific Islander American children 4.5%
- Total children of color 10.3%
- European American children 2.8%
- All children 3.5%

Dropout rates for three groups — African American, American Indian and Hispanic children — are dramatically higher than that for European American children. Even the rate for Asian American children, while much lower than that of the other three groups, is higher than for European American children. The dropout rate for children of color exceeded the statewide average for all children in 47 of the 87 counties. Kandiyohi County saw the largest proportion of children dropping out of school — 33.0%.

County	African American	American Indian	Hispanic (all races)	Asian American	Total of Color
Kandiyohi	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%
Kittson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	3.7%
Koochiching	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	2.1%
Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Lake of the Woods	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Le Sueur	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	2.8%	1.3%
Lyon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—	0.8%
Mahnomen	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	1.5%
Martin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	1.2%
McLeod	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	2.2%
McKear	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Mille Lacs	0.0%	12.5%	4.3%	35.3%	10.7%
Mower	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	1.2%
Normana	—	5.6%	0.0%	27.3%	2.3%
Noobs	28.6%	20.0%	13.4%	26.7%	2.0%
O'Connor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
O'Brien	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	13.3%	9.3%
Pine	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Prairie	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.7%
Polk	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	11.4%	8.6%
Preston	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Ramsey	14.5%	17.2%	6.4%	13.4%	10.9%
Red Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Redwood	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Roseau	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Roxie	27.5%	5.0%	0.0%	25.6%	18.7%
Saint Louis	15.1%	9.5%	3.8%	1.6%	3.8%
Sibley	0.0%	100.0%	9.1%	0.0%	4.4%
Shaboumec	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Sibley	0.0%	100.0%	9.1%	0.0%	4.4%
Sherburne	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Sibley	0.0%	100.0%	9.1%	0.0%	4.4%
Stearns	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	1.9%	2.6%
Steere	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.3%	2.4%
Swift	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Todd	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Wade	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Wabasha	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Washington	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	5.3%	3.7%
Willington	12.2%	31.9%	2.0%	6.7%	2.8%
Wright	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Wadena	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	9.1%	15.0%
Wilk	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	9.1%	11.1%
Winn	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	6.2%	3.8%

Summary of Key Indicators of Risk for Children by Race



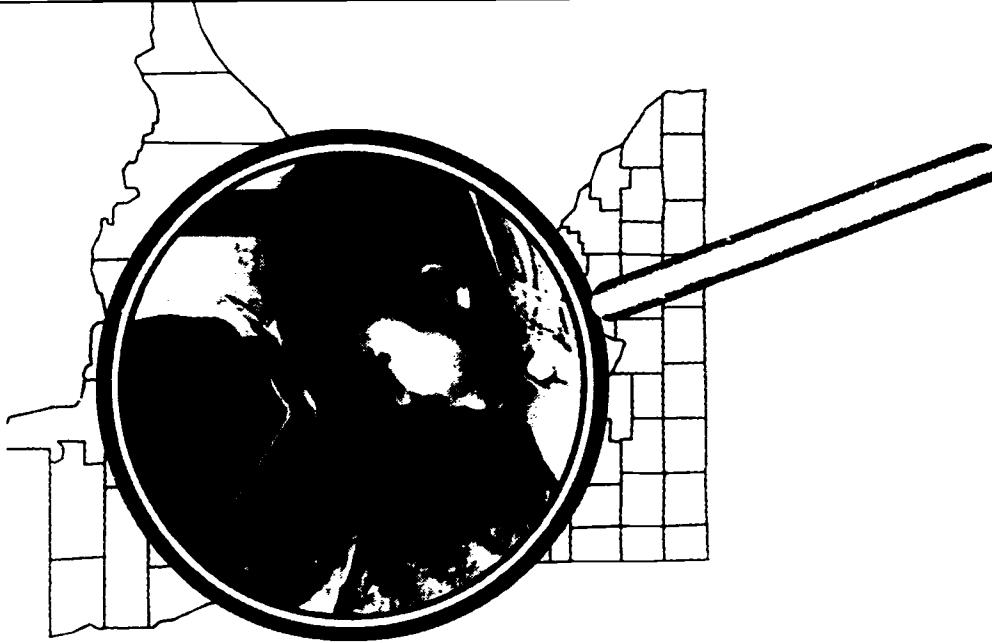
This page corrects the erroneous bar graphs showing Child Poverty for European American, Hispanic, Other and All Children. All of the other bars graphs were correct as originally published.

7. WHAT YOU CAN DO

A closer look at Minnesota's children leads to the question, "What can I do?" Our Minnesota heritage, be it European, African, American Indian, Hispanic, or Asian, calls us to provide a better future for our children; and we must not be overwhelmed by the size of our task. We must roll up our sleeves and get to work for children in our communities. Here are concrete suggestions for what YOU can do starting TODAY.

As an individual

- Write to your elected officials and urge them to give children a high priority.
- Vote with children in mind. Since children cannot vote for themselves, adults must consider children's needs when in the voting booth.
- Volunteer in a community program that serves the needs of young children, such as a child care center or Head Start program.
- Become a volunteer mentor for a young person. Share your time, interests and values.
- Fulfill your responsibilities to children in your life, giving them the time, attention and resources they need. Pay your child support and encourage others to do the same.
- Join or start a study circle in your neighborhood or congregation that focuses on learning about the welfare of children. Use this book or other KIDS COUNT reports as discussion starters.
- Become a child advocate with the Children's Defense Fund and Congregations Concerned for Children. Return the postcard at the back of this book, and we will send you action alerts on public policies that will improve the lives of children plus monthly fact sheets about children's issues.
- Call the Child Advocates Hotline, 1-800-626-6108 if you live in Greater Minnesota and 871-1473 if you live in the Twin Cities area, to learn the latest action needed for children. Then ACT! Also, leave a message about what you are doing in your community for children. Sharing your story will inspire others and help them try similar efforts.



As a neighborhood or community group

- Identify children and families with specific needs and help connect them with services or volunteers.
 - Organize to address a particular community problem that is adversely affecting children. Examples: reducing drug activity and the presence of guns in the community.
 - Arrange for safe houses for children who feel in danger.
 - Take responsibility for all children in your neighborhood. If a child is in trouble or causing trouble, become involved.
- Connect with child advocacy organizations such as the Children's Defense Fund and share the stories and challenges of children in your community. These stories can help pass needed legislation and allocate additional resources for children.

As a religious congregation

- Hold a Children's Sabbath to raise the visibility of children's needs and celebrate their gifts. For information and worship materials contact Congregations Concerned for Children.
- Develop a partnership with a children's program in your community to share your volunteer and financial resources and lend moral support.
- Hold an adult education program or parent education series on the needs of children.
- Discover the needs of families with children who live in your congregation's community and consider how your congregation can respond. Congregations can offer parent education, parent break programs or child care programs. They also can serve as sites for immunizations and child nutrition programs.

As a business

- Implement family-friendly policies that recognize employees as members of families.
- Use your influence to support legislation that will improve children's lives so they can become the productive workforce of the future.
- Provide business skills and expertise to programs serving children in need.
- Sponsor a children's program, such as a child care center or Head Start program.
- Hold fund-raisers for community programs serving children.

"Example is not the main thing in influencing others. It is the only thing."

Albert Schweitzer

First Christian Church in South Minneapolis offers a parent break program on Friday evenings. It is a cooperative venture. Congregation members and neighborhood parents volunteer to provide low-cost care to neighborhood children. One of the organizers remembers one mother dropping her children off just so that she could go home and take a bath alone. "She said she hadn't been alone in her apartment since her kids were born."



- Encourage your employees to volunteer in programs serving children and allow them to use some of their paid time to do it.
- Ask your employees how you can best meet their needs as parents. Discuss family issues with them and implement their suggestions when possible.

"There was a child went forth every day,
And the first object he looked upon, that
object he became."

Walt Whitman

As the media

- Feature good news about children and families of all races, cultures, and incomes in your community.
- Use your advertising strategies to recruit volunteers for community children's programs.
- Commit regular time or space to important issues facing families and children. KIDS COUNT can provide the data.
- Expand children's programming shown on local television.
- Set and follow better standards for broadcasting sex and violence on television.

As an elected official

- Listen to what constituent families say about their life circumstances; take special care to hear from families who may be too busy or too stressed to come to legislative, county board or city council meetings.
- Support wage, tax, and safety net policies that ensure all families have adequate incomes.
- Invest local and state dollars in prevention programs; make the needs of your locality and the State of Minnesota known to federal officials.
- Make the needs of children a priority in your next campaign.
- Make time for the children in your own life so you can set an example for others.
- Use your position of leadership to bring community resources together to help children.

Dakota County Child Abuse Prevention Council sponsors an annual "Capture the Dream" contest for local amateur photographers. The photographs show nurturing, healthy relationships between children and adults and are published in the county's annual "report card" on its quality of life.

303

302

DATA METHODS AND NOTES

• Methods

Minnesota KIDS COUNT obtained data for the base and current years from several state agencies including the Office of the State Demographer, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Education, and the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

To find the percent change between the base and current years, Minnesota KIDS COUNT used the formula:

$$\frac{\text{current year \% or \#} - \text{base year \% or \#}}{\text{base year \% or \#}}$$

(Be aware that while percentages are a good measure of the relative depth of a problem, they should be interpreted with caution when applied to small numbers because in these cases percentages can distort the relative magnitude of the problem. For example, the rate of change between 5% and 10% is 100%, even though the difference on a number line is only 5 points. Compare this to the 66% rate of change between 30% and 50% where the difference on a number line is 20.)

Also, be aware that sample groups of less than 30, while important in themselves, should be approached with caution because they are too small for statistical interpretation.)

• Notes

In all cases children refers to persons who are age 17 or under.

1980 total child population data are from Table 173 of General Social and Economic Characteristics Minnesota, 1980 Census of Population, Published by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

1990 total child population data are from Table P13 of the U.S. Census provided by the University of Minnesota Machine Readable Data Center.

1986 and 1991 child population data are a linear interpolation and extrapolation respectively of 1980 and 1990 Census data.

In the tables, ">>100%" in the "change" column indicates zero in the base year and greater than zero in the current year: a "...," indicates zero in both years.

Race designation at birth is recorded on the birth certificate by the mother, or, if not so designated, determined by the Minnesota Department of Health using a method that incorporates information about the race of each parent.

Race or ethnic designation of children living in poverty is based on how people described themselves to the Census.

Birth data from the Minnesota Department of Health include live births only. Categories of live births in this report include children born to unmarried parents, born to mothers with less than 12 years education, born to mothers under age 18, or with a birthweight of 5.5 pounds or less.

Percent of Children Living in Poverty. The percent of Minnesota children living in poverty is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the poverty line. "Related children" means the children of the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and any other person under age 18 who is living in the household and related to the family head. Using 1980 and 1990 census data the Office of the State Demographer provided the poverty rates for all children. Poverty rates by race for 1989 are from Table P119 of the 1990 census and were provided by the University of Minnesota Machine Readable Data Center.

The federal government sets the poverty line annually. It is based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964, then modified in 1969 and again in 1980. Its core is the 1960 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the late 1950s. After analyzing the results of a 1955 survey of food consumption, the Department of Agriculture concluded that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their incomes on food; hence, the Social Security Administration defined the poverty threshold as three times the cost of the economy food plan. The federal government revises the poverty thresholds annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.

Percent of children born to mothers with a single parent is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. "Related children" means the children of the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and any other children under

age 18 who are living in the household and related to the family head. Minnesota KIDS COUNT used Table P23 of the 1990 Census and Table 94 of the 1980 Census to determine the percent of children living in single parent families. These tables identify the number of children in each county county who live with a married couple, a male head of household or a female head of household.

Percent of children dependent on AFDC is the percent of children under age 18 in each county who received AFDC. The Minnesota Department of Human Services provided Minnesota KIDS COUNT with a count of children on AFDC. The count is the monthly average of all children receiving AFDC payments between July 1 and June 30 of the selected fiscal years. Minnesota KIDS COUNT translated the data to percentage form by dividing the average number of children receiving AFDC by the number of children living in households with one adult or a married couple (an interpolation and extrapolation of Table 94 from the 1980 Census and Table P23 of the 1990 Census).

Percent of children born to unmarried parents is the percentage of infants whose parents mark "no" to question #27 on Minnesota's Certificate of Live Birth, "Child born in wedlock." Minnesota KIDS COUNT obtained a county-by-county count of total births and births to unmarried parents from the Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department for the years 1986 and 1991, then converted the data to percentage form by dividing the number of children born to unmarried parents by total births.

Percent of babies weighing 5.5 pounds or less at birth is the percentage of infants whose birth certificates indicate that they weighed 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) or less at birth. The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from birth certificates.

Percent of children born to mothers who are less than age 18 is the percentage of infants born to women who were less than age 18 at the time of the child's birth. The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from birth certificates.

Percent of children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years education is the percentage of infants born to women who had fewer than 12 years of formal education at the time of the child's birth. The Center for Health Statistics of the



Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from birth certificates.

Substantiated child abuse and neglect is the number of children for whom a report of child abuse of any kind or neglect was substantiated by a child protection worker in 1986 or 1991. Substantiated abuse means that the local social service agency has conducted an assessment in response to a report and has found that maltreatment occurred. The term "substantiated" is used interchangeably with the term "determined." In order to maintain a basis for comparison, Minnesota KIDS COUNT looked only at the categories of abuse for which the definitions remained consistent from 1986 through 1991. They include physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and neglect. The Minnesota Department of Human Services provided the information on a county-by-county basis.

Percent of children dropping out of school is the percentage of children who registered in a public school in September of the school year and left before the end of the year without transferring records to another school. A one-to-one correspondence between students and dropouts does not exist because a particular student may "drop out" of school more than once in a single year. Individual schools collect the information. Local school boards forward it to the Minnesota Department of Education. The reports do not include information regarding children attending schools on Indian reservations. The Department provided Minnesota KIDS COUNT with counts by race or ethnicity. Minnesota KIDS COUNT determined the overall dropout rate for each county by aggregating the racial groups, then dividing the dropout number by the total number of students. Dropout rates by racial and ethnic group were determined by dividing the number of children who dropped out in each group by the total number of students in the same group.

Percent of crimes committed by children against people is the percentage of juvenile justice petitions filed for homicide, aggravated assault, kidnapping, criminal sexual conduct, and robbery in 1986 and 1991. Since the percentage is of all juvenile petitions that were felony crimes against a person, a one-to-one correspondence between the number of petitions and the number of juveniles committing this type of offense does not exist. The Research and Planning Office of State Court Administration of the Supreme Court of Minnesota provided the data on a county-by-county basis.

Child suicides, homicides and other violent deaths is the number of children under age 18 who died from murder, suicide, or vehicular homicide. The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from death certificates.

Endnotes

- 1 CDF-MN, You Should Know, Sept. 1993.
- 2 This is equal to three-fourths of the federal government's poverty level for a family of three in 1993. Full-time annual wage before taxes: \$4.25/hour \times 2,080 hours = \$8,840. The federal poverty level for a family of three published in the February 1993 *Federal Register* was \$11,890.
- 3 United States House of Representatives, File #3278.
- 4 Minnesota Department of Revenue outreach campaign materials, 1993.
- 5 Minnesota Department of Human Services, Minnesota's Child Care System, A Report to the Minnesota Legislature, Mar. 1993, p. 29.
- 6 Analysis of 1990 Census data done for Minnesota KIDS COUNT by A. M. Malikis of the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis' Census Project.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 CDF-MN, op. cit.
- 9 Unpublished data, Minnesota Department of Human Services, 1993.
- 10 Unpublished data, Minnesota Department of Human Services, Feb. 1994.
- 11 CDF-MN, op. cit.
- 12 Berry Lia-Hoagberg, P. Rode, K. Bellfield, and C. Skovholt, *Battlers and Motivators to Prenatal Care: Experiences of Low Income Women*, Urban Coalition of Minneapolis, Aug. 1988, p. 1.
- 13 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Securing State Dollars for WIC*, 2nd ed., Jan. 1993.
- 14 Urban Coalition of Minneapolis, "Community Dialogues on Infant Mortality and Maternal and Child Health," 1993.
- 15 Minnesota Department of Health, 1991 Health Statistics, p. 18.
- 16 Michael Resnick, "Adolescent Pregnancy Options," *Journal of School Health*, Vol. 62, #7, Sept. 1992, p. 299.
- 17 Center for Population Options, "Adolescent Pregnancy: A Summary of Prevention Strategies," Mar. 1993, pp. 1-3.
- 18 Esther Wattenberg and D. W. Cassidy, *Children of the State: Children in the Child Welfare System*, University of Minnesota School of Social Work, April 1992, p. 18.
- 19 Minnesota Department of Human Services, Minnesota's Child Care System, A Report to the 1993 Legislature, Mar. 1993, p. 32.
- 20 National poll by Children's Defense Fund/Newsweek, 1993.
- 21 Office of the State Demographer, Nov. 1993.
- 22 A. Miller, A. Fine, and S. Adams-Taylor, "Monitoring Children's Health: Key Indicators," American Public Health Association, 1989.
- 23 Ibid.
- 24 Minnesota KIDS COUNT, "Minnesota Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs," Spring 1993.
- 25 Ibid.
- 26 Journal of Public Health, op. cit., p. 315.
- 27 Ibid., p. 313.
- 28 Ibid., p. 315.
- 29 Minnesota Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, Overview of Juvenile Crime in Minnesota, Feb. 26, 1993, n. 22.
- 30 Wattenberg, op. cit., p. 18.
- 31 Barbara Roningen, "Dropout Rate Declines in 1980s," Minnesota Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning, news release, June 2, 1992.

Notes

308

309



Minnesota KIDS COUNT
ACTION

Name	First	Last	City	State	Zip
Address	Line 1	Line 2	Line 3	Line 4	Line 5
Daytime Phone	Area code	Phone number			
Evening Phone	Area code	Phone number			

Please check:

Put me on the mailing list for Children's Defense Fund Minnesota's free monthly newsletter.

Add me to the Congregations Concerned for Children child advocates list. I would like to receive action alerts so that I can call my elected officials about public policies affecting children.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT
ORDER FORM

Name	First	Middle	Last
Organization	new organization	Do you	State Zip
Address	Street	Phone	
Daytime Phone	Area code	Phone number	
Evening Phone	Area code	Phone number	

Send me the following Minnesota KIDS COUNT reports:

<i>Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look</i> (spiral)	\$10.00
<i>Summary of Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look</i> (spiral)	\$3.00
Minnesota Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs: From Back to Behind from the Start	\$0.00
Prevention Programs Not Reaching Many Minnesota Children: Far from	\$0.00
Postage and handling	\$2.00
Total	\$10.00

Check here if full amount made out to **Congregations Concerned for Children**

Add me/my organization (circle one) to the Minnesota KIDS COUNT list for receiving reports

310

311

Congregations Concerned for Children
122 West Franklin, Suite 218
Minneapolis, MN 55404

PLACE
19¢
STAMP
HERE

PLACE
19¢
STAMP
HERE

Congregations Concerned for Children
122 West Franklin, Suite 218
Minneapolis, MN 55404

312

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248



Reader's
Look

Summary



MINNESOTA KIDS

Minnesota Kids – A Closer Look

In order to become adults who are ready to work, raise

families and contribute to the community, children need economic security, a good start at birth, and freedom from violence. Yet Minnesota children, whether rural, urban or suburban, are not getting what they need.

On ten of the eleven indicators of child well-being selected by Minnesota KIDS COUNT, Minnesota children are doing worse than they were 5–10 years ago. As child well-being declines overall, it falls even further for Minnesota's children of color.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT's new data book, *Minnesota Kids – A Closer Look*, provides a detailed look at eleven indicators of child well-being and shows, county-by-county, how children are faring on each indicator. The book also tells what children need and how Minnesotans can work together to improve the lives of children in their communities.

KIDS COUNT findings:

Economic security

- The percentage of children living in single parent families in Minnesota rose in every county. Statewide, the rate went from 11.8% in 1980 to 16.2% in 1990 — a 35.3% increase. Five counties saw the rate increase by more than 100%: Mille Lacs, Mahnomen, Wadena, Watonwan, and Marshall.
- The percentage of children living in poverty in Minnesota grew 21.6% (from 10.2% to 12.4%) between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This occurred despite decreases in the rate of child poverty in 44 of the 87 counties. Lake County saw the most extreme rate of increase — 192.9%.
- The proportion of Minnesota children on AFDC rose by 15.7% statewide between 1986 and 1991. Forty-six counties saw increases, with Wilkin County seeing the largest — 73.4%. The rate decreased in 38 counties, with Watonwan County seeing the greatest decrease — 70.2% — and did not change in three counties.

A good start

The percentage of children born to unmarried parents grew by 36.8% between 1986 and 1991 statewide. Of the 87 counties, 80 saw increases, four saw decreases and three saw no change. Yellow Medicine County saw the largest increase — 289.7% — and Red Lake County the largest decrease — 7%.

The proportion of Minnesota children born to mothers under age 18 grew by 8% between 1986 and 1991. The rate increased in 48 counties, decreased in 37 and did not change in two. Mower County saw the most extreme growth — 400%.

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KIDS COUNT findings:

Economic security

- The proportion of Minnesota children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of schooling rose by 12.4% between 1986 and 1991. The proportion increased in 54 counties, with the largest rate of increase occurring in Brown County — 277.3%. The rate decreased in 30 counties and did not change in three.
- The percent of children with low birthweights grew from 5% to 5.3% between 1986 and 1991, increasing in 49 counties, decreasing in 37, and staying the same in one. The largest rate of increase — 218.8% — was in Kanabec County, and the largest decrease — 81.5% — in Lac Qui Parle County.

Freedom from violence

The percentage of children for whom abuse and neglect were substantiated in Minnesota rose from 7,760 in 1986 to 10,224 in 1991, a 31.8% increase. Mahnomen County saw the largest proportional increase — 625%.

Grant and Kittson Counties had the largest proportional decrease — 91.7% each.

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- Between school years 1986-87 and 1991-92, the percentage of children dropping out of school before high school graduation rose by 25%. It increased in 51 counties, decreased in 31, and did not change in three (two counties did not report dropout data for 1991-92). In seven counties the rate of increase between the two years was greater than 200%: Cass, Nobles, Jackson, Carver, Grant, Red Lake, and McLeod.
- The percentage of crimes committed by children that are crimes against people grew by 13.8% between 1987 and 1991. Forty-two counties saw increases, 37 saw decreases, and eight counties saw no change. Ten counties with increases had no child crimes against people in 1987. The largest rate of increase occurred in Cass County — 523.1%. Eight counties saw their rates decrease by 100%.
- The only measure of child well-being that improved was the number of violent deaths, which dropped by 25.2% between 1986 and 1991. However, 10 counties that had no violent deaths among children in 1986 had one or more in 1991. Of the 25 counties with increases, Kandiyohi had the largest measurable increase — 500%. Forty-one counties had decreases and 21 had no change.

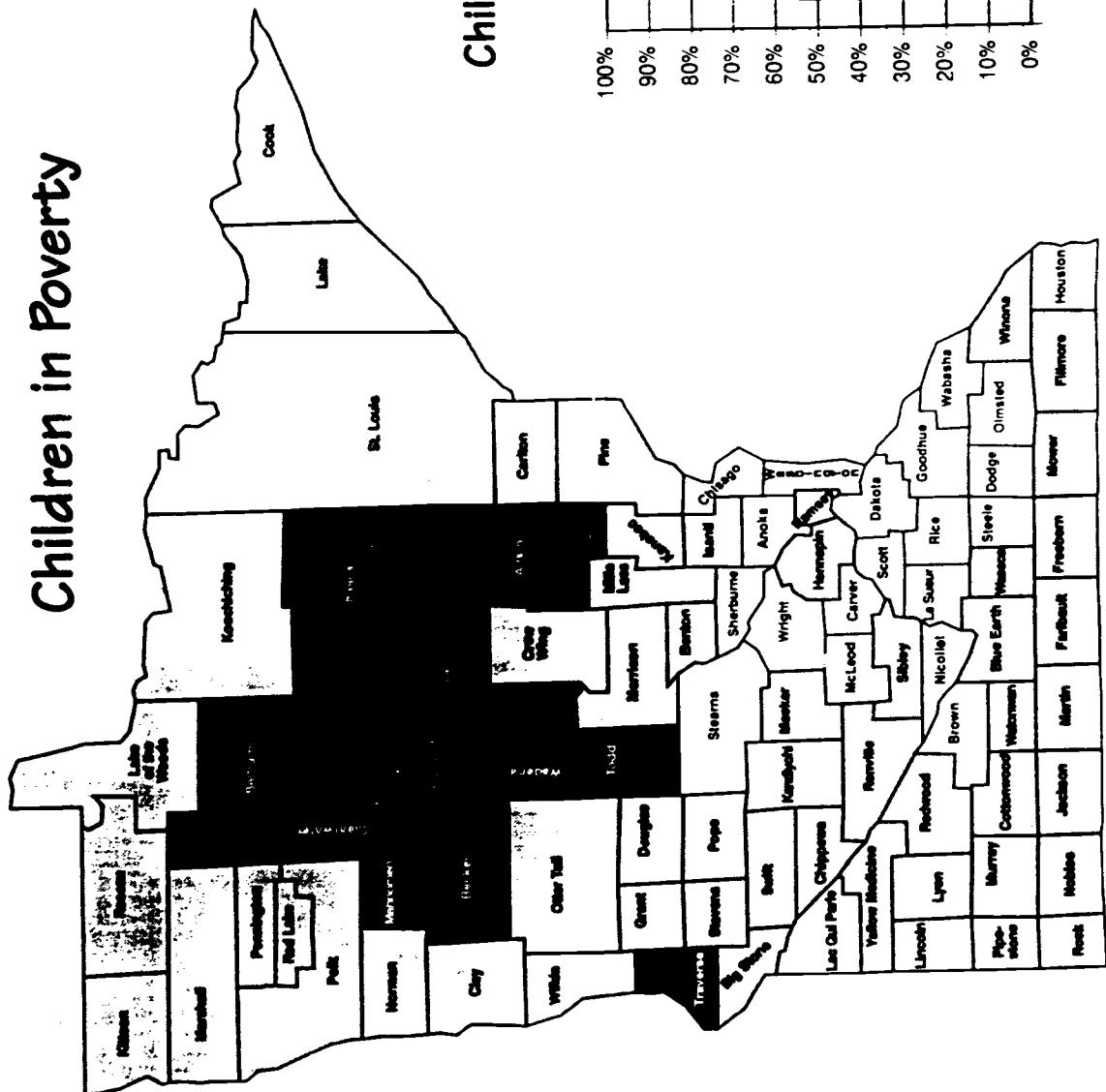
Minnesota Kids Count, a joint project of the Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota and Congregations Concerned for Children, is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, with supplementary grants from Northwest Area Foundation and Sheltering Arms Foundation. Minnesota Kids Count provides county-by-county assessments of the condition of Minnesota's children.

Data for *Minnesota Kids – A Closer Look* were obtained from the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses and from several Minnesota state agencies including the Office of the State Demographer, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Education and the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

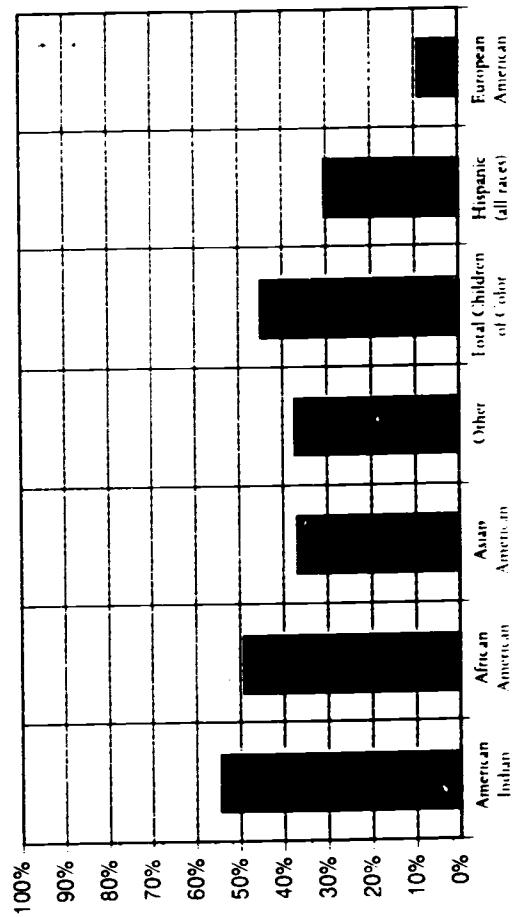
Children in Poverty

"If you don't understand that my children are your children, that my children's well-being is tied to you and your children's well-being, we have a problem."

Mary Azzahir,
Minneapolis Way to Grow Executive Director,



Child Poverty Rates by Race in Minnesota 1990 Census



- American Indian children.....54.8%
- African American children.....49.5%
- Children of "other" races/ethnic groups.....37.5%
- Asian and Pacific Islander American children.....37.1%
- Total children of color.....45.1%
- Children of Hispanic descent (all races).....30.7%
- European American children.....9.7%

Children of Color in Minnesota

Because of the "white-out" effect of Minnesota's overwhelmingly European American population, the plight of children of color is often masked. In every community, however, children of color are far more likely to be poor and suffer from inadequate housing, unsafe neighborhoods, and lack of access to health care than are children of European descent.

8.5% of Minnesota's children are children of color. While the majority (67.9%) live in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, at least some children of color live in each of the other 85 counties. Well over half of American Indian children, children designated as being of an "other" race, and children of Hispanic descent live outside Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

Looking at three indicators that together illustrate the crisis facing children of color, Minnesota KIDS COUNT finds that children of color are far more likely than children of European descent to be poor, to be born at low birthweight, and to drop out of school.

KIDS COUNT findings:

- In 1989, 45.1% of children of color lived in poor families, as compared with 9.7% of European American children. In six counties — Clearwater, Itasca, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Pennington, and Red Lake — over two-thirds of all children of color were poor.
- In 1991, 9.1% of children of color were born weighing less than 5.5 pounds, as compared with 4.9% of European American children. In nine counties — Brown, Clearwater, Freeborn, Hennepin, Itasca, Lake, Nobles, Olmsted, and Stearns — over 10% of newborns of color weighed under 5.5 pounds. In all except one of these counties, Stearns, the rate was over twice that for white children.

- In 1991, the proportion of children of color who dropped out of school — 10.3% — was over three times that of European American children — 2.8%. In five counties — Chisago, Clearwater, Kandiyohi, Otter Tail, and Sibley — at least one-fifth of all children of color dropped out of school.

The Full Report...

Minnesota Kids—A Closer Look is the first annual report of Minnesota KIDS COUNT. The full report is 147 pages and details the condition of children in each of Minnesota's 87 counties. Additional data on the needs of children of color are included, as well as a list of actions individuals, policy makers and communities can take to improve the lives of children.

To order a full report of *Minnesota Kids—A Closer Look*, send \$10 to Congregations Concerned for Children, 122 W. Franklin Ave., Mpls., MN 55404. (612) 870-3660. To order an additional copy of the summary, send \$3 to the same address.

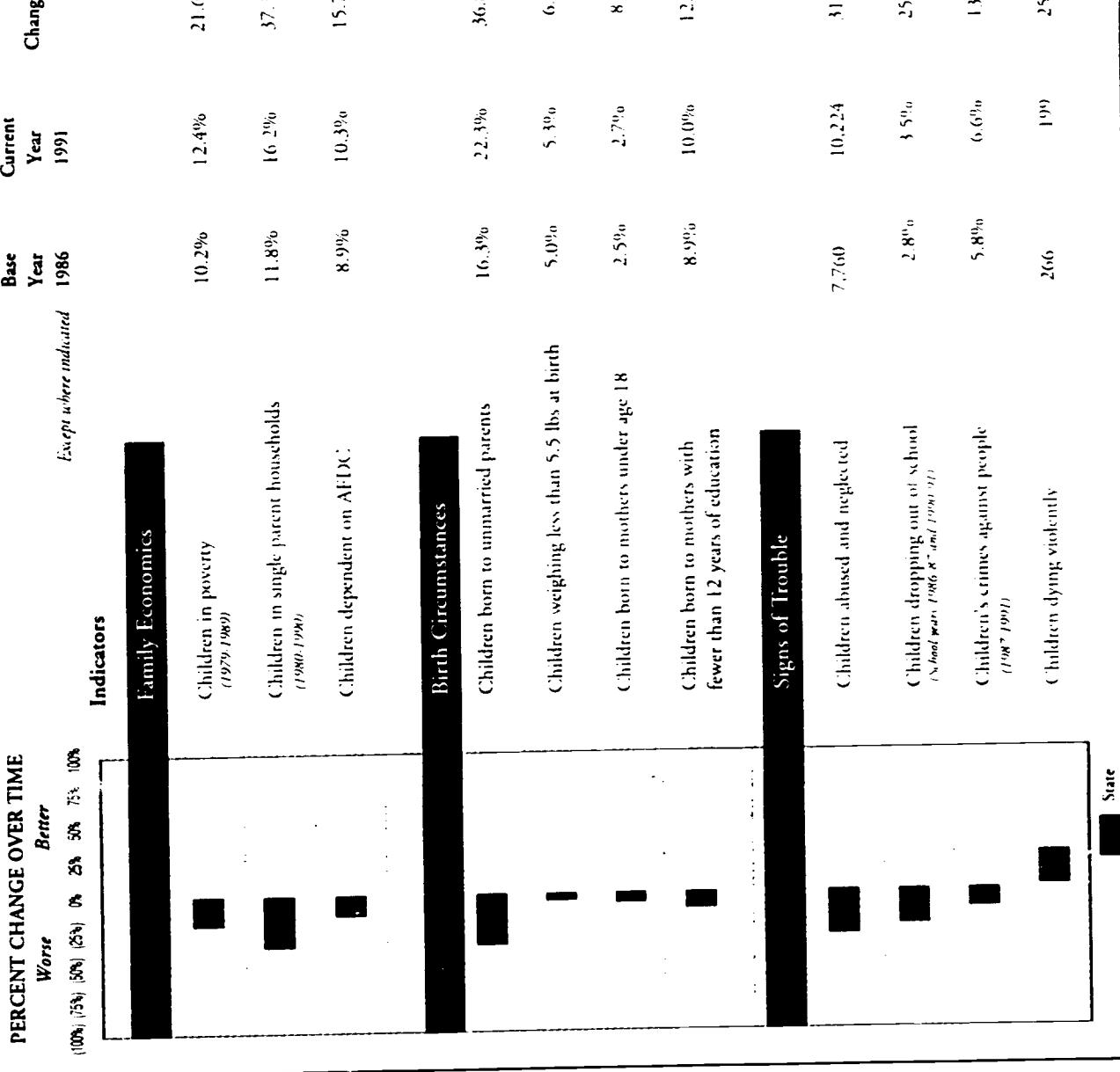
Minnesota

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

Worse

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) (0%) (25%) (50%) (75%) (100%)



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

Except where indicated

Current

Year

1986

1991

Base

Year

1986

1991

Change

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

ECONOMICS

Profile (1990)

- Total population.....4,424,763
- Children under age 18.....1,167,909
- African American.....36,541
- American Indian.....19,920
- Asian American.....44,376
- European American.....1,068,156
- Other.....8,916
- Hispanic (tot all races).....21,613
- Children under age 6.....406,751
- Median family income.....\$30,111

- Profile (1990)
- Economic growth rate.....+7.0%
- Largest industry.....Services.....23.4%
- Second largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing.....13.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Manufacturing Services
 - Slowest.....Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993).....5.1%

What You Can Do to Help Children

To improve the lives of Minnesota's children, individuals, communities and policy makers must accept responsibility for all children in their communities. Find out about the children in your community by reading your county profile. Then take one or more of these actions for children. For more action ideas, see the full report, *Minnesota Kids—A Closer Look*.

As an individual...

- Spend time with the children in your life.
- Call the Child Advocates Hotline, 1-800-626-6108 for Greater Minnesota, or 871-1473 in the Twin cities, to learn specific policy actions to take for children.

As a community...

- Establish a parent-voter registration drive at schools, child care centers, clinics and hospitals.
- Offer and promote parent education classes for all parents.

As a religious congregation...

- Hold a Children's Sabbath to raise the visibility of children's needs and gifts.
- Offer a parent break, child care program, or after-school youth program for children in your community.

As an employer...

- Encourage employees to volunteer at their children's school, and to attend their school programs and conferences during work hours.
- Provide business skills and expertise to programs serving children.

As the media...

- Set and follow improved standards for broadcasting sex and violence.
- Feature good news about children and families of all races, cultures, and incomes.

As an elected official...

- Make the needs of children a priority in work and action.
- Use your position of leadership to bring community resources together to help children.



Minnesota KIDS COUNT

Congregations Concerned for Children
The Greater Mpls. Council of Churches
122 W. Franklin Ave.
Mpls., MN 55404
612/870-3660

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"Parent by parent, youth by youth, voter by voter, professional by professional, congregation by congregation, club by club, community by community, foundation by foundation, corporation by corporation, city by city, county by county, state by state--all Americans must commit personally and as voters to a national crusade of conscience and action that will ensure that no child is left behind. Only we—individually and collectively—can transform our nation's priorities."

Marian Wright Edelman, President
Children's Defense Fund

328

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